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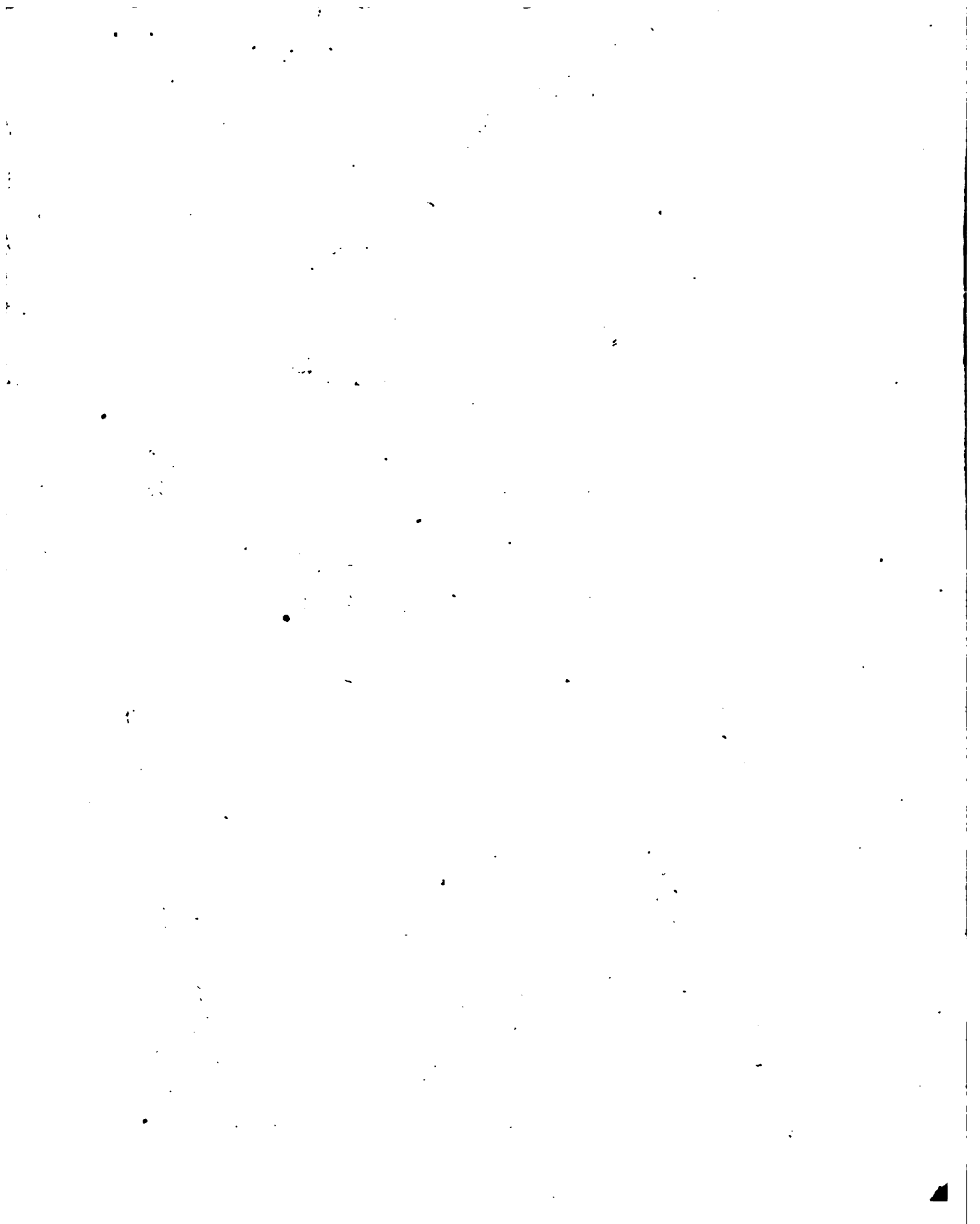


CO  
(Nottinghamshire)  
Thoroton











**BISHOP CRANMER**



*Tab. hanc. picta in tanta. Passulis simul et Martyris memorium. Munificentia proprijs  
impensis calari fecit Gulielmus Cartwright Junr. de Gillington in Com. Nottingham.*

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# Thoroton's

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:

*Republished, with Large Additions.*

BY

**JOHN THROSBY;**

*Embellished with <sup>AND</sup> Picturesque and Select Views  
OF*

SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,

*Towns, Village Churches and Ruins.*

**VOL. 11**



*Admire the rich Abodes of the opulent, the Grove, the Lawns and Flora's beauties;  
But seek the religious Ruin, the Grave and the Tomb for calm contemplation.*

LONDON.

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1797.





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## TO THE READER.

**T**HE Author of the additions to this work thinks it expedient (although, perhaps, not *very* material) not to follow, exactly, the arrangement of Dr. THOROTON, as in the old edition, in which that gentleman concluded his *Nottinghamshire* labours with an account of the Town of *Nottingham*, and the Forest adjacent; but rather chooses to follow the description of the Hundreds of *Rushcliff*, *Bingham*, and *Newark* with that of *Nottingham* instead of *Broxtowe* hundred, which strikes him as a more regular way of passing over the county. In this opinion he has been seconded by a friend or two from casting their eyes over the map of the county.

And as the additions to the Town of *Nottingham* and *Sherwood Forest* are intended to form a regular and copious series of events, down to the present time, the account of these places, given by THOROTON, could not, with any degree of utility and convenience, be given as heretofore, at the head of the additions, respectively. In consequence what that gentleman has done towards the history of *Nottingham* and *Sherwood-Forest*, is incorporated in the following history of these places; but in such a manner that not a sentence he has written is omitted.

The principal events most worthy notice, respecting the history of the town of *Nottingham* and its relative, *Sherwood Forest*, are classed under the following Sections.

### SECTION I.

The origin of the Town of *Nottingham*, and occurrences down to the Conquest,

### SECTION II.

Its History and Antiquities 'till it became chartered, or governed by Mayors.

### SECTION III.

Its History and Antiquities, &c. under the government of mayors, successively, down to the present time.

### SECTION IV.

Religious Houses, Churches and Hospitals.

### SECTION V.

The Earls of *Nottingham*.

### SECTION VI.

Its present state.

### SECTION VII.

*Sherwood Forest*.



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SECTION I.

NOTTINGHAM.

SNODENGHAM.

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UNHAPPILY the accounts of the origin of this place, like many others, (altho given by men of ingenuity, penetration, and much learning; and notwithstanding what hereafter may be written on such subjects) we may fear will remain in doubt and obscurity. The lapse of time has cast such a veil over the transactions of our early progenitors, that the venerable image of those distant times, which to view, through the medium of an unclouded sun, would be glorious, is covered with halituous vapour. Man with all his boasted acquirements, in such pursuits, often wanders from the smooth path-way into the thicket, and from the thicket into a labyrinth of perplexity and confusion. Perhaps DEERING is not much in the wrong, where he says "the farther an author retires into the dark recesses of antiquity the more he clouds his subject, and too often renders his veracity in other particulars suspected."

THOROTON's early account of this place is as follows.

a. John Rowse, canon of *Osney*, in his history written to King HENRY the Seventh, saith, that King EBRANC builded *Nottingham* upon *Trent* upon a dolorous hill, so called from the grief of the Brytans, of whom King HUMBER made there a very great slaughter in the reign of ALBANACT.

If it was so the British name is utterly lost, for nothing can be more manifest than that this is of Saxon original, importing a woody, or *b.* forest dwelling, or habitations in dens or Caves cut in the rock, whereof there are very many still to be seen.

This John Rowse, (who was also a monk of *Warwick* as well as canon of *Osney*,) whom THOROTON quotes, places the antiquity of *Nottingham*, so high as 980 years before the birth of Christ. DEERING, to shew the improbability of Rowse's relation, reverts to the condition of the Britains in the time of Julius Cæsar, immediately preceding the birth of Christ; when they were found living in scattered huts of the simplest formation, and almost in a state of nature, particularly in the inland parts of this country. *c.* This gentleman conjectures that on account of the convenient situation of that

A 2

part

a. Ex Hist. J. Rowse. Warwicens. b. Diction. Sax. Someri.

c. How often, even at this distant period, do we meet with wretched dwellings in some of our villages, but little better than those described by Cæsar. Two parallel dirt walls, a dirt floor and thatched roof constitute the abode that shelters human forms, almost without cloathing, from the inclement seasons of each revolving year.

part of the forest, which lies near the town of *Nottingham*, or on the site of the present town, there might have been formed colonies of the Britons, "where they were" "cherished by a warm southern air as well as plentifully provided with water."

Other accounts, which have but little to support them, would have us understand that a British King, whose name was *Coelus*, was buried here about a thousand years before the Christian æra. However no one can doubt but that the rock-apartments which have been discovered near *Nottingham*, and those still visible, are monuments of men's labour at very distant ages. *a.*

Dr. DEERING, in his introduction to the history of *Nottingham* informs us, that the then Lord Middleton, about the year 1740, from motives truly laudable, caused an hollow-way between two sand hills to be levelled, which stood near the entrance of the town on the *Derby* road. The labourers, having removed a great portion of sand from one of those eminences, found here and there a solid rock which, in some parts, appeared like partition walls of several rooms, cut out of the rock. "These," he says, "having no mark of Roman contrivance, nor any thing being found there to give room to suppose it, I take to be British." To support this conjecture he brings another not more plausible: which is that because the sand which covered these supposed rocky dwellings must have been carried hither, it was taken from the rock on which the town stands in forming the vaults, cellars, &c. of that place. The best support of his opinion, I think, is that where he says that these habitations, and others that have been discovered under similar hills, are all without the boundaries of the old wall, made in the Saxon's time by Edward the Elder, when he fortified this place. But this, till it be proved that those hollows in the rock, were ever human abodes, must rank with other opinions of writers, to use his own words, "who" "are fond of the marvellous," and "have recourse to the fertility of their own brains."

The rock-holes in the park, near *Nottingham*, close to the river *Leen*, are described thus by STURKELEY. A representation of which is annexed.

"One may easily guess (says the Doctor) *Nottingham* to have been an ancient town of the Britons; as soon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and I doubt not here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I have described in plate 39. will give us an idea of them; 'tis in the Duke of Newcastle's park: What is visible at present, is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no reason to doubt but it is formed upon theirs.—This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn out into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The church is like those in the rocks of Bethlehem, and other places in the holy-land; the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a steeple I suppose where a bell hung, and regular pillars; the river winding about makes a fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle, the way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety; without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy

*a.* "Nottingham. The name is nothing but a soft contraction of the Saxon word *Enntengaham*, so called by the Saxons, from the caves and passages under ground, which the ancients for their retreat and habitation, mined under the steep rocks of the south parts, toward the river *Leen*; whence it is that assertion renders the Saxon word, *Snotteng-ham*, *sculcarum domum*, and in the British language it is *twi ogo hant* which signifies the same, viz. a house of Dens." DEERING.





fancy their place of judicature, or the like ; there is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that square called the Temple in the Pictish castle, plate 38. in *Scotland*. Between this and the castle is an hermitage of like workmanship."

Various have been the opinions of this "ancient pile of building," as DEERING is pleased to call it. These hollows in the rock are called by the people of *Nottingham*, generally, Papish-Holes, *a.* they are formed, but not built, and have the appearance of a ruin of magnitude, destitute of design: they neither afford the mind an idea of grandeur nor simplicity. Here the chisel seems to have attempted something and there nothing. There is not any thing, upon the whole, to gratify or disgust. Art appears to have destroyed the effects of nature ; or rather, together, they have formed an hermaphroditical rock on a site pictorial.---Of the town-wall and ditch DEERING thus speaks.

EDWARD the elder for the better security and defence of this place, incircled it with a strong wall, about the year of Christ 910. And William I. in the second year of his reign did build a castle on the same rock where the old tower stood. The wall of the town did join the outer wall of the castle and thence ran Northward to Chappel-Bar. Of this are manifest footsteps remaining. About the midway between the castle and Chappel-Bar in part of the ditch where now a reservoir is made, (of which in another place) are some ruins still to be seen of a postern which was erected in obedience to a precept of HENRY III. dated October 18. 56 HENRY III. whereby he commands "his bailiffs and burgeses of *Nottingham* without delay to make a postern in the wall of the said town, near the castle towards *Lenton*, of such a breadth and height that two armed horsemen carrying two lances on their shoulders might go in and out, where William Archbishop of *York* had appointed it, who made the King understand that it was expedient for him and his heirs, and for the castle and town." From this Postern a bridge went over the town ditch, which place though now filled up as well as the whole ditch between this and Chappel-Bar, bears to this day the name of Boston Bridge a corruption of Postern Bridge. The ditch itself is now converted into kitchen gardens, and is called at this time Butt-Dyke, from some neighbouring butts where the townsmen used to exercise themselves, in shooting at a mark with bows and arrows.

From Chappel-Bar farther North and round to the East, the true ancient wall is not to be traced above ground, however, there are very old persons still living, who being labourers have within these 20 years, met when digging, with that old wall in different places, and by what they have shewn me, I may reasonably conjecture that from the Bar it went slanting through a close called Roper's close and the next to it, thence crossing the *Mansfield* road, along behind the North of the Backside, cross Boot-Lane by or under a summer-house called Dr. Greave's summer-house, through a close called Panier close cross the North road and Back-side excluding the House of Correction, along part of Coalpit lane, and through a cherry orchard at present the property of John Sherwin Esq. and on the outside of two closes belonging to the same gentleman, where a ditch is observed to run towards the *Newark* road, thence it mounted again and crossing at the end of Cartegate, extending Westward along the rock by the coal yard to the Hollow-Stone, where a portion of the wall was lately visible. The Hollow-Stone being a narrow passage cut out of the rock, the South entrance into the town, was secured by a strong

port

<sup>a.</sup> In the time of the civil wars, in the last century, it is said, that the parliament's forces destroyed a part of them as being relics of popery. Dr. Salmon supposes them to have been British stone-houses for grain.



port cullife, of which not long ago there were plain marks to be seen ; within this gate on the left hand going up to the town, just turning the elbow of the Hollow-stone, there was a cavity cut into the rock, able to hold about 20 men, with a fire place in it and benches fixed, besides a stair-case cut out of the same rock ; this had been a guard-house, and the stair case leading up to the top of the rock, was for centinels to spy the enemy at a distance ; this no doubt was of good service to the parliament party during the civil war, if it was not contrived by them. A little farther up the Hollow-stone, against and upon the rock there stood an house the property of his grace the Duke of *Kingston*, who upon application made to him, has given leave to the corporation to pull it down, being generously willing to forward their design of making the hollow-stone a more gradual descent and enlarging the South entrance into the town, so that two or more carriages may conveniently pass each other, to which purpose men were set to work on Tuesday the 17th of December 1740, and this useful and pleasant way into the town was completed in a few weeks. On the top of the rocks on the left side of the passage into *Nottingham* town, the workmen met with a portion of the town-wall, the stones of which were so well cemented, that the mortar exceeded them in hardness. Hence the wall extended itself along Short-Hill and the High-Pavement, at the lower end of which it runs down a hill called Brightmore-Hill, and at the bottom forms an acute angle, and runs again up Mont-lane, in a kind of a curve to the Week-day-Cross ; both these passages are open, and it is difficult to guess how they were formerly secured, or whether they are of a more modern date, as well as the Long-stairs by Malin hill. The wall continued along behind the houses of the Middle-Pavement and over against Bridlesmith-gate, there stood an ancient postern, till within these 10 years, on the East side of which where now the Bull's-head is, was a gatehouse, where a guard was kept, as is to this day plainly to be seen ; on the West side stood an house formerly called Vout-Hall, † once the mansion house of the family of the Plumptre's, after in the possession of Alderman Drury, whose eldest son Mr. William Drury, sold it to Mr. Gawthern, the present proprietor. From this gate the wall goes to Lister gate the bottom of the Low-Pavement, where tho' built upon, it is still visible in divers places. Here, I mean at the end of Lister-gate, over against Peter-lane, in the remembrance of some old persons were to be seen the marks of a stone gate leading towards the river *Leen*. From hence the wall on account of the buildings in Castle gate is quite hid, but it seems more than probable, that it went along the South side of Castle gate, including St. Nicholas's church-yard, and so run upon the rock West to join the castle near Brewhouse-yard. Inasmuch that Cartergate, Fishergate, the Narrow and Broad-Marsh, and all other streets and buildings, between the meadows and the South rock of the town, made a suburb. And this is what I have been able to gather concerning the ancient wall of this town, which was built so long ago as 830 years. But I should not forget to take notice of a wall of less antiquity which runs from Chappel-Bar in a straight line Northward to Coalpit-lane and excluded part of the ground between Chappel-Bar and Broad-lane. This wall is plainly discernable,

†. It had its name from very large vaults which were under it, where in the time of the staple of Calais, great quantities of wool used to be lodged. In one of these vaults, in the reign of King CHARLES II the dissenters privately met for the exercise of their religion, as they did after the act of toleration publicly, in a house at the upper end of Filchergate, which is since pulled down, and a new one built in its room, the property and present mansion house of John Sherwin, Esq. this place on account of Mr. Whitlock's and Reynold's (displaced minister of St. Mary's) officiating in it, obtained the by-name of Little St. Mary's.

discernible, it serving for a foundation to many houses between the gate and Cow-lane, and where now a middle row of houses is built at the end of Cow-lane, there stood a gate facing the North, and the town wall is still to be seen in the cellars of these houses. Probably this wall was erected in HENRY II. reign, after Robert Duke of *Gloucester* had demolished it, in the war between King STEPHEN and Empress MAUD. DEERING.

Before we pass to the history of times, in which we are less liable to be deceived either by artifice, conjecture, or romance, it may not be amiss to remark that there appears some injustice in opposing reason to relation, which is often done of transactions handed down to us of these remote times; particularly by those who live at this distant period. Have not the most wonderful things come to pass, in our day, which have astonished the world, that even nothing short of a supernatural power had the least reason to suspect? of such an enormity are they, of such a long continuance, and in such a rapid succession have they followed each other, that posterity will unwillingly give credit to the recital. And yet, forsooth, because we meet with some relations of antient times, in history or tradition, which agree not with our calm reasoning in a closet, we must reject them as romance or fable. Many things which we meet with in early story, were as much likely to have happened as the astonishing events which have recently taken place in Europe, the most enlightened part of the world, where philosophy was to have erected a paradise, and reason shut out crimes. But alas, what has it done? It has made a human slaughter house of one of its grand divisions, and destroyed the glorious fabric of religion; and with it those comforts which support declining life, in the prospect of a glorious eternity!

It undoubtedly appears strange, that men of the present day should possess art and sagacity, sufficient to give us better information of events, which happened a thousand years since, than those who lived five or six centuries ago, and who were undoubtedly as solicitous to come at truths perhaps as we are at present. What a clamour is sometimes raised up against Monks and other learned men, who have given us testimonies of certain facts they have related, from *then* accepted evidence, and often from their own knowledge. Truth, all must allow, is lovely and desirable; but, I am afraid, we have little less temptation and inclination to deviate from that desirable object than our ancestors. As to imposition, in this our boasted enlightened time, we find some men wittily apt at, and others as credulous in receiving, as those in days of yore. Witness the trick, a few years since, played off upon the learned body of Antiquaries with the Hardicanute-stone. I mean this as no reflection upon that body of gentlemen to whom the world, I am persuaded, are under considerable obligations. For my own part, I am confident, that I am possessed of too small a portion of antiquarian knowledge to oppose tricks of much less credibility.

*Nottinghamshire*, before the Roman invasion, constituted a part of the portion of Britain inhabited by a race of men called the *Coritani*.

Proceed we now to the times of the Romans, when this country became subject to imperial sway; leaving the uncertainty of prior events to the discussion of those, whose penetration makes rocks and mountains subservient to their will.

The learned Dr. Gale, Dean of *York*, in his Commentaries upon Antoninus' Itinerary thro'

thro' Britain, places GAUSENNÆ at *Nottingham*. a. This rout of Antoninus is from DUROLIPONTE to AGELOCUM i. e. from *Gormancbeſter* to *Littleburgh*. Baxter places *Grantham* in this route inſtead of *Nottingham*, thus :

Antoninus.	Gale.	Baxter.
DUROLIPONTE.	<i>Gormancbeſter.</i>	<i>Gormancbeſter.</i>
DUROBRIVIS 35. M.	<i>Bridgcaſterton</i> 35. M.	<i>Caſter</i> 22. M.
CAUSENNIS 30.	<i>Nottingham</i> 30.	<i>Grantham</i> 24.
LINDOM 26.	<i>Lincoln</i> 26.	<i>Lincoln</i> 26.
AGELOCUM 14.	<i>Littleburgh</i> 14.	<i>Littleburgh</i> 15.
Total 105.	105.	85.

Altho' Gale perfectly agrees with Antoninus, with reſpect to diſtance, and Baxter differs materially; yet diſtance is not at all times to be depended upon. But where diſtance nearly agrees with the Roman admeſurement, and the place fixed upon abounds with Roman relics; ſuch as coins, pottery &c. there is but little reaſon to doubt of that being a ſtation. But I cannot reconcile myſelf to *Deering's* opinion that "antiquarians ſhould have ſome exact ſtandard to go by, they ſhould either inſiſt upon diſtances and marks of antiquity together, or ſhould at leaſt hold to diſtances." This ſeems to carry abſurdity on the face of it; the contrariety of judgement among the learned evince it; for ſome who have choſen diſtance as their infallible guide, have been flatly contradicted by others, who regardless of diſtance, fix on places where nothing but marks of Roman antiquity are to be found to ſupport their aſſertions, and *vice verſa*. There is reaſon, doubtleſs, to ſupport opinions where a place fixed on, is not at any conſiderable diſtance from the line of the route, and where evidences abound; but when a ſite is choſen which leaves the line at a material diſtance, with ſcarcely a ſingle teſtimony of antiquity to ſupport the choice, its agreeing with diſtance alone, will appear, to every unprejudiced mind, a weak foundation for opinion or conjecture: the ſuperſtructure built thereon, muſt fall with the firſt contending power. We may therefore reaſonably conclude, that the pretenſions of *Nottingham* to Roman honours are but ſlightly ſupported. Ingenuity and learning, when combined, are inſufficient to impreſs the mind with ideas favourable to an hypotheſis of this ſort.

#### THOROTON

a. Cauſenna itaq; lego, per illas autem intelligo *Nottingham*. De illa Cambdenus: "A præruptis Saxiſ in aſtrali parte fluviolam Linum de ſpectatæ Caſtrum ſublime in rupē ſurgit. Nec dubito quin operoræ illæ cryptæ, concamerationes, cavernæ ſubterraneæ è vivo Saxo exciſæ, romanam loquantur magnificentiā, uti ut illæ aliæ quæ Devæ et Iſcæ Silurum celebrantur eoſdem Authores habuerint, adde his ſupputationem diſtantiæ, à Cauſennis ad Durobrivas (*Nottingham* et *Bridgcaſterton*) pulchrè cum numeris Antonini concordare, uti etiam cum illis quos inter Cauſennas at Lindum locat. Cauſennis aliter Gauſennis rectius Goſennis vel Govennis. Ceven et Govennæ et Covennæ ſunt rupes conglomeratæ. In Comitatu Eboracenſi rupes prope Otte'y dicuntur the Cheven. In illo Cantii, oppidum Savennoc i. e. Chevennoc ito dicitur à vicinis collibus. Gevennus eſt tum mons tum fluvius in agro Monmouthenſi unde Gobaniūm Anton. no. Saxonibus fuit oppidum hoc *Snottengham* Speluncarum Domus. Britannis in antiquis Kaff vel Kaou Caverna. Si itaq; minus arrideat conjectura noſtra quæ Gauſennas a Ceven deduxit, originem iſtius diſtionis a Kaff vel Kaou petas licet quod non minus noſtram confirmabit Sententiam de ſitu hujus Stationis. Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illuſtratum. 1709. p. 95. 96. Gale.

THOROTON observes, and perhaps justly, that if it were a place of note in times preceding the Saxons; its name must have been lost, *for nothing*, he observes, *can be more manifest than that this place is of Saxon original, importing a woody, or forest dwelling or habitation in dens or caves cut in the rock, whereof there are very many still to be seen.*

DEERING, in his introduction to his history of *Nottingham*, says "The Saxons who were next possessors of Britain, affords us a more satisfactory account concerning our town, and tho' history does not furnish us with the name of the founder, or the exact year it was begun to be built in; yet all our best historians agree, that it was a considerable place in the 8th century, provided with a strong tower, that it was called by the Saxons in the time of the Heptarchy *Snoden-gabam* as Dr. THOROTON has it, or rather *Snottengabam* from *Snottenga* Caves, and *Ham* Home or Dwelling place. Camden and others gives us a British translation of it, viz. *Tui ogo bauc*, or more rightly as Mr. Baxter has it, *Din ogo vaiic* or *Din ogoboco*, which however none pretends to be the ancient British name. This Saxon name was doubtless given to it by that people, from the condition they found the neighbourhood in, before they themselves made improvements by building. It belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and a part of that kingdom took afterwards in King ALFRED's reign, its name from this town *Snottengabam-Scyre*, now *Nottingham-shire*."

"Before I proceed to the time of the Saxon Kings of all England, I must take notice that in several parts of *Nottingham*, structures of a very considerable extent, arched in a regular manner, and supported by columns with carved capitals, &c. framed for places of worship, hewn out of the rock, have been discovered by workmen when digging for foundations, with very obscure entrances, hardly to be suspected, and also other apartments for lodging places, such were observed under diverse houses on the row, on the south-side of the great Market-place called Timber-Hill, and one Edward Goddard, a bricklayer yet living, assures me, that when he was an apprentice being at work on the East-side of the Weekday-Cross, he there got into one of these subterraneous fabricks, which he found supported and adorned with pillars as has been mentioned, and that he made his way from one spacious place to another till he came as far as the upper end of Pilchergate, and under a small close at present the property of John Sherwin, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham* at large, and opposite to his dwelling house: he the said Goddard says, that in one of these places, he found a wooden cup and a wooden can, which seemed to be sound and whole, but that when he took hold of them, they mouldered into dust. These places being of the Gothic order, I conjecture to have been contrived in the time of the Heptarchy, when the Danes who were Pagans, made frequent inroads into the kingdom of Mercia, where they in a more extraordinary manner exercised their cruelty upon Nuns and Friars, and indeed Christian Priests of all kinds. To these they might in time of danger betake themselves as places of refuge, and where they might exercise their religious functions, without being exposed to the fury of those persecuting idolaters."

"Edward Senior, between 919 and 924 according to Marianus Scotus did build a Bridge over the *Trent*, and on the other side a little town over-against the old town of *Nottingham*, now called *Bridgeford*. a."

a THOROTON, p. 62. seems to be somewhat too hasty in taking up Mr. Camden for saying it was *Bridgeford* which EDWARD the elder built over against *Nottingham*;—his words are these: "That might likely enough

In another place in his introduction is this passage ; " For my part if I consider that the Fosse way is on the South of the river *Trent*, and that the Romans always made their Vallum on the South-side and where the ground was rising, I can hardly forbear thinking that there was a station in that neighbourhood, where now *West-Bridgeford* stands, (almost directly over-against *Nottingham*,) a little town not built till many ages after, and that from the remarkableness of the many caves in the opposite rock they might give the station the name of *Causennæ* or *Causennæ*, and what seems to add to my conjecture, is what Dr. STUKELY informs us of, that one Mr. Cooper, a man of 72 years of age, told him, that there was found at *Wilford* a pot of Roman coins, a town which lies on the same side of the river, and at a very little distance from *Bridgeford*, the high road only, parting the parishes."

We find in Dr. DEERING's appendix, page 286, some very sensible and judicious remarks, made by a gentleman relating to Dr. GALE's opinion, that *Nottingham* was a Roman Station, occasioned by his perusal of DEERING's introduction. These remarks, altho' connected with them, there be some extra matter, I cannot withhold from the public.

" Concerning Roman remains, I have never yet met with any thing to induce me to believe there are any. And Dr. GALE's endeavours to fix Antoninus's *Causennæ* at *Nottingham* have not at all been agreed to by later writers, viz. BAXTER, STUKELY, SALMON, HORSELY. His subterraneous cavities you justly disallow to have any of the Roman taste in them; and there are no appearances of a Roman road leading from the southward to *Nottingham*, or from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) northward. Nor perhaps has the doctor any advantage over Mr. BAXTER, from the number of miles in the iter: If I understand you right, the miles you set down from Mr. BAXTER are the present computed miles; and antiquaries by comparing these with miles in the itinerary in places about which there are no doubts, have found that the itinerary miles are to be computed most commonly at 4 to 3, but sometimes at 5 to 4, and according to this last reckoning 105 in the itinerary make 84 computed miles, which is within one of your number from BAXTER."

" If by the arguments which have been brought against Dr. GALE, *Nottingham* be thrown out of the iter, they will hold equally strong against *Bridgeford's* being in the iter. And as to its having been a station, if ever it was one, it must have been only a *statio æstiva*, as it lies a considerable distance from any military way; but as there are no indications remaining of any station thereabouts, except the pot of money found at *Wilford*; the evidence seems too slight to prove one; and especially considering that Dr. STUKELY is a man extremely liable to mistakes. I have not his book here in the country, but I remember three from amongst several, that have fallen accidentally under my observation. In speaking of the garden in *Stoney-street*, he mentions it as belonging to one *Hurst*, a name never heard of there; he says that at *Chester* there are but four churches, when

" enough be, if that was not mistaken for some buildings, which may have been within *Nottingham* on the south side of *Trent*, where there is ground enough within the limits of it, near the Bridge-end for such a purpose; and I rather suspect it, because before the Saxon government was changed, I find *Bridgeford* a Member of *Clifton* loc and not of *Nottingham*, &c." Stow is express that EDWARD the elder, built a new town over against the old town of *Nottingham*, and a Bridge over the *Trent*, between the two towns. A few stragling houses which only may have been, cannot with any colour be called a town, and a town being built opposite to *Nottingham*, does no ways infer that it must needs belong to *Nottingham*, besides *Nottingham* has not ground enough to build a town upon near the end of the *Trent*-Bridge."

when I was there, I had ten named to me, exclusive (I think) of St. *Oswald's*, which is in a cross-isle of the cathedral, separated from the rest by a slight partition; and in some editions of Camden's *Britannia* it is expressly said *Chester* has eleven parishes. In describing the famous inscription on Julius Vitallis's tomb stone at *Bath*, the doctor gives a reading of one part of it, which is not only different from what plainly appears there, but inconsistent with any sense of grammatical construction."

"These instances shew how superficial an observer he was; and therefore in this account of the pot of money, I shou'd be glad of a little farther satisfaction, as whether the old man who told him of it, was one who could distinguish roman from any other ancient coin, and indeed whether he named any sort of coin at all, but upon its being found in a pot, the doctor's own strong imagination, full of antiquarian ideas, might presently convert the pot into an urn, and the money into roman coin."

"Upon which I took the liberty with all due submission to offer to that most judicious gentleman's farther consideration,—This Reply :"

"I readily agree that Dr. STUKELY commits many errors, where he has only cast a transitory eye upon places and things, or not maturely weighed every circumstance. I could mention a number of mistakes, besides those you have pointed out, one only shall suffice at this time, which if it is not a wilful one, shews the utmost degree of indolence. He says p. 113. That below *Rocheſter* bridge there lie about 50 of our biggest first rate men of war: when by asking any common sailor he might have been informed, that we have but seven of that rate: Yet in other places where he has bestowed due attention, his observations are not to be slighted, which I take to be likewise your opinion of the doctor, since among other late writers you are pleased to make use of his name against the dean."

"For my part I always read him with caution, as appears by some of my notes, which probably may have escaped your notice. *So much of the doctor.*"

I frankly confess I never yet could find any roman remains at *Nottingham*, (tho' I have seen a considerable number of roman coins, said to be found in the parish of *Plumtree*) but I may notwithstanding be allowed with some eminent antiquaries, Dr. Plot, Somner, and others, to be of opinion that distance, and the neighbourhood of military ways are not very slight proofs. All antiquaries agree that *East-Bridgeford* was a roman station; they also allow that the distance from one station to another is commonly observed to have been 8, 9 to 10 miles, this being granted, would not one reasonably conjecture our *Bridgeford* conveniently situated near the river *Trent*, and not quite 5 itinerary miles N. W. of the *Fosse-way*, and between 8 and 9 itinerary miles distant from the other *Bridgeford*, to have also been a station? The distance from the *Fosse-way* ought not to be looked upon as a great one, for the Romans did not always place their stations near their roads as is plainly apparent in *Littleburgh*, which lies upwards of 9 computed miles N. W. of the Roman highway, and would perhaps not have been made a station had it not been situated so near the river *Trent*, which same reason favours our *Bridgeford*, and if besides the pot of coin Dr. STUKELY speaks of, should prove to have been Roman, our title will not be so weak as it may at first appear; nor is it very improbable, if we consider that the roman coins found about *East-Bridgeford* and elsewhere are most of them brass, pretty large, and thick, and the British and Saxon coins generally smaller and thinner, and most of the latter silver or mixed metal, and that they are commonly found

found scattered and in small quantities, and seldom in pots or urns; to which if we add, that upon finding this pot, doubtless divers people were acquainted with it, and the clergyman of the parish, or some person more knowing than the old man, might have told him that the coin was roman."

"As to what relates to the miles, you will find upon examination that GALE and BAXTER use much the same measure, be they therefore itinerary or computed ones, the dean in this particular holds the same advantage over BAXTER as before, and consequently it does not clearly appear that *Nottingham* is fairly thrown out of the iter."

"In order to be the better satisfied, which of these two learned gentlemen's conjecture is the best founded, it will not be amiss to let Mr. BAXTER speak for himself: p. 65. he says:

*Cantennis: Ita enim ausus sum reponere in Antonino pro vitiato Causennis vel Causennis ut edidit simlerus, quod nihil esse necesse est. Solute quis scripseret cant en (vel an) isc, sive ambitus vel flexura aquæ. Hæc urbs bodie Grantbam est in majoribus icenis sive Lindenfi conveniunt. Siquidem idem sonat Britannis Grant quod & Cant sicuti supra docuimus in voce ad Tarum: Et Grantbam etiam ibrida compositione profertur pro Grant avon. Annis scilicet curvatura."*

"Now having set down the opinions of these two authors in their own words, the case stands thus:"

"Dr. GALE with a very small and allowable alteration, changes *Causennas* into *Causennas*, and without straining makes the etymology suit *Nottingham*, he supports this opinion by making his distances agree with the itinerary, besides which it may be said in favour of him, that the station, *East-Bridgeford*, is at a proper distance for *Nottingham* or *West-Bridgeford* either, to be likewise one, and that the *Fosse-way* coming from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) runs at an inconsiderable distance on the left hand of it, not to say one word of the pot of coin."

"Mr. BAXTER assumes an authority, hardly (if at all) allowable, to make a very considerable alteration in the name, when in favour of his *Grantbam* he turns *Causennas* into *Cantennas*, and from the turning of the river near *Grantbam* and no other concurring circumstance, he positively affirms *Cantennas* to be *Grantbam*, tho' there be no Roman road from *Gormancester* to *Grantbam*, at the same that, using the same measure of miles with Doctor GALE, he is no less than 20 miles short of the itinerary."

"You mention that later writers have not at all agreed with Dr. GALE, this (with humble submission) is pleading authority. I would willingly read these modern gentlemen with as little prejudice in their favour as I do those who have gone before them, especially when I find some of them commit grosser errors than their predecessors. I cannot help wondering to see such a palpable mistake as a certain dignified author in his additions to CAMDEN makes, about the situation of *Flawford* church; speaking of *Lenton* he says: "At a little distance from hence there stands in a large field, a church with a spire-steeple, called *Flawford* church, the burying place of *Ruddington* a great country town, above half a mile west from it, &c." whereas *Lenton* lies on the north side of *Trent*; and the church he speaks of stands near three miles south of that river, and that large country town is but a village: besides talking of *Stanford*, he immediately mentions its neighbour *Clifton*, which neighbour is at least between five and six statute miles distant from it. Another antiquary would fain make *Lenton* (a village a mile distant from *Nottingham*, known only for a priory of cluniae monks) the noted *Lindum* of the Romans; I wave bringing any more instances of this kind, tho' it were easy for me to produce a many.

many. Some of the late writers of antiquities are strangely carried away by the fertility of their own imagination, all are highly beholden to the old ones for the solid foundation of their inquiries, and it is too frequently seen that when a new antiquary is at a loss for new discoveries in certain places, rather than be thought a meer transcriber of the labours of others, he racks his brain to advance something contradictory to what has been said by other men."

"That you have observed this in the course of your reading of authors of this class, I dare not doubt. What I have said upon this subject will I hope not draw upon me the imputation of being tenacious of my own opinion, for far from desiring that any one should acquiesce with what I offer unless upon good grounds; I am so fond of the beauty of truth in any respect, that I would at all times gladly embrace it, tho' it should lay open to me the vanity and fruitlessness of my application for seven years past, and that I do not only fancy myself so, but am really of that mind. I conclude from these signs: In the first place, that I can look upon things as yet with an unaltered eye, and take in objects as they really appear to the senses; and in the second place, that my imagination hitherto is not over-stock'd with antiquarian ideas, and that I see myself still at a vast distance from the enthusiasm of that study, which I look upon to be a great happiness."

That portion of the country, it may be just remarked, which the Romans called *Coritani* was afterwards included, in the Saxons time, in the kingdom of *Mercia*. But not intending to swell this section with things which belong more particularly to the history of England, than to this province, we will pass on to notice some events which happened at this place upon record.

In the year of CHRIST, 868, the Danes, who had invaded the kingdom of *Mercia*, and during the winter, had entrenched themselves at *Nottingham*, were besieged by *BUTHRED*, king of *Mercia*, and *ETHELKED*, king of the *west Saxons*; but an accommodation took place without much blood-shedding. *a*. Shortly after the Danes plundered this part of the kingdom of *Mercia*, in consequence *BUTHRED* the king retired to Rome where he died. *b*. In 942 the Danes were in possession of *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Stamford* and *Derby*, which they held till king *EDMUND*, in 944, retook them. But in 1017 these places, with the whole kingdom, became subject to the dominion of the Danes, under *CANUTUS*.

*DOOMSDAY BOOK*, that pure source of knowledge of ancient things, like the luminary of the earth is beneficent. This testimony of long past times is highly propitious to provincial as well as national story: view it on a large scale, it is of the utmost national consequence and dignity; on a more contracted, or in its division, it is grand and benevolent. *c*. Extracts that relate to *Nottingham*, from *DOOMSDAY BOOK*, are both in *THOROTON* and *DEERING*.

The former says "In the time of King *EDWARD* the confessor in the burrough of *Snotingebam* were one hundred seventy and three burgesses, and nineteen villains (or husbandmen). To this burrough lay six carucats of land to (or for) the kings geld (or tax), and one meadow, and small wood six quarentens long, and five broad. This land was parted between thirty eight burgesses, and of the rate or rent [*censu*] of the land and of the works of the burgesses yielded 75s. 7d. and of two minters [*Monetar.*] 40s. Within it had Earl *Tosti*

*a*. Saxon Ant. *b* ibid.

*c* This book was, by the order of William the Conqueror in 1080 begun. It contains a survey of the lands, goods and chattels of all his subjects what each was wont to pay in the Saxons times. It was completed in 1086.



Tofti one carucat of land, of the soc of which land the king was to have two-pence, and the earl himself the third. (Afterwards when WILLIAM the conqueror surveyed) Hugh the sheriff, the son of (or Fitz) Baldric, found one hundred thirty six men dwelling there, (when DOOMSDAY Book was made, towards the latter end of his reign) there were sixteen less. Yet that Hugh himself made thirteen dwellings or mansions in the land of the earl, in the new borough, which were not there before, putting them in the cense or rate of the old borough.

In *Snottingham* in the demesne of the king was one church, in which lay three mansions of the borough, and five bovats of land of the above said six carucats, with sac and soc, and to the same church five acres of land and half, of which the king had sac and soc. The burgesses had six carucats to plow, and twenty bordars, and fourteen carucats (plows, carts, draughts, teams, or plowlands.) They were wont to fish in the water of *Trent*, and at that time made complaint that they were prohibited to fish.

In the time of king Edward (the confessor) *Snottingham* yielded in rent 18l. when DOOMSDAY Book was made 30l. and 10l. of the mint, [*de moneta.*]

Roger de Busly had in *Snottingham* three mansions, in which were seated eleven houses. The rent 4s. 7d.

William Peverel had forty eight merchants houses (or tradesmens.) The rent 36s. and thirteen houses of knights (or horsemen) [*equitum*] and eight bordars.

Raph de Burun had thirteen houses of knights, in one of these dwelt one merchant.

Guilbert four houses.

Raph, son of (or Fitz-) Hubert, had eleven houses, in these remained (or dwelt) three merchants (shopkeepers or tradesmen.)

Goisfrid de Alselin had twenty one houses.

Acadus the priest [*Presbyter*] two houses. In the croft of the priest were sixty houses, and in these had the king sac and soc.

The church with all things which belonged to it, was 100s. per annum value.

Richard Fresle had four houses.

In the ditch [*fossa*] of the borough were seventeen houses, and other six houses.

The king granted to William Peverel ten acres of land to make an orchard.

In *Snottingham* had king Edward one carucat of land, with the geld. The land two carucats. There (when the survey of DOOMSDAY Book was made) the king had eleven villains (or husbandmen) having four carucats, and twelve acres of meadow, in Demesne nothing. In the time of king Edward the confessor, and then likewise the value of this was 3l. which is now called *Sneinton*."

It appears also by this valuable book that in *Snottinghamshire*, if any person should plough or make a ditch in the king's highway, viz. the *fosse* road to *York*, within two perches, he should be fined 8l. two thirds to the king and one to the earl whose office then was not only honorary but of great power. The *Trent* and the road was taken care of by *Nottingham*. It appears by this book also that the *Trent* was navigable before the conquest.

And now with the end " of the Saxon government in England, ended also the Saxon name of this town, being thenceforth called *Nottingham* i. e. from the time of William Peverel, natural son of William I. was made lord of it, who in his foundation deed of the priory of *Lenton* calls it by that name, where he gives to that monastery among other things of greater importance the tythe of the fish of the fishing of *Nottingham*. Some will have the alteration of the name of this town, taken from the vast quantity of hassels growing

growing about and near this place, *Nottingham*, nor does it seem very improbable, since we have a like instance in a neighbouring seat of Sir Charles Sedley, situated about three miles north-west of this town, which upon that account, bears the name of *Nuthall*."

About the year of christ, A. D. 910, the town was fortified and enclosed with a strong wall, by the elder Edward. *a* On the rock whereon the castle stands, we are told, stood a grand tower, prior to the walling of the town. *b*

Thus briefly is shewn the state and condition of *Nottingham* prior to the conquest, from authorities, in general, which time has stamped with some degree of credit. A slight review of that period which has been noticed, in this introductory section; or rather a transient glance at the origin, condition, &c. of our ancestors, may not be considered as improper here, before we bring into view, particulars respecting *Nottingham* subsequent to the conquest:

The English are descended, it is known, from a variety of nations: the *Aborigines* of the land, the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans have respectively had a share in the propagation of that people, but none in so eminent a degree as the Saxons who were originally of the German race. The Welch in their native tongue still call them *Saxons*, the Scotch *Saxons* and the Irish *Saxonach*. *c* Their language is a medley of many; the Welch, only, retain that of the ancient Britons.

In war the Saxons were brave, they used the bowing broad-sword, a short shield and the cross-bow. *d* They sacrificed to and worshiped idols, antecedent to their receiving the christian faith. They counted time by nights from which practise we still retain the expression of *sevenight* and *fortnight*. In doubtful cases they tried offenders by the ordeal, which was by combat, red-hot-iron, hot water, and cold; that of hot iron was the most severe: the party accused and denying the fact, was obliged to take up red-hot-iron with his bare hand, or be adjudged guilty. *e*

As Egbert the subduer of the seven petty kingdoms of the Saxons about the year 800 gave the name of England to all, so the great Alfred divided the whole into shires, and gave them appropriate names. This great man has the reputation of associating into small bodies, consisting of ten men each, all the freemen of the realm; who were mutually bound by an oath to inspect into the conduct, and answer for the crimes of each other. *f*

It appears that our Saxon ancestors distinguished the places of burial of those slain in battle from the ordinary ones by raising over their bodies clods and turves of earth, these places are visible in many counties in England, and are now called Burrows and  
by

*a*. Nothing of this wall now remains. Its appendage, the ditch, is to be traced at this distant period, near the castle hill, to which it joined and extended northward towards Chapel bar.

*b*. See the next Section for an account of the castle.

*c*. Verstegan, on the original of nations.

*d*. Bow from boughs of trees of which bows were originally made.

*e* Emma, the mother of king Edward the Confessor, was accused of adultery with Adwice, bishop of Winchester, she was in consequence, led blindfolded to a place where glowing hot irons were laid at certain distances, and passed over them bare-foot to prove her guilt or innocence. She having passed them all without injury was pronounced innocent.

*f*. *English* is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic tongue. If you ask a Dutchman how he would in his language call an *angel-like man*, he would answer *ein-English-man*. The particular names of shires were given, many of them, from situations, as Buckinghamshire from *Buken* or *Beachen*, trees and *Essex* from the east Saxons.

*Verstegan*. *f*. Ibbetson.

by some Barrows. About a mile from *Nottingham*, at a place called *Nottingham-hill*, are some lines of fortification, between which are three or four of these sort of eminences, which are now called *Burrows*, in one of which have been found great quantities of human bones. Of Saxon names still in frequent use among us we may include the following, *Allen* or *Allen*, *Arnold*, *Baldwin*, *Barnard*, *Charles*, *Edmund*, *Edward*, *Eric* or *Herick*, *Everard*, *Franc*, *Frederyc*, *Gerard*, *Gilbert*, *Darman*, *Henry*, *Herbert*, *Hugh*, *Humfrey*, *Lambhart*, or *Lambart*, *Leonard*, *Osmond*, *Oswin*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Roger*, *Rosamund*, *Rewland*, *Walter*, *Williams*, *Wine* and many others, which in a great measure shews the influence and power of this people in Britain.

Of customs still remaining amongst us, whose origin may be said to be Saxon one I will notice, but will not assert that it had its origin before the conquest.

"*Shrive* is an old Saxon word, of which *Shrove* is a corruption and signifies confession. Tuesday on which day all the people in every parish through England, during the Romish times, were obliged to confess their sins, one by one, to their own priest, and in his own parish church; and that this might be done the more regularly, the great bell in every parish was rung at ten o'clock, or perhaps sooner, that it might be heard by all, and that they might attend according to the custom then in use. And altho' the Romish religion has given way, in our opinion, to a much better, yet the custom of ringing the bell, in our ancient churches, at least in some of them, still remains, and has obtained by some means the name of pancake-bell. Perhaps after confession it might be customary for people, on that day, to refrain from meat, and dine on pancakes and fritters, or such like provisions, whence the custom of dining on pancakes on *Shrove Tuesday* still remains in many parts of England."

Speaking of a religious ceremony leads me to say a word or two of our ancient church architecture. The sometimes beautiful, formal zigzagged semicircle arches, which are to be met with in our old churches, are generally attributed to our Saxon ancestors; but many attribute them to Norman origin, be this as it may, they doubtless are indications of the highest church antiquity in this island. These, says *Dr. Warton*, in his pleasing specimen of local history, that of *Riddington in Oxfordshire*, parochial churches, seldom consisted of more than one aisle or pace. In this I must differ in opinion from that gentleman, for in my visits to churches in this county, *Leicestershire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Bedfordshire*, I have seen several containing a nave and side aisles, built originally with the churches. To be sure some of them were not originally parish churches, but were members of religious houses, which have been, since the reformation, converted into parish churches. The series of rude grotesque ornaments, in stones, resembling the heads of terrific animals &c. is a strong mark of church antiquity. They are doubtless the sculpture of a remote period. And as our Saxon ancestors built these churches, frequently, on the sites of heathen temples, so they might retain some imitation of their rude sculpture in the churches, as ornaments.

Of old fountains in churches, some of which are curious relics of early baptism, the largest, however the most capacious, within, are esteemed the most ancient. The total immersion of the infant was long in practice. In larger towns few of those remain; but very capacious ones are frequently to be seen in village churches, especially where the hand of what is called improvement has not removed them.

## SECT II.

SECTION II.

*Its History and Antiquities till it became chartered, or governed by Mayors.*

AFTER the Norman conquest *Nottinghamshire*, as other counties were, was divided by King WILLIAM amongst his kindred and those who had shared in his victory; among whom we find the name of Peverel, who had given him, in this county, 55 lordships and 48 tradesmen's houses in *Nottingham*. THOROTON has given us an account of the consequence of this family which it seems was seated here: it is as follows, under the history of

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

" There is no mention at all in this most exact survey," (DOOMSDAY BOOK) of the Castle of *Nottingham*, *a.* which is therefore concluded to be built by William Peverel, or King WILLIAM the first, his father, though 'tis supposed there might have been some old fortrefs there before. He also builded the monastery at *Lenton*, as it seems he did another at, or near *Northampton*, dedicated to St. James, the registry whereof certifieth that he died the fifth of the kalends of Febr. 1113. 11 H. 1. and the Lady Adelina his wife the fourteenth of the kalends of February 1119. 18 H. 1. and that Sir William, son of the said William Peverel, died 16 kal. May, 1100. 12 WILLIAM RUFUS, *b.* which cannot be true, except he had another son William, for I find that William Peverell, at the intreaty of his faithful wife Adelina, gave to the monastery of *Lenton* at (or nigh) the very foundation, the churches of *Hebbam* and *Randia*: *c.* to which deed were witnesses Robert de Ferrariis, Avenell de Haddon, Robert, son of Drogo, Robert, son of Warner, Raph Hanfelin, &c. William Peverell his son, by ill advice, took them away for a long time, but repenting, he for love of the worship of God, and for the safety of the souls of his said father and mother, by the consent of his heir William the younger, restored them again: *d.* the witnesses to this deed were Hugh de Burun, William Avenell, Adam de Morteyn, Oddo de Boney, Robert de Heriz, Gilbert de Macuinci, Norman de St. Patricio, &c."

" In the fifth year of King STEPHEN, William Peverell of *Nottingham* gave account of 23l. 6s. 8d. of the pleas of the forest. *e.* And the Sheriff in his account that year of the dane-geld, saith, that Adelina, the mother of William Peverell of *Nottingham*, was pardoned 18l. by the King's writ, which shows there is some error in that said register of St. James of *Northampton*, concerning the time of her death, as there is also a manifest

one  
*a.* " A. D. 1068, WILLIAM the conqueror with his army went to *Nottingham*, in his march against the Eails of *Chester* and *Northumbria*, and there built a castle."—DEERING.  
*b.* Reg. St Jac. de Northamp. *c.* Reg de Lent. p 114. *d.* ibid. *e.* Rot. pip. 5 Steph.

one in the computation of the year of our Lord, and of the King's reign in all the three, which may justly lessen the credit of that part of it."

"Anno 1155 King HENRY the second disinherited William Peverel, because of poyson givento Ranulph (Earl) of *Chester*." a.

"About those times there were three Peverels of great note, viz. Peverel of *Dover*, and Peverel of *London*, and our Peverel of *Nottingham*, who is certainly intended by the last noted chronicle, as may further appear by an instrument (yet remaining in Sir John Cotton's library) sealed by Henry Duke of Normans, &c. (afterwards King HENRY the second) being then at the Divises, to Ranulph Earl of *Chester*, wherein he gave him, besides the said Earl's own inheritance in *Normandy* and *England*, wholly as his ancestors ever had it (that in *Normandy* very particularly recited) the whole honour of Earl Roger Pictavenfis where-ever, and all the said Duke Henries honour of *Blye*, where-ever it was in *England*, and the honour of *Eye*, as Robert Malet, uncle of the said Earl Ranulph's mother ever had it. Moreover he gave him *Stafford* and *Staffordesir*, and the county (or earldom) of *Stafford* wholly whatever he had there in fee and inheritance, except the fee of the Bishop of *Chester*, and of Earl Robert de Ferrariis, and of Hugh de Mortuomari, and of Gervas Paganell, and except the *forest* of *Canoc*, which he (the said Duke) then retained in his hand. He gave him the fee of Alan de Lincolne, who was (also) uncle of the said Earl's mother, and the fee of Ernis de Burun as his own inheritance, and the fee of Hugh de Scoteiney where-ever it was, and the fee of Robert de Chalze where-ever it was, and the whole fee of Robert Fitz- (or son of) Odo, and the whole fee of Norman de Verdun, and the fee of Robert de Stafford where-ever it was, and 30l. land which the said Duke Henry had in *Grimesby* he gave him, and *Nottingham Castle*, and the borough, and whatever the said Duke had in *Nottingham* in fee and inheritance he gave to him and his heirs, and the whole fee of William Peverell where-ever it was, unless he could [*dirationare se*] clear himself in the said Duke's court of the wickedness and treason, except *Hecham*. And if Engelram de Albamarle would not take with the said Duke, nor Earl Simon, and he the said Duke could take the said *Hecham* by force, he would restore it to the said Earl Ranulph if he would have it, and *Torchesei* and *Dswardebec Wapentac*, and *Derby*, with all the appurtenances, and *Maunsfeld* with the *Soc*, and *Roelar* with the *Soch*, and *Stanley* by *Coventre* with the *Soch*, and of *Belwar* he would hold him right as soon as he should be able as of the said Earl's inheritance, and to the said Earl's six Barons he would give each an hundred pound land, which they should chuse of those which the said Duke should happen to get of his enemies, and to all the said Earl's friends, [*parentibus*] he would restore their inheritance, whereof he had power, &c. Howbeit the said Earl Ranulph of *Chester* did not enjoy any long possession of those places in this county, for the sheriffs answered to the King for the profits of the lands of William Peverell, and the scutages of the tenants of his fee, as in the pipe rolls of HENRY the second, and the succeeding Kings may be seen, and in divers other places of this book for the rest."

"Margaret, the daughter and (at length) heir of William Peverell of *Nottingham*, was wife of William Earl of *Ferrars* and *Derby*, son of Robert the younger Earl of *Ferrars* and of *Nottingham*, and she had a son Robert Earl of *Ferrars*, who in the time of King HENRY the second, perhaps, because he could not inherit, was the more willing to burn *Nottingham*, which he did it seems, together with his son William, grandson of the said William and Margaret, which said William Earl of *Ferrars* the grandson was

outed

outed of his earldoms of *Nottingham* and *Derby* by King RICHARD the first, who gave them to John Earl of *Moreton* (afterwards King) his brother, who thereupon 'tis like grew more willing to interest himself in these parts, which he did by granting a charter to this town of *Nottingham*, and some way or other pleasing of the gentry of the country so well, that he led the most of them into rebellion, as in sundry places of this book, concerning divers particular persons of them, may be observed."

"But of these Peverells I have found no more, saving that there was a fine in the King's court at *Nottingham* the Friday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 4. Joh. before J. Bishop of *Norwic*, Hugh Bardulf, John de Gestling, Mr Roger Arundell, Hugh de Bobi, the King's Justices, and others, then there present, between William Peverell, Petent, and Beatrice de Curcon, tenant, of two bovats of land in *Pallerton*, thereby passed to her and her heirs, paying 6d. per annum, &c."

"'Tis certain then that from the beginning of the reign of HENRY the second, this castle of *Nottingham* hath for the most part belonged to the crown, neither is there any place any thing near so far distant from *London* that I know of in all *England*, which hath so often given entertainment and residence to the Kings and Queens of this realm since the Norman conquest."

"It is said that in the year 1194, King RICHARD being first loosed from his bonds, the castles of *Nottingham* and *Tykebull* resisted with force, but the castles of *Lancaster* and *Merleburgh*, and *Mount Michael* rendered themselves." a.

"King JOHN in the sixth of his reign commanded Reginald de Clifton, that immediately upon sight of his letters he should deliver to Robert de Veteriponte the castle of *Nottingham*, &c. b. The like command at that time had Hugh de Nevill for the castle of the *Pec*; William de Briwer for that of *Bollefour*; and Sampson de Straclee (Strelley) concerning the castle of *Harceston*."

"Raph Fitz-Nicholas, 10 H. 3. was warden of *Nottingham* castle (he was steward to William de Ferrariis Earl of *Derby* it seems.)"

"King Henry the third being at *Windfor*, 29 April, 32 H. 3. committed to Robert le Vavassur the counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby* to be kept, paying to the King 100l. per annum at his exchequer for the issues of the said counties, besides fifty marks which he was to pay every year to the warden [custodi] of *Nottingham* castle for the keeping thereof." c.

"After the battle at Lewes between King HENRY the third, and the Barons, for determining the strife Edward the King's eldest son was delivered for pledge, and afterwards was freed from that custody, for the safety of whom, and of the kingdom, the King, 49 H. 3. committed to his said son the castles of *Devor*, of *Scardeburgh*, of *Baumburgh*, of *Nottingham*, and of *Corff*, as hostage for five years." d.

"The same King HENRY the third by his precept dated at Westminster, October 18, 56 H. 3. commanded his bayliffs and burgeses of *Nottingham*, without delay, to make a posterne in the wall of the said town near the castle towards *Lenton*, of such a breadth and height that two armed horsemen, carrying two lances on their shoulders, might go in and out, where W. Arch-bishop of *York* had appointed it, who made the King understand that it was expedient for him and his heirs, and for the castle and town."

"Now for that the castle, park, and medows belonging thereunto are not within the county of the town, I will express what I mean touching them in this place."

C 2

a. Chron. Cestr. b. Pat 6 Joh. mg. c. Fin. 32 H. 3. m. 4. d. Pat 49 H. 3. m. 87.

‘ this castle was built I certainly find not, but doubtless it was by Peverell. In the  
 ‘ record of DOOMSDAY there is no mention of a castle, only I find there that William  
 ‘ Peverell had licence from the King to include ten acres *ad faciendum pomerium*, which  
 ‘ after the forest measure contains above fifty statute acres, and that I conceive to be  
 ‘ near the proportion of the old park of *Nottingham*, but this is only my conjecture,  
 ‘ which I will be bold to retain till some body tell me where those ten acres do lie after  
 ‘ the measure of that time, which was long before the statute *de terris mensurandis*.” *a*.

“ It appears, 1 H. 4. that Thomas Moubray Duke of *Norfolk* held 20l. rent out of  
*Nottingham* castle, with the stile and title of Earl of *Nottingham*, granted by King RICH-  
 ARD (the second) and that Thomas Moubray, knight, son and heir of the said Duke,  
 was then fourteen years old.”

“ The exactest survey I find of this castle, and the appurtenances to it, is the account  
 ‘ of Jeffrey Knyveton, constable of the castle, and clerk of the forest, 25 H. 6. First,  
 ‘ twenty four acres of meadow called the King’s meadow; a close called castle appleton;  
 ‘ a close called the constable holme; a piece of meadow called the milne damme; a  
 ‘ piece of meadow called the milne place; two pieces of meadow lying by the King’s  
 ‘ bridge, and the roch-yard; the castle hills without the castle walls; the outer ward  
 ‘ within the castle walls; the dove-coat; the pindage of the castle; the castle milnes;  
 ‘ the conygarth which I conceive to be the old park; and the castle it self, which in  
 ‘ that account answered nothing, being the habitation of the constable.” *b*.

“ The castle and the park of *Nottingham* were granted to Francis Earl of *Rutland*, in  
 the latter end of whose time many of the goodly buildings were pull’d down, and the  
 iron, and other materials, sold; yet there was left enough at the beginning of the late  
 rebellion, to make it chosen by King CHARLES the first, as the fittest place for the setting  
 up his Royal Standard, which, as I remember, was there erected on Munday, August  
 22. *anno Dom.* 1642. but shortly after the King’s departure Sir John Digby dismissed  
 those souldiers of the trained bands of this county which only were left there, and so it  
 soon became a garrison for the parliament, which it continued till the end of the war,  
 after which the last governour Captain Thomas Poulton had orders and money given  
 him to pull it down, yet some parts of it though ruinous were not utterly demolished at  
 the return of King CHARLES the second, since when the Duke of *Buckingham* (whose  
 mother the Dutcheß was only daughter and heir of the said Francis Earl of *Rutland*) sold  
 it to the Marquess of *Newcastle*, now also made Duke, who this present year 1674,  
 though he be above eighty years of age, hath a great number of men at work pulling  
 down and clearing the foundations of the old tower that he may build, at least, part of a  
 new castle there. The park pale he repaired at his first entrance.”

“ The rectory of the castle of *Nottingham* was 6l. Now I find nothing of it, but the  
 brewhouse yard is a constabulary, wherein there are many houses, some in the rock,  
 others out of it, all which, being now of no parish, are a great receptacle for fanaticks,  
 and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws.”

DEERING treats Dr. THOROTON’s account of the castle with some degree of asperity.  
 Some may think that the modest and doubtful account, of the founder of it, which he  
 has given, is quite as well as the former’s positive assertion, that it was built by WILLIAM  
 the conqueror “ to secure a retreat in case of necessity, and to keep the town in awe.”  
 All writers agree that it was built about the time of the conquest, or an old castle, which  
 stood on this bold rock, was then much enlarged and repaired. Very great additions both

of

of strength and beauty it received by EDWARD the fourth and RICHARD the third. Those works done by the conqueror were called the old works those by the latter kings the new. *a.*

Leland who visited the castle says "The bafs court is large and mighty strong, and "there is a stately bridge (with pillars bearing beafts and giants) over the ditch into the "second ward, the front of which at the entrance is exceeding strong, with towers and "port-cullices." *b.* "Within is a fair green court fit for any princely exercise. The "south-east parts of the castle are strong and well towered, within the old tower there is "another court tho' somewhat less than the last mentioned," *c.* "in the midst whereof "there is a stair-case of stone, about six or seven feet above ground, in which there is a "door to enter and steps to lead, (of late much worn) through the main rock to the "foot thereof and the bank of the river *Leen*; by this passage (the keepers say) ED- "WARD the third's band came up through the rock and took Earl Mortimer prisoner. "The dungeon or prison stands by south and east, and is extraordinary strong *et natura loci et opera.*" *d.* In the first court we go down many steps with a candle lighted into a "vault under ground, and rooms cut and made out of the very stone, in the walls "whereof the story of *Christ's passion* and other things are engraven, by DAVID King of "Scotland, (as they say) who was kept prisoner there."

In Leland's time it was partly in ruins.

Tradition informs us that there were three wells, three chapels, and a college of secular priests in the castle. In the time of HENRY the third there was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary in the rock under the castle. *e.* DEERING has preserved a curious piece of information from "The accounts of Geffry Knyveton, constable of the castle and clerk of the forest, the 25th of HENRY VI. which I have taken *literatim* from a forest book wrote for the use of the mayor of Nottingham, Robert Alvie, by his serjeant at mace William Marshal, in the year 1588, the 30th of queen Elizabeth, John Nody and Nicholas Sherwin being sheriffs."

"*The accompte of Geffry Knyveton from the feast of St. Michael tharchaungle in the xxvth. yeare of kinge HENRY the sixth, unto the same feast next followinge by one whole yeare for the castle of Nottingham.*"

"1st. He gives accompte of xii. 8s. cominge of xxiiii acres of meadow, lying in a meadow belonging to the castle of Nottingham called the king's-meadow. The price 3s. 2d. so letten this yeare."

"And of xivs. the latter agiftment of the same meadow betwixt Michallmas and Martlemas happeninge."

"And of liiis. iiid. of the farme of the close called castle-appleton."

"And of xxxvis 8d. for the farme of another close called the constable-holme, so letten to the men of Nottingham."

"And of xxivs. of the farme of a pece of meadow called the milne-dame."

"And xiiis. of the farme of two peces of meadow lyeinge by the king's-bridge and the rock-

*a.* Camden and Hollenshed say that Nottingham castle was remarkable for strength and magnitude, and that it was built by the conqueror. Most of the places which had strong forts or castles in the time of the Romans, still retain the terminations *Caster Cæster Chæster &c.* from which we may infer that Nottingham castle, or the fortification on the rock where Nottingham castle stands, was probably founded either in the time of the Saxons or Normans.

*b.* Anonymous M S. c. *ibid.* *d.* Camb. Brit. *e.* Tanner.



rocke-yard."

" And viiis. of the castle-hills without the castle wall."

" And xxs. of the farme of the pindage of the castle so letten to the men of *Nottingham*."

" And of xs. of the farme of the outward, within the castle walls."

" And of the profit of the dove-cott nothing this year, but it was wont to give 3s. 4d."

" And of for the castle-miln."

" And of the 13s. 4d. of the farme of the coneygarth of the castle this year &c." *a.*

*Nottingham old* castle it seems was in a ruinous state at the breaking out of the civil wars; at the restoration it was nearly demolished. A copy of a plan taken by Smithson in 1617, of *Nottingham* castle is preserved by DEERING. From the present building was erected in 1683, *b.* it was begun by William Cavendish, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, who purchased it of George Villiers, second Duke of *Buckingham*. It was finished by Henry his son, as appears by an inscription over a back door of the castle which was not legible in DEERING's, but preserved by a servant in the household of Henry Duke of *Newcastle*.

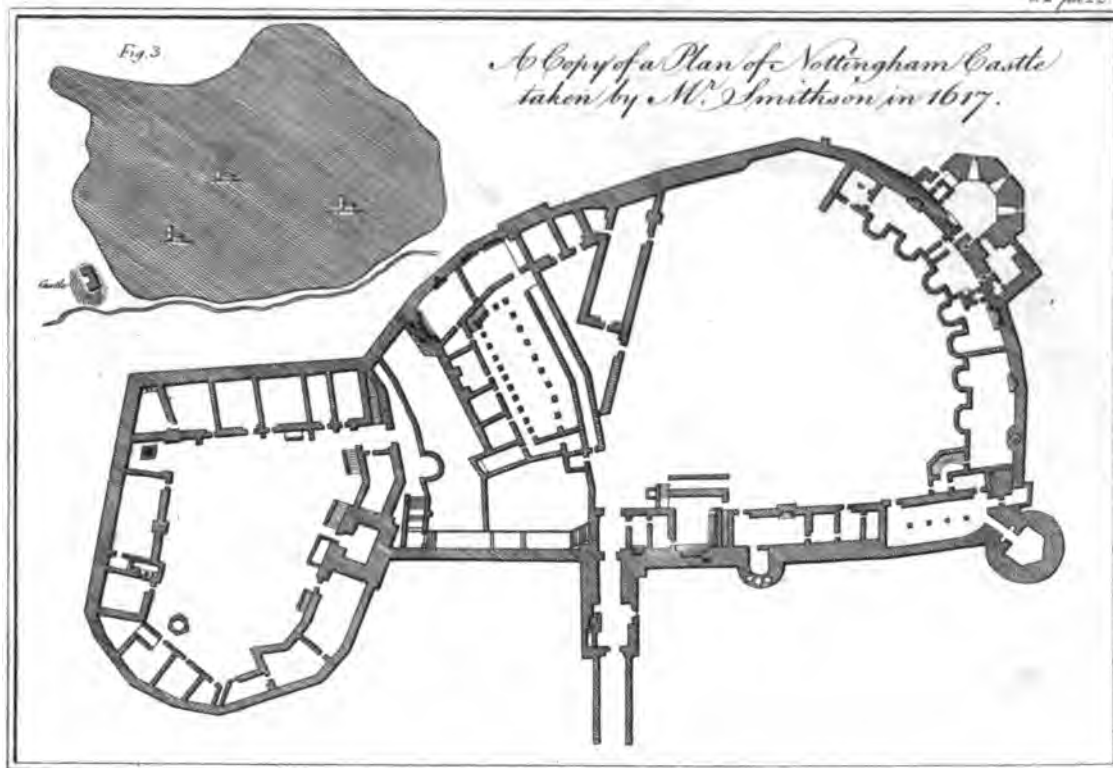
" This house was begun by William, Duke of *Newcastle*, in the year 1674, (who died in the year 1676,) and according to his appointment by his last will and by the model he left was finished in the year 1679."

The founder of this noble edifice, it is said, intended it to be one of the most grand buildings,

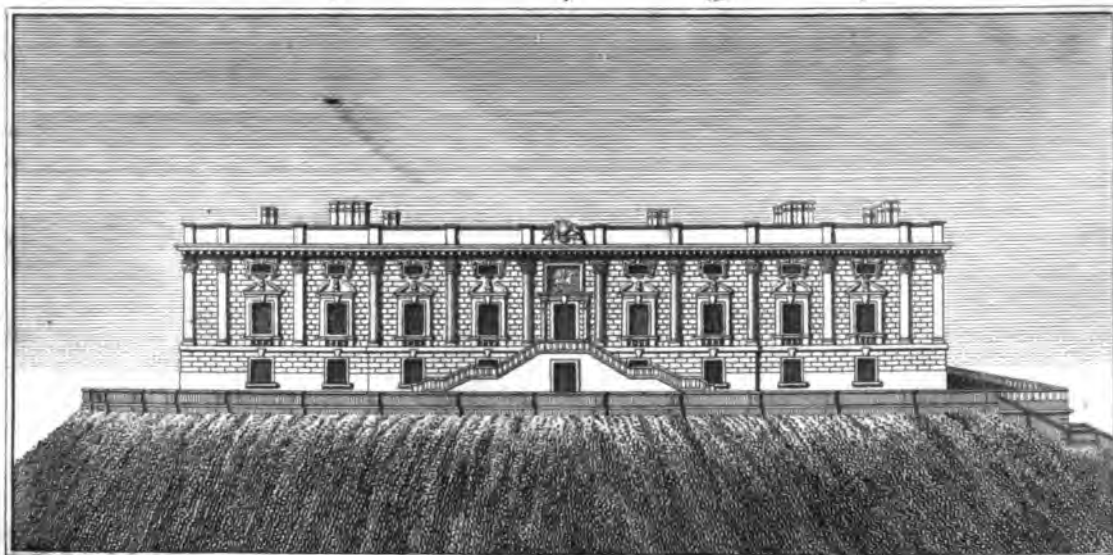
*a.* " This survey was taken three years before HENRY the VI. made the town of *Nottingham* a county by itself, in which charter he excepts the king's-hall, and the castle of *Nottingham*, both which remain at this day in the county at large." DEERING.

*b.* " An account of what *Nottingham* castle cost building, beginning February the 12th 1680, and ending April the 4th, 1683."

		£.	s.	d.
	His Grace the Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> paid with 500 <i>b.</i> of wood.	4731	11	5
	And his Grace Henry Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> , Oct. 16. 1680.	7259	6	7
Feb. 5th. }	To Mr. Wright for cedar wood.	120	0	0
1680 }	To ditto for marble chimæy pieces.	52	0	0
	To packing them.	3	13	4
12th.	For a saw for the cedar.	1	10	0
	More paid from the 12th of Feb. 1680, to the 20th of Aug. 1681.	351	13	6
	More paid from the 20th of August 1681, to the 12th of November following.	552	14	5
	More paid from the 12th of November 1681, to the 18th of February following.	253	2	11
	From the 18th of Feb. 1681, to the 14th of April 1683.	677	5	7
	Total	£. 14002	17	9
		DEERING.		



*A View of the Front of Nottingham Castle.*



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buildings, as a seat, in England, towards the accomplishing of which he devised the income of certain estates out of his domains. DEERING says,

"The 1st Duke of *Newcastle* and founder of the present castle of *Nottingham*, was William Cavendish, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, (younger brother of William the first Earl of Devonshire) and Catherine daughter and heir to Cuthbert baron Ogle, married to him the 4th of CAR. I."

"This William had a brother Sir Charles, who died without issue."

"He was the 8th of James I. made knight of the Bath at the creation of HENRY prince of *Wales*. King CHARLES I. made him governor of the Prince his eldest son."

"In the year 1642 upon the great defection of the king's subjects the 18th of CAR. I. he first manned and fortified the town of *Newcastle* and the castle of *Tinmouth* for the king's service, and afterwards levying other forces in the midst of winter, routed the greatest part of those rebels that had made head in *Yorkshire*, taking most of the strong holds in that county. His victories at *Gainsborough* in com. *Linc.* *Chesterfield* in com. *Derb.* *Piercy-brigg*, *Secroft*, *Tankersley*, *Tadcaster*, *Sheffield*, *Rotherham*, *Yarum*, *Beverley*, *Cawood*, *Selby*, *Halifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*, all in *Yorkshire*, testify'd his courage and conduct, in the last of which, having vanquished their greatest northern army, (himself leading on) he took 22 cannons and many colours."

"In 1642 he received the queen at her landing at *Brialington* in com. *Ebor.* who brought with her supplies of arms and ammunition, and conducted her safely to the King at *Oxford*, for which services he was by letters patents bearing date at *Oxford* the 19th of CAR. I. created Marquis of *Newcastle* and Baron *Cavendish*."

"Afterwards he stoutly defended the city of *York* for three months space against three powerful armies, and at last upon the depression of the royal interest in England followed King CHARLES II. into banishment, during the continuance of the usurpation, by whom he was created knight of the garter, and soon after the restoration viz. the 17th of CHARLES II. anno 1664, advanced to the title of Duke of *Newcastle* and Earl of *Ogle*."

"He married two wives, 1st. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to William Bassett of *Blore* in com. *Stafford*, Esq. widow of Henry Howard, a younger son of Thomas Earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had issue."

"Charles, who married —, daughter to Richard Rogers of *Brianston* in com. *Dorset*, and died without issue in his father's life time."

"Henry his successor and three daughters. viz."

"Jane, wedded to Charles Cheney of *Chebbam-boys*, in com. *Bucks*, Esq."

"Elizabeth, to John Eggerton Earl of *Bridgewater*; and

"Frances, to Oliver St. John, after Earl of *Bolinbroke*."

"He married to his second lady Margaret daughter to Thomas Lucas, of St. John's near *Colchester* in *Essex*, Esq. a very learned lady and philosopher, but by her had no issue."

"The second Duke of this family was

"Henry Cavendish, Duke, Marquis and Earl of *Newcastle*, Earl of *Ogle*, Viscount *Manisfield*, Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover*, *Bothal* and *Hepple*, also Baron *Ogle* and knight of the garter. He was in the reign of JAMES II. one of the privy council and governor of *Berwick*, and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham*, and died 1691."

"He married Frances daughter of William Pierepont, second son of Robert Earl of *Kingston*,

*Kingston*, by her he had issue :

“ Henry Cavendish, stiled Earl of *Ogle*, his only son, (of the privy council to King CHARLES II.) who married Elizabeth daughter and heir to Joceline Piercy Earl of *Northumburland*, whereupon he assumed her title and bore her arms, but died without issue at *London* 1680.”

“ The late Duke thus deprived of male issue, the ducal estate devolved to

“ John Holles, fourth Earl of *Clare*, in right of his wife Margaret, 3d daughter of Henry Duke of *Newcastle*. This nobleman appeared with a spirit like his noble ancestors, and that with the earliest, in the just assertion of the liberties of these nations from the bondage of popery and tyranny; in consideration of which he was in the 6th year of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY 1694, advanced to the dignity of Marquis of *Clare* and Duke of *Newcastle*, having been before sworn of their majesties most honourable privy council; also in the 10th of King WILLIAM III. 1698, installed knight of the most noble order of the garter.”

“ In the year 1700, when the Lords in parliament framed and passed an act for authorizing certain commissioners to treat of a union with *Scotland*, his Grace was then nominated for one of them, but the treaty at that time not having its desired effect, he was in the 5th year of Queen ANNE 1706, by commission under the great seal of *England*, again appointed of that number, under whose management that great and remarkable work was accomplished. By another act passed in the 4th of Queen ANNE as lord privy seal, he was appointed one of the lords justices, 'till the arrival of a successor, and in the 7th of Queen ANNE, upon the unhappy loss of George Prince of *Denmark*, was appointed one of the lords commissioners for holding the first parliament of *Great-Britain*, having before been constituted lord privy seal, and sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy council; he was also lord lieutenant of the county, and of the county of the town of *Nottingham*, lord warden of the forest of *Shirwood*, lord lieutenant of the east and north ridings of the county of *York*, and governor of the town and fort of *Kingston upon Hull*. He had by this lady one only daughter, the lady Henrietta, now countess dowager of *Oxford* and countess of *Mertimer*. This Duke having likewise no issue male, settled the ducal estate upon his nephew.”

“ Thomas Lord *Pelham*, eldest son of Thomas Lord *Pelham* and Grace his second lady, youngest sister of John Duke of *Newcastle*, was born the 21st of July, 1694. He had this large estate left him by the last will of his uncle, bearing date July 15th, 1711, and that he should bear the name and arms of *Holles*.”

“ The *Pelhams* are an ancient and renowned family; they took their name from the lordship of *Pelham* in *Hartfordshire*, and mention is made that the said lordship in the 21st of EDWARD I. was part of the possessions of Walter de *Pelham*; in the reign of King EDWARD III. John de *Pelham* gained great fame, being with that King at the battle of *Poitiers*, which was fought on Monday September 19, 1356, the 30th of EDWARD III. He was competitor with Sir Roger de la Warr in taking JOHN King of *France* prisoner in the battle, and tho' above ten other knights challenged the taking of that King, yet it was found that Sir Roger and Sir John de *Pelham* were most concerned, wherefore in memory of so signal an action, and that king's delivering his sword to them, Sir Roger had the champet or chape of his sword, for a badge of that honour, and John de *Pelham* afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used as a seal manual, and at others on each side a cage, being the emblem of

-captivity

captivity of the said King, and was therefore borne for a crest; the buckles were likewise used by his descendants; and the second coat in his Grace's achievement is charged with two belts having buckles to them." *a.*

But to return to the castle. Whatever might be the intention of its noble founder in erecting this building cannot be certain. If for a family residence its situation is no ways fitted for that purpose; as an object of admiration to the surrounding country, *in union with the rock on which it stands*, it falls very short of our wishes and expectation. Could nature, in all her wanton sports, effected a better site for a study of architectural harmony than this? Far and near it strikes the beholder with ideas of the sublime if not beautiful; when contrasted, at a near view, with the delightful meadows below, it is a venerable object, delectable from its apparent years. Art should here have been in effect as bold as nature: a lofty and massy pile towering towards the heavens, with turrets and embattled walls, the taste of ages past, placed on its brow, instead of the present formal and squat edifice, would have created a scene of splendour, not in seemingly irregular order.

### The

*a.* "In the year 1714, the 26th of October, his Majesty King George I. was pleased to advance him (Thomas Lord Pelham above named) to the dignity of Earl of *Clare* in com. *Suffolk*, and Viscount Haughton in com. *Nottingham*, with remainder to the honourable Henry Pelham his brother, and to his heirs male."

"He was on the 28th of October 1714, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of *Nottingham*, and Custos Rotulorum thereof, the 16th of November following.

"On the 10th of November 1714, he was constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of *Middlesex*, and Lord Lieutenant of the said county, and of the city and liberty of *Westminster* the 28th of December following; also in the same year he was constituted steward, keeper and warden of the forest of *Shirwood* and park of *Folewood* in the county of *Nottingham*."

"And his Majesty farther considering his great merits and zeal to his service, was graciously pleased on the 2d of August 1718, to create him Marquis and Duke of *Newcastle* with remainder to his brother the right honourable Henry Pelham. On the 13th of April 1717, he was declared lord chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy council the 16th of April; also at a chapter held at St. James's the 31st of March 1718, was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, and installed at *Windfor* the 30th of April following. On the 22d of July his Grace was one of the peers commissioned by his Majesty who signed at the cockpit *Whitehall*, in conjunction with the imperial plenipotentiary and others the treaty of alliance between his Britannick majesty, the Emperor, and the King of *France*, pursuant to a convention between his Majesty of *Great-Britain* and the *French King*."

"On the 19th of May 1719 he was declared one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, which honour he had likewise in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727."

"On the 4th of June 1719, being commissioned by the sovereign with Henry Grey, Duke of *Kent*, lord privy seal, and John Duke of *Mountague*; they installed at *Windfor*, Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of *Kingston*, a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. He was likewise in commission with the said Duke of *Kingston* the 24th of May 1720, and installed Charles Spencer Earl of *Sunderland* a knight companion of the said order; on the 2d of April 1724, his grace resigning his post of chamberlain of the household, was declared one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and on the 8th of the same month took his place at the board."

"In April 1726, he was chosen recorder of *Nottingham*. At his present Majesty's accession to the throne his Grace was continued in all his places, and sworn of his privy council. In July 1737, he was chosen high steward of *Cambridge*; and in 1740, he was one of the regents, during his Majesty's stay beyond the seas. Also in 1749 he was chose chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*."

The following is taken chiefly from the English Peerage in three quarto vols. printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, 1790.

"The Duke of *Newcastle* (to whom this edition of *THOROTON* is dedicated) Henry Fiennes Pelham, Clinton, Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line*, Earl of *Lincoln*, knight of the garter, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of *Nottingham*,  
steward,

The views from this rock abound in variety, some are extensive and others beautiful: The Trent forms a fine curve near *Wilford*; in its passage towards *Clifton* it presents a silvery broad bosom. On the *Wollaton* side, over the park, are a variety of attractions. A rich valley, interspersed with woodland, leads your eye into *Derbyshire*, where distance appears boundless. A vast space is seen hence between *Ruddington* hills and *Colwick*, in which *Belvoir* castle appears majestic. The bird's-eye view, over the town of *Nottingham*, is far from formal; the romantic scenery, just below, and many of the buildings create a pleasing variety. The town of *Nottingham* seen from the terrace at the southwardly angle forms a figure, taking in the little river *Leen*, nearly thus. See fig. 3. facing page 22.

The architect of this castle was March, a *Lincolnshire* man, whose name is now of no celebrity whatever it might have been. It stands on a rustic basement, the order corinthian. You approach the grand apartments over a double flight of steps. An equestrian statue of William Duke of *Newcastle* is placed over the door of the north east front, hewn out of a single block of stone, by one *Wilson*. *a*. The area, or rather the court yard, is encompassed with a stone wall breast high, where the air blows briskly. "On the north side there is a spacious green court, much larger than that mentioned in the old works, because the structures of the new tower took up a great part of this ground, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect; in this court, facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park; about twenty odd yards west of this, there was a door leading by a stair-case cut in the rock, into the great and strong tower built by EDWARD IV. which tower was half an octagon,

steward, keeper and guardian of the forest of *Shirwood* and park of *Folewood* in the county of *Nottingham*, high steward of *East-Retford* in the county of *Nottingham*, auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer for life, comptroller of the customs in the port of *London*, high steward of *Westminster*, president of the *Westminster* hospital, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society."

"This nobleman was born the 20th of April 1720. He succeeded to the title of Earl of *Lincoln*, upon the death of his brother April 30, 1730. He succeeded to the title of Duke of *Newcastle* upon the death of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, in the county of *Northumberland*, Marquis of *Clare*, Earl *Clare*, and Viscount Pelham, who by King GEORGE the II. was created Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line*, in the county of *Stafford*, with remainder to Henry Earl of *Lincoln* (now Duke of *Newcastle*) and died November 17, 1768."

"The Duke married October 16th, 1744, Catherine, daughter of the right honourable Henry Pelham, brother of Thomas Duke of *Newcastle*, by which lady, who died July 29th, 1760, he had issue. 1st. Henry Finnes Pelham, Earl of *Lincoln*, who married Frances, daughter of Francis Earl of *Hertford*; by which Lady, who died in 1760, he had issue. His Lordship died October 22d, 1778. 2d. Thomas Pelham Earl of *Lincoln* born in 1752, who had a chief command in *America* the last war, and John Pelham who died in 1781."

"The family of *Clinton* is descended from William Chamberlain of *Normandy*, whose three sons came over to *England* with William the conqueror. They took their name from the lordship of *Climpton*, now *Glampton* in *Oxfordshire*." Their descendants have been long distinguished for their honourable alliances, their distinguished appointments as commanders by sea and land, and for holding, under the crown, high offices of trust.

CREATIONS. Earl of the county of *Lincoln* 4th of May 1572. Duke of *Newcastle* under *Line* in the county of *Stafford*, 13th of November 1756. The chief seat *Clumber park* lodge in this county.

*a*. "Wilson, *DEERING* says was an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable that after this performance of his, he was for a time spoiled for a statuary; because a *Leicestershire* widow lady, the Lady Putley, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted, and married him; but he living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir William returned to his former occupation, and the public recovered the loss of an eminent artist."

octagon, the walls of which were upwards of 12 feet thick; this passage Mr. Paramour remembred very well; besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the mote more directly opposite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finished for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle, but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after; this has lately been made good with earth and is railed on each side and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court, between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his Grace and family are here, the trades people who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building; at the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock where his Grace the present Duke in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughter-house to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and when dress'd, by the just mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store places; at the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick, this opened the way into the dungeon of which *Leland* speaks, and also Mr. *Camden*, where those figures we have spoken of before were engraven on the walls. His grace when at *Nottingham* in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether any thing of them was yet to be found, but it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made." *b*

That celebrated passage in this rock, called *Mortimer's-hole*, is now much in the same condition as in *DEERING's* time. Much credit appears to be due to the circumstantial account of it by *DEERING*, and some other things appendages to the castle, which he carefully inspected, and by his industry has thrown much light on that dark tradition, *that the passage noticed was cut as a hiding place for the favorite Mortimer*. I therefore think it but justice due to his care that I insert here his account of it in preference of any relation I might substitute, observing only that this subterraneous passage leads through the body of the rock to the bank of the little river *Leen*.

"This vault undoubtedly must have been in a much better condition in *Leland's*, *Camden's*, and even in my anonymous author's time, than at present, wherefore I cannot help wondering at their incurious inspection of it, which has led them into diverse errors concerning the name it bears. This way through the rock was provided with no less than six gates, besides a side one on the left hand going down; the first was above ground leading from the turret down to the second, the place where the turret stood is now covered by part of the modern fabrick, and the passage to the second gate is filled and the gate itself walled up with stone, to this leads a new passage cut out of the rock since the building of the present castle, without the wall of the paved yard. The distance between the first and the second gate I take to have been about 16 yards; from this we step down 14 yards and meet with the marks of another, and 15 yards lower was a fourth; about 45 yards below this on the left hand we observed a gate bricked up, which with seven or eight steps did lead up into some works of the old tower, (as the late Mr. Jonathan Paramour informed me) in whose time it was bricked up; about eight yards below this stood a fifth, and the sixth and lowest which opened into the rock yard and is

now

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*b. DEERING.* The figures here spoken of were the passion of our Saviour, made by *DAVID*, king of the *Scots*, when a prisoner here.



now also bricked up, is still about nine yards lower, so that the whole length of this once well secured subterraneous passage from the court of the old tower to the foot of the rock is 107 yards or 321 feet: This vault is 7 feet high and six wide, had all the way down broad steps cut in the rock, the which are at this time almost entirely worn out in the middle, but may plainly be perceived at the sides; there are all the way down till within 15 or 16 yards of the bottom, openings in the side of the rock to convey light into this passage, and to serve the soldiers to shoot their arrows through upon the enemy, in the upper part are cut out several regular port-holes, which shew, that during the civil war, cannons were planted there, which commanded all the meadows; there are besides in this part of the vault observable, many holes or excavations about a foot in height, breadth and depth, these seem to have been made to lodge cannon-balls in, to prevent their rolling to the bottom."

"By this account taken from the present appearance of this place, it may easily be judged, that it was contrived for a much weightier purpose than to carry on a love-intrigue, as a certain author will have it, viz. that *Mortimer* ordered this passage to be cut out, for a private way to come to the Queen's apartments, and that from thence it got the name of *Mortimer's-hole*. A very ill grounded conjecture. What occasion had he to come privately to the Queen, when the posts and employments the Earl was in, during the minority of the King, not only furnished him with frequent opportunities of going publickly to her, but the urgency of affairs made it indispensably necessary that he should often attend her Majesty".

"Had Mr. *Camden* been more exact in observing the place we are speaking of, he would hardly have fallen into the error of imagining that it got its name, "because *Mortimer* had it made to hide himself in, being afraid of himself out of a consciousness of his own guilt." Is it not reasonable to suppose, if the Earl of *March* had ordered this place to be made for his concealment, he would likewise have taken care that it should have been made convenient for that end, whereas the whole vault is one continued stair-case without so much as one single shelf in the side of the rock for a person to sit down upon "

"Besides if we lay aside the consideration of the structure of this passage, the opinion of Mr. *Camden* will hardly be approved by any thinking person, that that nobleman, generally known to live in the castle with the Queen, should chuse to hide himself in a rocky cave, when at the same time he could be in the royal apartment, and that with full as much safety, for the Queen had the keys of the castle delivered to her every night, and laid under her pillow; moreover the Earl of *March* when the place was surprized, was not found there but in the apartment of the Queen; in short had the Earl designed this vault for his security, it must be supposed he would have taken more particular care that it should be sufficiently guarded against any sudden surprize, whereas it seems no extraordinary care was taken of it, else it would have been out of the power even of the governor to have given King *EDWARD* the opportunity of coming into the castle that way".

"But there just now comes to my hand a manuscript *English* chronicle, which by the language seems to be wrote in the reign of King *HENRY VI.* this positively affirms, that neither *Mortimer* nor the Queen knew any thing of this passage; these are the words: Chap. 222".

"And in hast ther came unto Kyng Edw. Sir William Montague, that he was in his castell and pryvelyche told him, that he ne none of his companions shulde not take the  
*Mortimer*

“ *Mortimer* without counsaile and helpe of William Elmd, constabill of the same castell.  
 “ Now certis quod Kyng EDWARD I leve you full well, and therefor I counsaill you  
 “ that ye goo unto the saide constabill, and commaunde him in my name that he be your  
 “ frende and your helper for to take the *Mortimer*, all things left uppon peyne of lyfe  
 “ and lymme. Sir quod Mountague my lorde graunte mercye. Tho went forth the  
 “ saide Mountague, and come to the constabill of the castell and told him the Kyng’s  
 “ wille, and he answered, the Kyng’s wille shulde be done in all that he myght, and he  
 “ wolde not spare for no manner of deth and so he swhore and made his othe. Tho  
 “ saide Sir William Mountague to the constabill in herynge of all them that were helpyng  
 “ to the quarrel. Now certis dere ffrendes us behoveth for to worche and done by  
 “ your Queyntysse to take the *Mortimer*, sith ye be the keeper of the castell and have the  
 “ kayes in your warde. Sir quod the constabill woll ye understonde that the yats of the  
 “ castell beth loken with lokys, and Queen ISABELL sent hidder by night for the kayes  
 “ thereof, and they be layde under the chemfell of her beddis hede unto the morrow,  
 “ and so I may not come into the castell by the yats no manner of wyse, but yet I know  
 “ another weye by an aley that stretchith oute of the ward under the earthe into the castell  
 “ that gooth into the west, which aley Queen ISABELL, ne none of her meayne, ne the  
 “ *Mortimer* ne none of his companye knowith it not, and so I shall lede you through the aley,  
 “ and soye shall come into the castell without aspyes of any man that beth your enemies, &c”.

“ It is therefore much more probable, that as the King and his band came up this passage on purpose to seize *Mortimer’s* person, and as the Earl after he was taken prisoner, was brought out of the castle through this very same passage, it was in remembrance of this event called *Mortimer’s-hole*. There is no account when this vault was made which I have met with, except what Collins in his peerage quotes from Drayton’s barons war, viz. “ This wonderful passage had been hued and dug during the *Danish* invasion by “ some of the *Saxon* Kings for the better security in case of a siege”. For my part if I consider how strongly this place was provided with gates, I cannot help thinking that it was designed to relieve the castle with men and provisions, in case an enemy should be in possession of the town, the opening of it being both without the town and castle walls, and the rock yard being covered with two round bastions, in the outer wall of the castle facing the south, of which a good part is yet standing, and that after the *Norman* conquest, it was made use of in time of peace to convey the meal and beer, which was ground (especially after the *Leen* was brought to run by the castle) and brewed for the garrison, the nearest way into the castle”.

“ The rock-yard into which the last and lowest gate in *Mortimer’s hole* opens, is called in old writings the brewhouse of the castle, and indeed it had no other houses in it but such as served for the conveniency of brewing for the garrison; until King JAMES I. by a particular grant under the broad seal, separated it from the castle.”

“ This grant was made to one Edward Ferres, of *London*, mercer, and Francis Philips, of *London*, gent. exemplify’d to John Mitten, and William Jackson, bearing date the 18th of King JAMES of *England*, and the 55th of *Scotland*, anno dom. 1621; since which time a pretty many houses have been built in it, especially in the close, which in the grant is called Dovecoat close. In this yard stood also the mill of the castle, which used to grind all the corn for the support of the garrison.”

“ Farther west in the yard within a piece of ground now turned into a kitchen garden, are to be seen the remains of a stair case, opening to the east and leading up into the rock,

rock, wherein several rooms are formed with pretty even floors. Here formerly was the malt-office belonging to the castle, as appears plainly by the kiln, which to this day is to be seen".

"The brewhouse-yard was lately part of the jointure estate of Mrs. Collin, relict of the late John Collin, Esq; alderman of *Nottingham*, and mother of Langford Collin, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham*; the kitchen garden and an house on the right hand going into Brewhouse-yard, only excepted, which house and garden were given by Mr. Peacock, to a society of people who formerly used to meet here and called themselves the family of love; these premises are at this time in the possession of master Ring, an infant, and grandson of the late Thomas Smith, Esq".

"It is a constabulary which Dr. THOROTON with M<sup>rs</sup> J. M. is pleased to call a receptacle for fanaticks, and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws. This censure seems to me too severe, inasmuch as it not only favours of a persecuting spirit, but is founded on a false supposition, as if this place (being in the county at large) were any more exempt from the obedience to the laws of the land, than any other place in the county, and that in a reign where no visible corner of the kingdom could shelter any number of persons from the rigorous execution of that coercive law the Act of Uniformity".

"From the bastion of the east corner of the Brewhouse-yard, the ruins of the outer walls of the castle run north, and over against a street called Castle-gate are seen the ruins of the largest round bastion, in the middle between this and the outer gate in the wall which bends a little westward, a low gate is observed, which I dare venture to say was a sally-port. The main gate is placed between two bastilles: From hence the wall almost due west to the park, there, make an angle, and extending itself in a line northward did join the postern, of which notice has been taken.

"The outer-ward within the outer-wall, is spacious, on the right hand of which was the pindage of the castle, and on the left where now a garden and nursery of trees is planted was the dove-coat, as I am informed by the above-mentioned Mr. Jonathan Paramour, who lived with duke William when the foundation of the new castle was laid".

"The ditch round the castle was a dry mote of a considerable depth and breadth, as may easily be discovered even at this time".

"On the other side of the ditch at the farther end of that part of the rock whereupon the new tower stood, there was till within these 18 or 20 years, an hole opening somewhat towards the east, called by the common-people *James Scot's hole*, which as the tradition goes, did lead across the park, under ground, quite to *Lenton*, a good mile in length; this being a vulgar error, I will here take an opportunity of clearing up the matter. Had such a passage ever been made, it would be hard to find out a use for it adequate to such an herculean labour, and whosoever considers how low the valley is between the castle rock and the high hill where *Lenton* stile is placed, will with much ado allow it possible to be done, but hardly deem it probable that such a piece of work should ever have been undertaken: To be short, let the reader but cast an eye upon the plan of the old castle here annexed, and he will readily be convinced that the truth of the matter is this: When by order of his Grace William Duke of *Newcastle*, the old works of the new tower were clearing, the labourers by flinging some pretty large stones down the side of the rock, beat in the ground and made accidentally this hole, which shewed the

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curious a way into the rock, this turning at first a little to the right and the quantity of rubbish rendering the going far into the rock very difficult, has made them fancy that passage went directly west and consequently to *Lenton*, tho' nobody has ever offered to shew any opening at *Lenton*, to answer this pretended subterraneous way, and the above mentioned plan clearly shews, that the hollow in that place was nothing else but a way into a range of cellars under the several royal apartments and buildings on the north and west part of the rock. The name of *James Scot's* hole proceeded from a mistake of the *Scottish* King DAVID II. who is said to have been prisoner in this castle, which moves me to examine how far the story related of that King is well or ill-grounded".

"The dungeon or prison of the castle was widely distant from the hole we have been speaking of, for according to *Leland* it was south from the hole, i. e. under the first steps which lead up to the paved court of the present castle. That there were such rooms as Mr. *Camden* speaks of, many steps deep in the rock, into which persons were obliged to go with a candle light, and that these steps went from the first court, as also that the passion of our Saviour *Christ* and other things were engraven on the walls of those rooms, we may credit him who relates it as an eye-witness; but that those figures were made by DAVID King of *Scots*, is not quite so clear: For that great antiquarian does not assert it directly, but with these cautionary words, (as they say). I will not deny that that King might be a prisoner in the castle of *Nottingham*, tho' *Stow* takes notice that he was brought to *Westminster* the 2d of January 1147, and thence in the sight of all the people conveyed to the tower, and there lodged in the black nuck near the constable's guard, and that he was afterwards removed to *Oldisbam* castle, where he remained prisoner till ransomed; because as he was taken prisoner the 17th of October 1146, according to the same author, and could not be brought to *London* with the rest of the prisoners on account of his wounds in the head; it is very probable that he was brought to *Nottingham* and remained confined in the castle till he was able to travel: But all this is still so far from proving that King the author of the above-mentioned figures, that it rather creates a suspicion to the contrary, because his wounds in the head would not admit of such a work if they disabled him from travelling."

"On the north-side of the castle without the wall, is a close which takes in the major part of the castle-hills, and went from thence by the name of the hill-close, in the middle of this on a flat and round spot was set up King CHARLES the 1st. standard, since which time it bore for many years the name of standard close, 'till of late some of the *Nevil's* having rented it, the town's people call it *Nevil's-close*; where the standard was fixed there stood a post for a considerable number of years, in the room of which when pulled up, the father of John *Nevil*, Esq. to perpetuate the memory of that remarkable event, planted several elms successively, none of which escaped the unruliness of the lads of the town."

"It is a commonly received error, that the royal standard was erected on a place called *Derry-mount*, a little farther north than the just mentioned close; for it is an artificial hill raised on purpose for a wind-mill to stand upon, which formerly was there; besides this hill is not within the jurisdiction of the castle."

"This our castle when in its glory (says William of *Newborough*,) was made so strong both by nature and art, that it was esteemed impregnable except by famine, it had a sufficient garrison in it, that it had never undergone the common fate of great castles, being never taken by downright storm; once it was besieged by Henry Duke of *Anjou*,  
but

but in vain, at which time the garrison had burnt down all the buildings about it; it was once also taken by surprize, by Robert count de Ferrariis, in the barons war, who burnt the town, and deprived the people of all they had."

Within the castle I found nothing to attract; the pictures, which once adorned the walls of the apartments, are removed, and the chief of the furniture. Here remains only some starved tapestry, in some of the rooms, that require notice. In the state bed-room I judge it to be most excellent. I remember being shewn a state bed in this apartment thirty or forty years ago, said to have been slept on by Queen ANNE; but that has journeyed hence, probably to return no more. Some of the rooms I found occupied by a Miss Kirkby; lately a part of the castle was used as a boarding school.

Some eventful periods, respecting *Nottingham* castle, may be found under their respective dates.

The park belonging to the castle is small, and the surface very uneven, it is a great place of resort in the summer season. It has now no deer, and scarcely any trees in it. In 1793, the barracks thereon, was built by a grant from the Duke of *Newcastle*. Near the rock-holes, which are mentioned page 4, is a celebrated echo, "which repeats," DEERING says, "every word distinctly, tho' beginning with a consonant, unless it be with an M, N, S, or V."

NOTTINGHAM BRIDGE may next claim our attention for its antiquity.

GOUGH, from M S Cott: Tit. A. xxiv, says, That it was antiently called *Heitbebitbe-bridge*. It at present consists of 20 irregular arches, apparently repaired at a variety of periods. This bridge spans the river *Trent*, which river Stow's chronicle informs us, was dried up in 1110. Knighton, also notices this event. There was a bridge built over the *Trent* so long back as the time of the elder EDWARD, which had stone piers and the rest wood; but it was in a great measure destroyed by the ice after a very severe frost which began in September, and lasted till the February following. In addition to what is noticed above of the name it antiently bore, it is spelt in old writings various ways, as *Heatbbetb-bridge*, *Heatbbetbe-brigg*, *Heatbbet*, and *Hebetbe-bridge*. <sup>a</sup> Hereafter the reader will perceive that THOROTON mentions a chapel that formerly stood upon this bridge, an arch of which was remaining in his time. There have been many gifts and legacies towards the reparation of this bridge, now called *Trent-bridge*; the crown also, it appears, have, at divers times, been bountiful in this respect. The corporation of *Nottingham* has the sole disposal of the money arising from these benefactions. The bridge now is much too narrow for the numerous passengers that go to and from *Nottingham*. <sup>b</sup>

Of eventful periods the following have been handed down by historians. *Nottingham* by Stow's account was nearly destroyed by fire in the year 1140, by the forces under the Earl of *Gloucester*, who plundered the town when the inhabitants were incapable of defence, slew many of them with the sword, and others he burnt in the churches, whither they had fled for safety. Henry, son of the Empress Maud, afterwards HENRY II, in the year 1153, also besieged and took *Nottingham* castle, which place continued in the hands of the crown, till Robert Earl of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, being in the service of young Henry, against his father, came suddenly and drove the King's forces from thence, burnt the town, slew many of the inhabitants, and divided their goods amongst his soldiers.

*Nottingham,*

a. Mr. Plumtre, a gentleman of learning, in DEERING's time, conceives its derivation to be from the Saxon words *heath*, high and *baeth* bath, so that in English it would be *high-bath* bridge, a name it might receive from an adjacent bathing place.

b. Whitlock mentions a fort to have been upon the bridge in the civil wars.

*Nottingham*, after this afflicting circumstance, lay in ruin, until HENRY II. was peaceably settled on his throne, by the death of his son. This monarch was exceedingly bountiful to the inhabitants; he not only made them considerable presents towards the rebuilding the town, but granted them a new charter, which is shewn in the next section.

In 1179, HENRY, for the encouragement of the town, kept his Christmas here with WILLIAM King of Scotland. <sup>a</sup> John, the 4th son of HENRY II. was in possession of the castle, and had the title of Earl of *Nottingham*; in which place he resided with regal dignity in the absence of his brother RICHARD I., who was gone to the holy wars; but aspiring to the crown he lost his power in this place. However, in the year 1193 he recovered it by force of arms. <sup>b</sup> At RICHARD's return from the holy land he subdued John and his forces, and retook the castle in person, A. D. 1194. Here RICHARD called a parliament, and charged his brother John, and his adherents, with high crimes against himself and the state, and in consequence demanded immediate judgement against them. A proclamation being issued forth, that if Earl John and his adherents did not appear in forty days, that John should forfeit all his possessions, and his adherents should be subject to such penalties parliament should award against them. John not appearing he forfeited his possessions, and was judged incapable of succeeding to the crown. <sup>c</sup> At this parliament or counsel ELEANOR, Queen mother, HENRY II's. widow, sat on the right hand of the King.

John, after the death of his brother RICHARD, being King, often honoured *Nottingham* with his presence. In 1212 he marched to *Nottingham*, and there hanged some hostages, which, but the year before, he had received from the Welsh who had offended him. JOHN, ever timid and suspicious, the same year, shut himself up in the castle, with an hired armed force, in dread of a plot against him which he had received information of. *Nottingham* was a favorite place of this prince to which he was a considerable benefactor. Here he kept his Christmas feast in 1215. When the dauphin of *France*, contended with King JOHN for the crown, *Nottingham* was highly in the King's interest.

HENRY III. and EDWARD I. and II. were frequently at *Nottingham*; as have been also many of the prime nobility and distinguished persons of the land, at this early period of our history.

<sup>a</sup>. Magna Brit.

<sup>b</sup>. Stow.

<sup>c</sup>. Rapin.

### SECTION III.

### SECTION III.

*Its History and Antiquities, &c. under the government of Mayors, successively, down to the present time.*

WE come now to speak of the civil government of *Nottingham*, its successive grants, privileges, history, &c.

In pages 490 and 491 we find in THOROTON the following account.

“ It seems the Conquerour, or one of his sons, gave the Dominion of *Nottingham*, and the Forest, to William Peverel his Bastard son, and in that time it changed the name from *Snatingham* to *Nottingham*. For William Peverell in the Foundation of the Priory of *Lenton* (which was Founded in HENRY the first his time, before the death of William, HENRY the firsts son) where the words are, *Pro salute Domini mei Henrici Regis, & Matildæ Reginae uxoris ejus, & filii eorum Willielmi, & filie eorum Matildæ*, he gives to this Monastery the Tythe of his Fish, of the Fishing of *Nottingham*, and further gives them (*Concedente Domino meo Henrico*) the Church of St. Mary, of the English Borough of *Nottingham*, the Church of St. Peter, the Church of St. Nicholas, the Church of *Radford*, with many others.

“ The first Charter to this Ancient Borough appearing on Record, or that I could ever hear of, was made by HENRY the second, and it is *Burgesibus de Nottingham*, and he thereby gives them all those Free Customs which they had in the time of King HENRY his Grandfather, viz. *Toll*, and *Theme*, and *Infangtheife*, and *Toll* from the (*Ductu*) way beyond *Rempston* unto *Redford* in le *Norib*, and from *Thurmeiston* unto *Newarke*, of all passing the *Trent*; by the same Charter he grants to them, That all men coming *ad forum de Nottingham cum quadrigis & summagiis suis à vespere diei veneris usque ad vespere diei Sabbati non namentur nisi pro firma Regis*.

“ By all this it clearly appears they were a Corporation before, and had those Free Customs, kept a Market, and paid a Ferme to the Crown.

“ King JOHN, when he was Earl *Mortayne*, had all *Nottinghamshire*, and the Forest, in a kind of Regal manner, and in that time he granted to the Burgeses of *Nottingham* a Charter of Liberties to the same effect, as he did in the first year of his Reign, for that when he was King hath relation to the Charter he granted, *cum essemus Comes Mortayne*; and I have seen that old Charter without a Seal. In his Charter as King, he grants them in effect, what his father had granted, and what they held in the time of his great Grandfather; and further gives them *Gildam mercatoriam*, and appoints that whoever should by them be constituted (*Præpositus*) Bayliff of that Borough, should pay the King's Ferme at his Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas, and forbids the infringing of these Liberties upon forfeiture of ten pounds.

“ In

‘ In the Charter of HENRY the third the ~~tenne~~ <sup>tenne</sup> is supposed to be 52l. blank, and for that Farm they had by that Charter the aforesaid Town given to them and their heirs (a phrase in that ancient time including Successors) and further that they should take Trouage, and have Coroners.

‘ EDWARD the first granted unto them that they might elect a Major and two Bayliffs *Secundum consuetudinem utriusque Burgi*, and that their Major should be Escheator within the Borough. The distinction of the Boroughs continues to this day, and are called the English and French Borough. In the English Borough bloodshed is but 6s. 4d. in the French Borough it is 18s. And in the Plea Rolls of Common Pleas, M. 5 E. 2. there is a Custom within the English Borough of Nottingham, That Infants after fifteen years may sell their Lands as if they were of full age.

‘ From EDWARD the first till the 27 H. 6. they continued Burgeses in their Corporation, and then the King made the Borough a County, and turned the Bayliffs into Sheriffs, and incorporated them by the name of Major and Burgeses, in which plight they continue at this day.”

In support of the above, DEERING asserts that Nottingham was, doubtless, an ancient borough by prescription long before the conquest; and governed by a Reave or Bayliff (*prepositus*) for above the space of 200 years, reckoning no farther back than the conquest. DEERING took much pains to procure a correct list of the mayors of this place; but his attempt was ineffectual, particularly of those who served prior to 1600. The first given in his list is

1302 *Johannes fil de le Paumer. a*

I am apprehensive that the intermediate years between *Paumer* and *Ingram* might be served by one or both of them, so on in other instances.

1314 *Robert Ingram.*

1330 *Nicholas de Shelford.*

This year EDWARD the III. held a parliament in this town.

1332 *Lawrence de Spicer.*

About this time the 5th of EDWARD III. a great council met here for the purpose of overthrowing the great favorite of the Queen Mother, Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March*; a story too well known to be recited here, particularly as the transaction is related in the description of *Mortimer's bole*, page 28. It appears however, upon good authority, that two of the Earl's friends were slain in the struggle when surprized: viz. Hugh de Turpliton knight, and John de Monmouth. The Earl himself died on a gallows called the Elms near Smithfield, on which his body hung two days and two nights, before interment.

1334 *William de Amyas.*

In 1337 a parliament was also held here in which an act was past favourable to the cloth trade, and great encouragement was given to foreigners in that business to settle in England. At this time also were obtained a grant of a tenth from the clergy and the citizens and burgeses of great towns, and likewise of those who dwelt out of large towns a fifteenth.

1334

## E 2

2. The derivation of this title of office, Mayor, is from the Teutonic, and is used to signify a chief officer not only in most of the cities and corporate towns in England, but in France, the Netherlands, and other places, Alderman, anciently written Ealdorman signifying a senior, was such in effect says Verstegan, among our ancestors as was Tribunus Plebis with the Romans, one that had a chief jurisdiction among the Romans.



1334—5 *Roger de Botchal.*

1340 *Ralph de Wolaton.*

1367 *John Samon.*

1370 *John Saumon.*

1379 *John de Plumtree.*

1382 *John de Samon.*

1384 *John de Samon.*

1389 *John de Croweshagh.*

The 11th of RICHARD II. the King being offended with his last parliament, commanded all his justices, &c. to meet him at the castle of *Nottingham* on the morrow after St. Bartholemew day. Present the Archbishop of *York*, the Duke of *Ireland*, Earl *Suffolk*, the two chief Justices Trisilian and Belknap, with others their brethren of the several Benches. Here many weighty matters were settled respecting his regal dignity.

1390 *John de Croweshawe.*

1391 *Henry de Normanton.*

1393 *William Huntsman.*

1394 *John de Plumtree.*

The 15th of RICHARD's reign also, that King held a great council here, and sent for some Londoners to lend him £1000. which they not only refused themselves; but beat and abused an Italian because he offered to lend the King the sum required. The King however soon humbled the pride and insolence of the citizens, for he seized their liberties and their power, appointed a governor of the city himself; and before they recovered their franchises he made them pay ten instead of one thousand pounds.

In 1397 the same King was at *Nottingham* on special business.

1399 *John de Tanneley.*

Here it may not be amiss to introduce, as set down in Thoroton, those transactions he has noticed respecting *Nottingham*, during the period we have been speaking in this section. In which, the reader will observe, several of the names, of the mayors above mentioned, recited; reserving his account of the religious houses and hospitals, and a further account of the corporation to be inserted in their respective places, to which they more immediately belong.

“ There is a place on the high Pavement near the corner of St. Maries Church-yard, called the Kings Hall, which is not within the County of the Town; in that Hall the Assizes, and Sessions, and other like businesses for the County are held, and under it, and by it is the Goal or Prison; but whether this be the Prison which King JOHN erected at *Nottingham*, about the third year of his Reign, or that which is lower in the Street under the Towns Hall, where the Assizes, &c. for that County are kept, I cannot certainly determine.”

“ The Reparation of the Bridge of *Nottingham*, 10 Joh. was undertaken by the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John in *Nottingham*.”

“ In the year 1241. Walter Grey Arch-bishop of *York* sent to Robert Alwin, Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist at *Nottingham*, and to the Fathers there serving God, a Statute Rule for the Brethren and Sisters of that Hospital: first, that they should provide two or more Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service for ever, &c. This Master and Brethren, 36 H 3: were to have two Cart Loads of Wood out of the Woods of Hugh Nevil in *Arnhall*.”

“ The

“ The Lepers of the Hospital of St. Leonard at *Nottingham*, 10 H. 3. had reasonable  
 “ Estover of dead Wood to be gathered in the Forest of *Nottingham*,  
 “ The Jury, 30 E. 1. found it not to the Kings loss if he granted licence to John le  
 “ Paumer of *Nottingham*, and to Alice his wife (who was sister and heir of Hugh de  
 “ Stapleford, son of Robert de Stapleford of *Nottingham*) to give 6l. 13s. 5d. Rent,  
 “ with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, to a certain Chaplain to celebrate Divine  
 “ Offices for their Souls, &c. in the Chapel of St. Mary on Hethelbethe Brigg, where  
 “ there is one Arch, yet known by the name of Chappell Arch. This Alice but lived  
 “ her Husband, who was called John le Palmer the elder, and had interest at *Algarthorp*  
 “ by *Basford*, as in that place may be observed.”

“ There have been many considerable persons resident in this Town, and many Tra-  
 “ ders and Officers here, from whom Families of good esteem and worship have sprung.  
 “ From Raph Bugge of this place descended the Willoughbies of *Wollaton* and *Risley*;  
 “ the Bingham, Bugges of *West Lide*; and I suppose Bigge of *Stanford upon Sore*, as  
 “ in several places of this Book may be seen.”

“ The Jury, 32 E. 1. found it not to the Kings loss if he granted to Richard de  
 “ Willughby, that he might give five Marks Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Not-*  
 “ *tingham*, held of the said Richard, to a Chaplain in the Church of St. Peter at *Not-*  
 “ *tingham*, &c.”

“ Bugge Hall in *Nottingham* descended to Sir Richard de Bingham, Knight, or  
 “ which name some continued in this Town till the Reign of EDWARD the third, or  
 “ after, whereof one Adam, son of Adam de Bingham of *Nottingham*, 13 E. 2. passed  
 “ to Richard de Bingham of *Nottingham* his brother, a Messuage on the high Pavement,  
 “ situate between the Lane by St. Maries Church-yard, and a Tenement of Sir Ri-  
 “ chard de Willoughbies, afterwards given to the Chantry of *Sutton Passieyes*; and John,  
 “ son of Richard de Bingham of *Nottingham*, 21 E. 3. conveyed it to Henry de Bauke-  
 “ well, and Alice his wife, to whom Cicily and Alice, daughters of Richard de Bing-  
 “ ham, and Robert, son and heir of Richard de Bingham, also, 22 E. 3. released it, so  
 “ that afterwards it had the name of Bakewell Place, and 4 R. 2 was passed to Thomas  
 “ de Botalle of *Nottingham*, whose son Mr. Roger Bottale, Arch-deacon of *Cardigan*,  
 “ 3 H. 5 settled it on John Bottale his brother, and the heirs of his body, which John  
 “ had a daughter called Joane Bureley, widow, who, together with William Moly-  
 “ neux, son and heir of Nicolas Molyneux, 37 H. 6. conveyed it to Richard Campyon,  
 “ who, 1 E. 4. released it to John Hunt of *Nottingham*, Merchant, as did also, 5 E. 4.  
 “ Richard Bingham the Judge, who had been enscoffed thereof, together with John  
 “ Manchestre, then dead, by Thomas Kay, Son and Heir of Thomas Kay, sometime  
 “ of *Nottingham*, from which John Hunt it came by Inheritance, according to the Des-  
 “ cent in *Hockerton* to Gilbert Boun, Serjeant at Law, who made it his Mansion House,  
 “ from whence, after he had been imprisoned at *Darby* a year or more, by the first set-  
 “ ters up of the late horrid Rebellion in these parts, he was, with the loss of all he had,  
 “ violently expelled by the Governor of *Nottingham*.”

“ There was an House over against this, which in 17 E. 3. belonged to Robert  
 “ Wolaton, and Alice his wife; and in 27 ELIZ. is said to lie between the House of  
 “ Nicolas Kinnerley, Gent. and Joane his wife (but since Sir Thomas Hutchinsons) and  
 “ the Common Hall of the County, which said House was by Francis Leeke of *Sutton*  
 “ in *le Dale* in the County of *Darby*, Esquire; then conveyed to John Boun, Father of  
 “ the

alden, who had a Hall of his own, which he gave to the said Gilbert, who some years before the said Rebellion, gave it to be used by the County at the Assizes as an Hall, for the more convenient Tryals of *Nisi Prius*, and it was made with Arches open to the Street on that side for that purpose, as it remains at this day, so that the other Hall adjoining, is free for Criminal Causes, or other business of the Crown.

"Beyond this new Hall was a pleasant little Garden, which the Lady Katherine Hutchinson (the relict of the said Sir Thomas) much affecting, about the Kings Return purchased of John Boun, Esquire, the Serjeants elder son, to enlarge her own, to which it was contiguous, as she did also (perhaps for the Gardens sake, wherein she takes great delight) the dwelling House, but that she shortly after sold to Robert White the present owner, who in the place of an old Barn or Stable hath built a pretty New Brick House facing St. Maries Church-yard."

"There was a fine levied at *Nottingham* the Munday next after the Feast of St. Martin, 3 E. 3. between Walter, son of Robert Ingram, Quer and Robert Ingram, Chivalery, and Orframma his wife, Deforc. of four Messuages, one Oven, forty Acres of Land, six Acres of Medow, and 100s. Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, which were then settled on the said Walter Ingram, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the said Robert, and Orframma, and the heirs of Robert. John Ingram of *Nottingham*, 4 R. 2. conveyed to Sir Gervas Clifton, Knight, Hugh de Willughby, Raph de Adurley, Richard de Gifford of *Nottingham*, Thomas Martell, Thomas Whatton, Raph de Adurley, junior, and Thomas Ingram, Chaplain, all his Lands, Rents, and Services in *Sneynton*, and other where in *England*, &c. Edmund Ingram of *Nottingham*, 8 R. 2. passed all his Lands, Rents, and Services in *Sneynton*, to Sir Edmund Perepunte, Knight, and his heirs, and likewise the yearly Rent of eight Marks issuing out of all Lands and Tenements in *Nottingham*, and *Willeford*, and *Whatton*: The Witnesses were John Sarnon of *Nottingham*, John Croweshawe, of the same, Henry de Plumtre, then Bayliff of *Nottingham*, Robert de Watton, John de Burton, &c. I guess that my Lord Marquess of *Dorchester*s House, wherein his Grandfather Sir Henry Pirrepoint dwelt, on the top of St. Mary Hill, was Sir Robert Ingrams, for in 13 E. 2. St. Mary Lane is said to lead from the Kings Hall to the Tenement of Robert Ingram, &c. he is named in *Sneynton* also, if that Robert was not his father, or other Ancestor, as by the time he should."

"Luke de Crophill, Clark, son of Gregory de Crophill, gave one Messuage in *Nottingham*, which William de Stoke sometime held of him, to the Priory of *Turgarton* in pure Alms. William, son of Roger de Crophull, 5 E. 3. passed a Croft, &c. to William, son of William de Crophull in *Nottingham* of which place they were both then Inhabitants: The Witnesses were Laurence le Spicer, the Major, Robert de Morewode, Bayliff, Robert de Crophull of *Nottingham*, Roger de Botehale, Nicolas de Shelford, &c. On the Seal of Arms of Nicolas de Crophill of *Nottingham*, within the Circumscription of his name, 35 E. 3. is, A Lion Rampant, as there is on the Seal of John Crophull of *Nottingham*, Skinner, 16 H. 6. and at other times, empaling A Chevron between three Bulls heads Cabossed. Many of the chief men of *Nottingham* had Seals of Arms within a fair Circumscription of their names, as Hugh le Spicer, son of Laurence le Spicer of *Nottingham*, which Hugh married Joane, the daughter of William de Amyas, and had upon his Shield a Crosse Formie, and on a Chief three Palletts, 8 E. 3. As Robert de Morewode, 9 E. 3. had A  
"Chevron

"Chevron between three Holly Leaves slipped erect. And Roger de Hopwelle of Nottingham also, 44 E. 3. had a Bend ingrailed between two Crosscrosslets. Richard Samon, and Thomas de Amyas, 5 E. 3. were Bayliffs of Nottingham, and 40 E. 3. John Samon was Major. These Samons had interest in *Gatbam*, and some of them settled at *Annasley Woodhouse*, whereof I have found the Entry set down in the following Page."

"The Arms of this Family at length were, Three Samons in pale, which quartered with Arg. a Bend ingrailed Azure between a Mullet, and an Annulet Gules, which are in the South Window of St. Maries Church, and supposed to belong to St. Almond, or Samon of Nottingham."

Johannes Samon de Nott. benefactor Ecclef. B. Marie. Joana-

Richardus Samon-

Johannes Samon-

Thom. Samon de Annasley Woodhouse temp. H. 7. - Cirilia fil. Joh. Babington de Deshuck.

Rich. Samon de Annasley - Jana fil. Phil. Draycot de Payneley - Jana fil. Alex. Mering de Collingham ux. 2. Woodhouse. in Com Staff.

Antonius Samon de Maria fil. Thom. Mitecent. ux. Rog. Ferenden Joh. Samon. Nicol. Isabel. Catharin Annasley Woodhouse. Antwifel Leicestr. alias Arundel

Edw. Salmon - Isab. fil. & coher. Will. Newenham, mil. Johannes. Willrid. Thom. Isabell. Mary.

Samon coher. - Johannes Savile de Barton Grange in Oxton.

It is said that HENRY the 4th was some time at Nottingham when a combat was appointed to be determined here.

1404 Robert Glade.

1410 Robert Glade.

1415 Thomas Kay.

1422 Thomas Poge.

HENRY the V. made the mayor, recorder and four others whom the mayor should choose justices of the peace, and ordered the county magistrates, who, heretofore acted in the town, to discontinue that usage.

to Edward III. in 1328. 1425. *William Stokes*. 1427. *John Plumtree*. 1429. *William Brobbams*. It has been seen above, in THOROTON's account, that HENRY the VI. made the town of *Nottingham* a county of itself, and changed the bailiffs into sheriffs. He also gave power to the burghesses to chuse out of themselves, seven aldermen one of which always to be mayor, and that such aldermen should all be justices of the peace, and wear scarlet gowns of the same fashion as the mayor and aldermen of *London* use to do. In this state things remained till the reign of JAMES I. (of which hereafter) altho' the town received confirmation of their charters by most of the Kings and Queens in this intermediate space of time.

1437 *John Plumtree.*

1438 *William Webster.*

1441 *William Halifax.*

1444 *Thomas Alaster.*

1447 *Eualfrid Knyveten.*

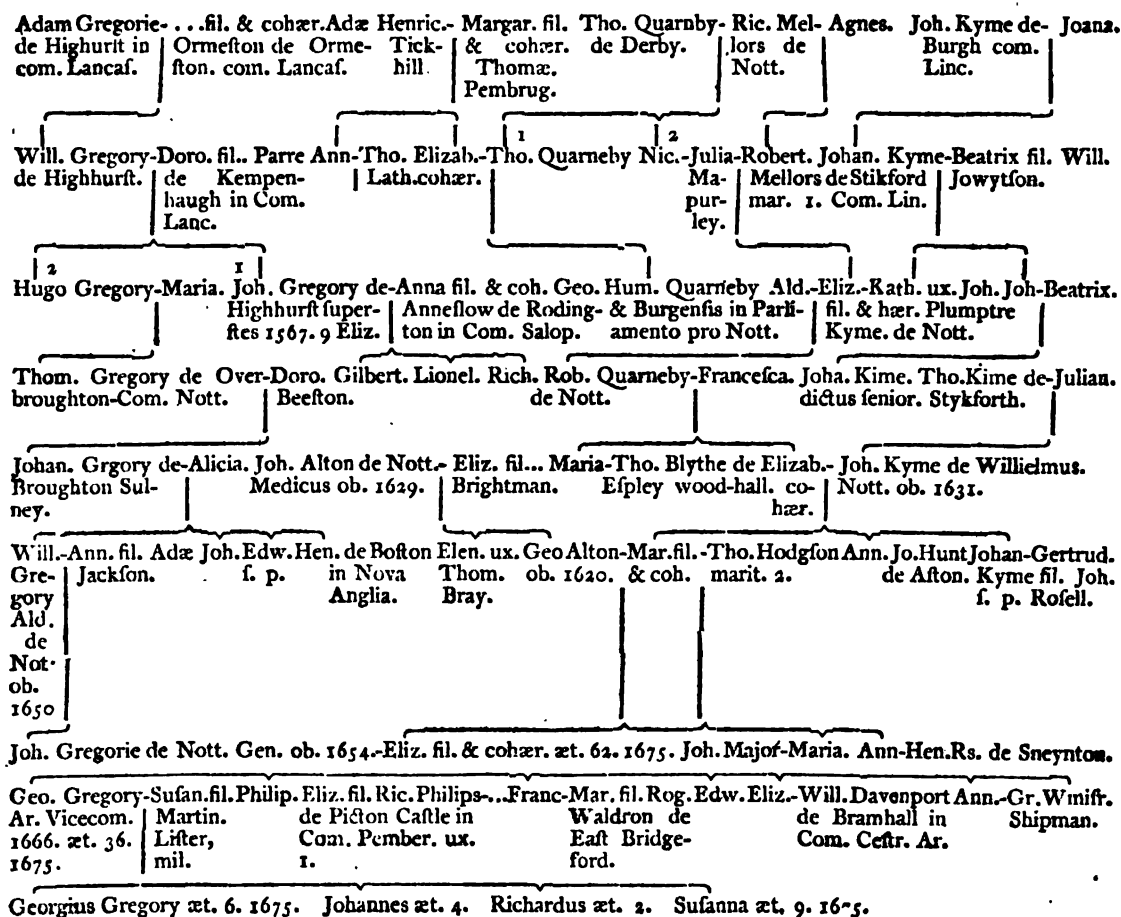
1449 *Thomas Thurland.*

1458 *Thomas Thurland.*

1467 *John Hunt.*

In continuation of THOROTON's account of respectable families of *Nottingham*, he says, " Besides these before mentioned many persons and Families of good note have been here resident, and sprung from this place, John de Tannesley and Thomas de Mapurley, named in *Basford*, flourished here in the latter part of the Reign of RICHARD the second. Galfr. Knyveton was Major 25 H. 6. And before that, viz. 19 H. 6. William Halifax, on the back-side of whose House, now Ed. Holymans, is a blind Lane called I suppose from him Halifax Lane. In 37 H. 6. Thomas Thurland was Major, and a great Merchant; his large House is now the Earl of *Clares*, as is also the Town of *Gamelston*, where some of his posterity are noted." Richard Mellors, Bell Founder, lived in the time of EDWARD the fourth; his wives name was Agnes, and after his death stiled the Lady Mellors, and Dame Agnes Mellors, being a Vowess it seems; she gave to the Free School at *Nottingham* divers Lands and Tenements of good value; her son and heir Robert Mellors followed the same Trade, and was also a Benefactor to the School, to which by his last will bearing date 16 July, 1515, he gave a Close which he bought of one William Page lying in *Basford* Wong, and an House in Bridlesmithgate which he bought of the same person or else the money which should be gotten for it; but if the School should not be kept according to the Foundation as it was granted, his heirs should re-enter and have the said Close, with the Appurtenances, again. He was Burgess in Parliament for this Town, and had to wife Julian, daughter and heir of . . . Mapurley, after his death married to one Nicolas Quarneby; Elizabeth the only daughter and heir of this Robert Mellors, was married (perhaps by her Father-in-laws procurement) to (his Nephew) Humfrey Quarneby, who was son and heir of his brother Thomas Quarneby, and of Elizabeth his wife, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Henry Tickhill, and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Pembrug, " which

“ which said Henry Tickhill was son of Robert Tickhill, and Agnes his wife, daughter  
 “ and heir of Henry Wychard of *Chaddeysden* near *Derby*. This Humfrey Quarneby  
 “ was also Alderman of this Town, and served for it as Burgess in Parliament; his son  
 “ and heir Robert Quarneby had two daughters and heirs, Elizabeth, wife of John  
 “ Kyme (descended from a branch of the House of Kyme of *Frikeney* in *Lincolnshire*)  
 “ and Mary the wife of Thomas Blyth of *Espley-Wood-Hall*. John Kyme by his wife  
 “ the said Elizabeth had two sons, John, who married Gertrude, the daughter of John  
 “ Rosell of *Radcliffe*, Esquire, but had no issue; and Philip who died a Batchelor; and  
 “ two daughters, Anne, wife of John Hunt of *Aston* in the County of *Derby*, who left  
 “ no Child; and Mary, wife of George Alton, who had two daughters, Mary married  
 “ to one John Major, who lived in *London*; and Elizabeth, whom her Grandfather the  
 “ said John Kyme made his heir, and married to John Gregorie of *Nottingham*, Gent.  
 “ son and heir of William Gregory, Alderman, who by Grazing raised a very consider-  
 “ able Estate from the lowest beginning, yet it seems he was descended from a younger  
 “ branch of the Family of Gregory of *Highburft* in the County of *Lancaster*, who bore  
 “ for their Arms Party per pale Arg. and Azure, two Lions Rampant aversè (which  
 “ some call endorsed, viz. back to back) Counterchanged; howbeit in the year 1662,”



“ when William Dugdale, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, made his Visitation, George Gregorie, Esquire, son and heir of the said John and Elizabeth, not exhibiting such sufficient proof as since he hath, thought fit to take a grant of the Arms and Crest he now useth from the said Norroy, in relation to his Descent from the Antient Family of Kyme. He hath the last year, viz. 1674, rebuilt most of the old Mansion House, which is esteemed one of the best Seats in the whole Town, having also a pretty Close besides the Gardens adjoyning to it. His Grandfather the said George Alton, was son of John Alton an eminent Physitian in *Nottingham*, who had a daughter named Elen, wife of Thomas Bray of *Eyam* in the County of *Derby*, to whom she bore . . . , the wife of John Martin, Gent. a considerable owner in *Nottingham*, and Elizabeth, who having ten thousand pounds of her said Grandfather Dr. Alton's Estate to her Portion, was preferred in marriage to the Honourable Francis Pierrepont, Esquire, third son of Robert Earl of *Kingston*, which said Francis built a fair House, wherein he lived and died himself here at *Nottingham*, which remains the principal dwelling of Robert Pierrepont, Esquire, his son and heir. Humfrey Quarneby, before named, had a daughter called Margery, wife of John Gregorie, related to those of that name now seated at *Barneby* on *Dun* in *Yorkshire*, Alderman also of this Town, whereof he was Major 29 Eliz. which John had a son William Gregory, who was Town-Clark, and served in Parliament as Burgefs, and a daughter . . . wife of William Greaves, who had Robert Greaves, Town-Clark also, and Burgefs, who for his loyalty to King CHARLES the first, being in *Newark* Garrison, suffered great loss of his interests here; his brother William Greaves was Parson of *Nutball*, and left three sons of good rank in this Town, William, who is Alderman and Register of the Arch-deacon's Court; John, and Edward Greaves the Apothecary; Humfrey their Uncle, brother of the said William the Parson and of Robert the Town-Clark, hath a son John Greaves, Parson of *Whitwell* in *Darbyshire*.”

1469. *Thomas Alestre.*

1470 *Robert Englisbe.*

King EDWARD was at *Nottingham*, while the castle was enlarging this year.

1471 *Thomas Lockton.*

1475 *Thomas Hunt.*

1486 *William Hygin.*

In 1483, RICHARD III. was at this town, in the month of August, whence he took a circuit, northward, while the murders of his nephews were accomplished. He also was here in 1485, with his brave little army, immediately before he fought the renowned battle of *Bosworth*, which cost him his crown and life. HURTON is of an opinion, that his army, when they marched from *Nottingham*, must have covered at least three miles of the road. His forces, chiefly consisting of foot, he separated into two divisions; the first marched five in rank, then followed his baggage, then himself upon a large white courser, richly caparisoned, attended by his body guards. The second division marched five abreast also. The horse formed the wings and kept the centre. Such was the manner that this great General, but murdering Prince, left *Nottingham*, and approached *Leicester*, on his passage to his grave.

1487 *Richard Ody.*

HENRY the 7th was at *Nottingham*, immediately before the battle of *Stoke*, in this county.

Before

Before the year 1503, there was no house in *Nottingham*, but what was thatched with straw or reed, and built of wood and plaster. This year the Unicorn Inn, the last house on the Long-row, was tiled, which circumstance is expressed in the writings of that house.

1506 *Richard Melleurs.*

No names occurring, in the list of Mayors, between the names of *Ody* and *Melleurs*, seems to militate against the opinion, page 35, that the intermediate time might be served by one or both of them.

1507 *Richard Pickarde.*

1522 *Thomas Mellers.*

Between the mayoralty of *Pickarde* and *Mellers*, is another unaccounted for space of years, respecting the list of Mayors. It is, however, no unpleasant thing to observe, that in this intermediate space of time, the widow of the opulent Bell-founder, *Melleurs* or *Mellers*, who was Mayor in 1506, founded a grammar school in this town, A. D. 1513. The indenture, by which this female, (who was a vowess, and often called lady Mellers) settled the free school, being of a curious nature, we give it a place here without scruple.

“To all christian people, to whose knowledge this present writing triplicate indented shall come to be seen or read, Agnes Meller, widow and vowess, sendeth greeting, in him that is the root of *Jesse*, produced to the salvation of all people.”

“Whereas the most excellent and famous prince king HENRY VIII. of his right blessed disposition and meer mercy, by his letters patents sealed under his great seal, has licensed, authorized and granted, to his well beloved counsellor Thomas Lovel, knight, treasurer of his most honourable household, and me the said Agnes, and to our executors, and to every one of us, license, power and authority, to begin, found and erect, unite, create and establish, one free-school, of one schoolmaster and one usher perpetually to be kept in the parish of our lady in the town of *Nottingham*, for evermore to endure after the ordering, institution and will of us the said Thomas and me the said Agnes, or one of us, our executors or assignes, or the executors of either of us hereafter to be made, and further things, as in the same letters patents more plainly appeareth.”

“Know ye that I remembring how the universal faith catholick by clergy and commons most firmly corroborated. and by learning the public weale commonly is governed, ardently have designed to the honour of almighty God, laud and praise to the elect and chosen mother of mercy and virgin, our lady St. Mary, to accomplish the said virtuous and blessed Grant, and by force thereof, begin, erect, found, create, establish and make one free-school, of one master and one usher, to teach grammar, everlastingly to endure, and to be kept in the parish of our blessed lady St. Mary the virgin within the town of *Nottingham*, willing, ordaining and establishing, that the said school be evermore called the free-school of the town of *Nottingham*. And John Smith parson of *Bilborough* I make schoolmaster of the same, as long as it shall seem to me and the mayor of the said town of *Nottingham* for the time being convenient. And to my right trusty friends Mr. William English and William Barwell, I make deputies, and ordain guardians, keepers and surveyors of the said free-school during their lives: I will also, ordain and establish, that the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham* and their successors, after the decease of the said Williams, shall yearly from year to year on the feast of the translation of St. Richard the bishop, chuse two discreet persons, bur-  
gesses,



ges, to be chamberlains, guardians, keepers and surveyors of the lands and tenements and possessions, pertaining and bequeathed, given, or hereafter to be given and bequeathed and belonging to the said free-school, to rule, govern and support, the charges, payments and business, of the same, from the same feast of translation, to the said feast of St. Richard next following, at which feast or within eight days then next following, I will that the said guardians, now by me named, or hereafter to be named, made and elected, shall make account to the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, of all things by them received or taken to the use of the said foundation, and after their accounts so made and finished, new guardians, or else the same, by the advice and discretion of the said mayor and aldermen to be elected and chosen, and that the same guardians, keepers and surveyors, by the name of the guardians of the free-school of *Nottingham* may plead and be impleaded before all judges of every court, and also writs and actions maintain and have. Moreover I will that the said mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said town of *Nottingham*, with the guardians that now be of the said school, or hereafter shall be, or eight of them at the least, whereof the mayor and guardians of the same free-school, I will, shall be three, after the decease of the said Mr. John Smith, parson of Bilborow, or after such time as it shall fortune that the said Mr. John Smith, shall leave or be removed from the said office of schoolmaster, shall conduct and hire one other able person of good and honest conversation, to be schoolmaster of the said free-school, and one usher, at such time, and as soon as the lands and possessions given to the said free-school, will support the charge thereof, and the same school master and usher, for good and reasonable causes, or either of them, to remove and expel, and others in his or their stead, to take, retain, and put in, from time to time, as often, and when they shall think requisite and necessary."

"And furthermore I will and ordain, that the schoolmaster for the time being, and his usher, or one of them, shall daily when he keeps school cause the scholars every morning in their school-house e're they begin their learning, to say, with an high voice the whole *credo in deum patrem, &c.*"

"Also I ordain and establish, that the guardians of the said free-school for the time being and their successors, shall yearly on the feast of the translation of St. Richard, which is the 16th of June, keep or cause to be kept and done solemnly in the church of St. Mary in *Nottingham*, the obit of the said Agnes Mellers, my husband's and mine after my decease, and give, pay and expend, of the rent, issues and profits, given and bequeathed, pertaining and belonging to the said free-school, for our soul's health 20s. in form following: That is to say, to the vicar of the said church, personally being present, from the beginning of the dirge and mass of the same obit to the ending thereof, for his attendance, and for his lights at that time burning 3s. and if he occupy by deputy, then to have but 2s. and to every priest of the same church and either of the clerks of the said parish there also being, for such like time 4d. and also the mayor of the town of *Nottingham*, for the time, being personally present at the beginning and ending of the same mass and dirge, 6d. and to every alderman of the same town, there also being present, for such like time, 4d. and the mayor's clerk and his two serjeants being and attending on their master and aldermen at the beginning of the said mass and dirge, and for serving such things as shall be prepared for them at the said obit, to each of them 2d. and to the parish clerks for the great bells ringing eight peals, and after the accustomed length, 3s. and that the said guardians shall retain and keep in their own hands for either  
of

of them for their own use ——— for their business and attendance, in providing bread, ale and cheese, and towels, cups, pots, and necessary things at the said obit; and there shall expend in bread, to be sent to the aldermen, &c. according to the custom in the church 2s. in cheese 8d. in ale 16d. and the residue remaining over this mine ordinance and will performed, if any be left, I will shall be distributed to the poorest scholars of the said free-school, to pray for our souls and all of our friends."

"I will also, ordain and establish and strictly enjoin, that the schoolmaster and usher nor any of them, have, make nor use, any potations, cockfightings, nor drinking, with his or their wife or wives, hostess or hostesses, but once or twice in the year, nor take any other gifts or vails, whereby the scholars or their friends should be charged, but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars.-----Wages to be paid by the said guardians."

"And here if it fortune the said mayor, aldermen and common-council, to be negligent and forgetful in finding and choosing of the schoolmaster and the usher, forty days next after such time as it shall fortune him to be amoved, or deceased, keeping and doing the obit yearly, in manner and form above expressed in such like time; or the lands and tenements or hereditaments, and other possessions, or the yearly rent of them into other uses than finding of the said free-school, to convert; then I will, ordain and establish, that the prior and convent of the monastery of the holy trinity of *Lenton*, for the time being, and their successors, shall have as a forfeiture, the rule, guiding and oversight, of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, &c. schoolmaster, with all other things to the premises in any wise appertaining, to the intent above express'd, in as ample and large wise as the mayor and burgeses have or should have had the same, by this my present constitution and ordinance."

"Also I do ordain and establish, that the ordinances, statutes and establishments and constitutions, for the good governance and rule of the said free-school, by me made in my life, under my seal, by me determined, everlastingly to be kept, and each one of them stedfastly shall be holden, observed and kept for ever, without any diminution or abridgement, or changing of them or any of them any wise, and that it shall be lawful to the said mayor, aldermen and common council and their successors at all times hereafter, from time to time, at their liberty, other constitutions, statutes, and ordinances for the good governance and continuance of the said free-school to make, them or part of them by their discretion to repeal, and admit at their pleasures as often and whensoever they shall think it most necessary and convenient, so that such constitutions, statutes and ordinances, of new to be made, nor any of them, be in any wise contrary or repugnant to the statutes and establishments and ordinances by me, in my life, under my seal, made, written and determined. In witness whereof, &c. &c. &c."

To the above have been added several gifts and benefactions, at various periods, besides those given by her son, mentioned by *THOROTON*, page 40. The school was repaired in 1689, and in 1708.

A curious bequest also took place in 1524, that of Mr. Thomas Willoughby, one of the aldermen of *Nottingham*, an abstract of which is inserted, in some measure, to shew the complection of the times, with respect to religious ceremonies. His gifts to his kindred, and things of less consequence to readers in general, I have purposely omitted.

"In the name of God Amen, the 4th day of the month September in the year of our Lord God 1524. I Thomas Willoughby of *Nottingb.* beinge in holle and perfect mind doe make my testament and last Will in manner of these articles following:"

"*First.*

"*First.* I bequeath my soule to almyghty God, and to our Saviour, St. Mary, and all the company of heaven and my body to be buried within the parish church of St. Mary's in *Nottingham*, by Ladies-Chappell nigh unto my seat, and my principal to be given after the laudable custom there used."

"*Item.* I will that myn executors shall give unto every priest of the said church being at my burial 6d. and to every estranger priest there being, 4d. and either of the freers if they come holie to my burial, 3sh. 4d."

"*Item.* I will have 13 torches born light at my burial and every torch-bearer 2d. and all other charges about my burial to bee done by the diseretion of myn executors."

"*Item.* I bequeath to the high alter for tythes and oblations forgot en, 10 sh."

"*Item.* I bequeath 28l. to be disperid in manner following: That is to say, that myn executors shall have the keeping thereof and to give yearly to a priest to sing for my soule in St. Mary's church of *Nottingb.* for the space of six years next after my decease and every year 4l. 13sh. 4d. to be given to the same priest. If it fortune my wife to marry and take an husband, then I will that the residue of this xxviii pound unto the prior and covent of the abby of *Newsted*, there to remain to find a priest as is afore said in the church of saint Mary's in *Nott.* and the said prior and covent to bee bounden to my executors by their covent seale for performeing of the said priests findinge."

It has been said that HENRY the VIII. was at *Nottingham* on an affair of gallantry; but to this little credit is due. Of this king, however, (whose attachment to the fair was generally, of short duration) the corporation have in their possession a note for £147. 13. 4. which he, by leave, obtained from the inhabitants, in and for the war against *France* and *Scotland*. *a.* By this, it should seem, notwithstanding the immense riches, which he obtained from the plunder of the religious institutions, that he had not common honesty.

1544 *John Plumbtree.*

From *Thomas Mellors* to *Plumbtree* is another great vacuum in the list.

1548 *Robert Lovat.*

1551 *Thomas Cockayne.*

1557 *William Atkinson.*

Dr. Plot mentions a violent tempest which happened in this neighbourhood, in 1558, that was terrible in its consequence. All the houses of the little hamlet of *Sneinton*, which adjoins to *Nottingham*, and those of *Gedling*, with both their churches, were blown down; and the water and mud from the *Trent*, was carried a quarter of a mile and cast against some trees with such amazing force that they were torn up by the roots. Strow notices this event, and says it was on the 7th of July. A child, he says, was taken forth of a man's hand, two spear length high, and carried an hundred foot and then let fall, wherewith the arm was broke, and so died. Five or six men were also slain, by this tempest, and the hail stones that fell, during its existence, measured 15 inches round.

The 15th of ELIZ. the mayor of *Nottingham* received a commission to muster the militia; but as this was common to most places, it is considered more a national than a provincial concern to relate.

In 1562, Sir Thomas Manners gave £5 per ann. to the poor of *Nottingham* for ever.

1571

- 1571 *John Gregory.*
- 1574 *Robert Burton.*
- 1576 *Henry Newton.*
- 1577 *Richard James.*
- 1578 *William Scot.*
- 1580 *Robert Alvey.*

The inhabitants of *Nottingham*, as well as those in other places in the kingdom, about this time, were tainted with religious frenzy. Reports were every where spread abroad that the pope and the king of *Spain* had conspired to conquer *England*. Disputant catholics in consequence challenged protestants, and protestants personally abused the catholics, in a manner not justifiable to a fallen enemy. A proclamation as harsh, as some of the sanguinary laws of *France* at this period, were issued forth at length, forbidding any one to harbour any jesuit or popish priest on pain of being punished as rebels.

- 1581 *Robert Burton.*
- 1584 *Peter Clark.*
- 1585 *William Scot.*
- 1586 *John Gregory.*

The family of Gregory was of considerable import, long in *Nottingham*.

- 1587 *Robert Alvey.*

William Willoughby, by will this year, gave a sum of money to buy gowns for four poor persons, and 20s each to six poor men every five years for ever.

- 1588 *Robert March.*

1589, the year after the defeat of the *Spanish* armada, the stocking frame, which has brought such wealth to the inhabitants of this place, was invented. DEERING says:

"The inventor of the Stocking Frame was one Mr. William Lee, M. A. of St. John's College, in *Cambridge*, born at *Woodborough*, a village in *Nottinghamshire*, about seven miles from the town of *Nottingham*. He was heir to a pretty freehold estate; of whom the traditional story says: That he was deeply in love with a young townswoman of his, whom he courted for a wife, but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed always more mindful of her knitting, than the addresses of her admirer; this slight created such an aversion in Mr. Lee, against knitting by hand, that he determined to contrive a machine, that should turn out work enough to render the common knitting a gainless employment: Accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical head, he brought his design to bear, in the year 1589; after he had worked a while, he taught his brother and several relations to work under him. Having for some years practised this his new art, at *Calverton*, a village about five miles from *Nottingham*; either himself or his brother James, worked before Queen ELIZABETH, in order to shew an experiment of this kind of workmanship, offering at the same time this discovery of his to his countrymen, who instead of accepting the offer, despised him, and discouraged his invention: Being thus discountenanced by his native country, and soon after invited over to *France* with promise of great rewards, priviledges and honour, by King HENRY IV. he embraced the seeming fair opportunity, and went himself, with nine workmen his servants, and as many frames, to the city of *Roan* in *Normandy*, where they wrought with so great applause from the *French*, that in all likelihood the trade was to have been settled in that country for ever, had not the sudden murder of that monarch disappointed Mr. Lee, of his expected grant of priviledge, and the succeeding intestine troubles

troubles of that kingdom, delay'd his renewed suit, and at last frustrated all his hopes, at which seized with grief, he ended his life at *Paris*. After his death seven of his workmen, (being left to shift for themselves) returned with their frames to *England*, two only remaining behind."

"These seven with one *Aston*, who had been an apprentice to Mr. *Lee*, and by him was before left at home, and who also added something to his master's invention, did lay the foundation of this manufacture in *England*, and in the space of fifty years, this art was so improved, and the number of able workmen became so great; that the heads among them thought it necessary for the better regulating their members, and keeping this valuable business from spreading abroad, to petition *Oliver Cromwell*, to constitute them a body corporate, which however, for what reason I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that time."

"King *CHARLES II.* after the restoration granted them at last a charter, by which their jurisdiction extended to ten miles round *London*."

"In process of time, when the trade spread farther into the country, they also in proportion stretch'd their authority and established commissioners in the several principal towns in the county where this trade was exercised, there they held courts, at which they obliged the country framework-knitters, to bind and make free, &c. whereby, they, (for many years) drew great sums of money, till some person of more spirit than others in *Nottingham* brought their authority in question and a trial ensuing, the company was cast, since that time the stocking manufacture has continued entirely open in the country."

1590 *John Bronlow*.

About this time the burgeses of *Nottingham* began to benefit by the bounty of Sir *Thomas White*. This Gentleman, whose good intentions to posterity has far exceeded his most sanguine wishes, was a citizen of *London*, and once lord mayor of that place. He belonged to the merchant taylors company. In the year 1546, he placed into the hands of the mayor and commonalty of the city of *Coventry*, £1400, to purchase lands, the rents of which he was to receive for life, and after his death it was to be applied, agreeable with his will, as under. This sum of £1400, bought land which brought him in £70 per annum. Sir *Thomas* dying in 1556, it was found that his will directed the whole to be applied to charitable uses. Out of this £70 per annum, £40 the will ordered to be paid to four young men of *Coventry*, £10 each, who could find security for the money, free of interest for nine years. After the expiration of the nine years the said trust was directed to pay to two young men, free of *Coventry*, the like sum to be continued for thirty years, each holding the money for nine years as in the first instance. After this the towns of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Warwick*, respectively were to receive the £40, as in the first case. He willed also that no person should receive this benefit twice. The income now to each of these places is amazingly increased, and it is lent out instead of £10 as heretofore, in sums of £40 and £50 to each person.

In the town-hall parlour, in *Leicester*, is a portrait of Sir *Thomas White*, in his alderman's gown. Under his arms in the same place is written:

I.o! here a ship a merchant royal fraught,  
With store of wealth from whose rich sides unfought,  
Plenty of metal hath been largely given;  
WHITE's name, WHITE's gifts, WHITE's soul, WHITE's saint in Heaven.  
Whose

Whose arms wee (least wee shew ourselves ingrate)  
 Properly blazoned here do celebrate;  
 The which eternal monument shall be  
 Of WHITE's renown to all posterity.  
 Die then and rot and stink ye hulks of shame,  
 Who charg'd with wealth have nothing but a name  
 Of dying rich, whose tombs shall never speak  
 Your praises, one WHITE shall all your credit break.

1591 *Peter Clark.*

1592 *William Scot.*

In 1591 there was an uncommon drought, which was exceedingly injurious to vegetation, particularly on the sandy grounds about *Nottingham*. It being succeeded, this summer, by strong westerly winds and little rain, the *Trent* and other rivers were almost without water. The *Thames*, historians say, was so dried up that a man might ride over it, on horse-back, near *London-bridge*.

1593 *William Trott.*

1594 *Robert Alvey.*

1595 *Robert Hurt.*

1596 *Richard Morehagbe.*

1597 *Peter Clark.*

As a parochial matter, I will just mention, that an act of parliament, this year, passed for erecting workhouses for the poor.

1598 *Anker Jackson.*

Below this date, the reader will perceive, that the list of the chief magistrates, of *Nottingham*, is nearly regular.

1600 *Humphrey Bonner.*

1601

As another parish concern, I mention that an act of parliament passed which provided, especially, for the relief of the poor and appointing overseers.

1602 *Richard Hurt.*

1603 *Richard Morehagbe.*

Alderman John Parker, by will, this year left 20s annually, to buy bread for the poor for ever; and 20s for the minister of St. Mary's, for preaching a sermon on christian love and charity, on Good Friday.

1604 *Richard Welsh.*

1605 *Anker Jackson.*

In commemoration of the gunpowder plot, which was discovered this year, and the deliverance from the *Spanish Armada*, in the former reign, a Mr. Jackson of *London*, left 40s annually, for a sermon to be preached on each of those days on the occasion, at St. Peter's Church. To the poor of this parish he was also a benefactor.

1606 *William Freeman.*

1607 *Humphrey Bonner.*

In the reign of JAMES I. a great dispute arose about the disposal of the town's money. The aldermen contending that they had a right to sit in council and vote at the disposal of all bridge money, and school lands, &c. The council opposed that practice as being contrary to ancient usage. The business was at length left to the opinion of the judges.

judges, who determined it that the aldermen had no right to vote on those occasions. At this time the number of the council was reduced to 24, of which, six was to be elected by the burgeses at large: these are called junior council.

- 1609 *Richard Hurt.*
- 1610 *Richard Morehage.*
- 1611 *Richard Welch.*
- 1612 *Anker Jackson.*
- 1613 *William Freeman.*
- 1614 *Marmud Gregory.*
- 1615 *Robert Stapels.*

King JAMES I. was six several times at *Nottingham*. His queen also visited this place. *a.*

- 1616 *Thomas Nix.*
- 1617 *Leonard Nix.*
- 1618 —————

This year the county or shire hall was built. See Sect. 6.

- 1619 *Anker Jackson.*
- 1620 *Marmaduke Gregory.*

In imitation of Sir Thomas White's charity, a Mr. Parkes gave £30 to be lent, without interest, to six young burgeses £5 each, for seven years. And so on, in like manner, at the expiration of that time, to six others for ever.

- 1621 *Richard Parker.*
- 1622 *Robert Stapels.*
- 1623 *Robert Sherwin.*
- 1624 *Leonard Nix.*

Of the respectable family of Skeffington, was one, named William, who was an inhabitant of *Nottingham*, of whom THOROTON says:

“ William Skeffington, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Francis Thornhaugh, reside in this Town in an House on St. Mary Hill, purchased of Thomas Mucklow of *Broughton Sulney*, who had it by the marriage of one of the daughters and heirs of Alderman Parker, of which name and kindred there are now two John Parkers Aldermen, the one a Mercer, the other an Apothecary, of which Trade there were lately above twenty more than formerly have been, when the gains and employment were greater, whereof Adrian Gardiner was the oldest, who brought up many sons very well, his eldest is Mr. Robert Gardiner of *Sleaford* in *Lincolnshire*; his two youngest, which were by a latter wife, were Doctors, Joseph of Physick, who died at *Nottingham*, and James of Divinity, who is now Subdeane of *Lincolne*, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*. Thomas Charleton, Esquire, named in *Chilwell*, married Tabitha, the daughter of William Nix, Alderman, whose House in Bridlesmith Gate is now the dwelling of the said Thomas, who hath built there, as Mr. Samuel Stables (named in *Maperley*) who was successor of Alderman Stables hath done, nigh the Swine Greene.”

- 1625 *Stephen Hill.*
- 1626 *Peter Parker.*

1627

*a.* This Mr. DARRING was informed of from his anonymous correspondence, which he often quotes.

- 1627 *John James.*  
 1628 *Richard Parker.*  
 1629 *Alexander Stapels.*  
 1630 *Robert Sherwin.*  
 1631 *Leonard Nix.*

Mr. Richard Stapels, this year, gave to the mayor and burgesſes, and their ſucceſſors, £40 to be lent to eight young men £5 each, in like manner as Parker's above, A. D. 1620. The £5 to be held only ſix years.

- 1632 *William Gregory.*  
 1633 *Robert Parker.*

CHARLES the firſt viſited this place in the month of Auguſt on his return from *Scotland*, where he was entertained, by the then Earl of *Newcaſtle*, in a moſt ſumptuous and ſplendid manner. Prior to this he was alſo entertained, at *Nottingham*, by the ſaid Earl, on his journey to *Scotland*. When Prince of *Wales*, it is ſaid, he was twice at *Nottingham*.

- 1634 *John James.*  
 1635 *Richard Hardmeat.*

This year brought £100 to the poor of *Nottingham*, (the intereſt of which was to be paid them annually) from the bounty of Sir Richard Peckham, a phyſician; this conſiderate gentleman was a Roman Catholic. Lilly, the aſtrologer, gives the following account of him. "In the year 1634, I taught Sir George Peckham, Knight, aſtrology, that part which concerns ſickneſs, wherein he ſo profited in two or three months, he would give a very true diſcovery of any diſeaſe, only by figures. He practiſed at *Nottingham*, but unfortunately died in 1635, at St. Winfrid's Well, in *Wales*; in which he continued ſo long mumbling his *pater noſter* and *Sancta Winefreda ora pro me*, that the cold ſtruck into his body, and after his coming forth of the well he never ſpoke more."

- 1636 *William Nix.*  
 1637 *Robert Sherwin.*  
 1638 *Robert Burſon.*

Anthony Acham this year left a rent charge of £5 per ann. to the poor of *Nottingham*.

- 1639 *William Gregory.*  
 1640 *William Drury.*  
 1641 *John James.*

A petition, this year, was ſent to parliament from *Nottinghamſhire* and *Lancaſhire* againſt the hierachy.

- 1642 *Richard Hardmeat.*

Altho I have not room here to detail the various methods made uſe of, about this time, ſome to irritate and others to conciliate the minds of the people, by the different parties which agitated this then unhappy kingdom, and which was about to deluge it in the blood of its inhabitants; yet I judge it an incumbent duty, to infer, from its moderation and good ſenſe, the following letter to the Knights of the *Shire* for the county of *Nottingham*, to ſhew the opinions then held by its principal inhabitants.



A Copy of a Letter sent from divers Knights and Gentlemen of Nottinghamshire to the Knights serving for that County in Parliament. July 1st, 1642.

————N. B. *His Majesty's declaration to the Lords and others of the Privy-Council attending his Majesty at York, bears date the 13th of June, 1642.*

*To our much honoured Friends Sir THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Knight, and ROBERT SUTTON, Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of NOTTINGHAM.*

Gentlemen,

" Finding to our great grief (by divers printed declarations) the unhappy differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament and from thence apprehending great fear of farther distractions, we have thought fit to impart our hearts freely unto you, as men chosen by us and intrusted for us to represent us and our desires in your honourable house of Commons: Where in the 1st place, upon all occasions we desire you to tender the acknowledgement of our humble and hearty thanks for the many good laws which by their care and wisdom together with his Majesty's grace and favour have been obtained for us both for the securing us in the point of our property, and also for the freeing us from the unlimited power of arbitrary government: and herein his Majesty having concurred with you in all that we could expect or can desire both for our persons and estates, and at several times promised to join with his parliament for the reforming and reducing both the doctrine and discipline of the church to the best and purest times since the reformation; and if this were done, what others would expect we know not, we desire no more."

" And now we cannot but stand amazed to see the King, the Lords and Commons agree in all that we can think necessary for reformation, and for securing us hereafter to be governed according to the good laws of the land in force, and yet such great distraction amongst those three estates."

" We heard long since reports and saw printed papers of the great dangers of papists, and that even in our own country, but believe there was no truth nor ground of any such."

" We heard great rumour of a foraigne force from France and Denmark; but thanks be to God we see no such danger: and yet under these pretences, there is great preparation of putting us in a posture of defence and a great necessity pretended of settling the militia: but we see more cause to fear the remedy, than the disease, for this posture (as you call it) of defence does carry a face of war with it, even among ourselves, and concerning it, we are distracted with contrary commands. The House of Parliament command one thing, the King forbids that command, and we are at a stand and yet we are ever ready to yield obedience to all the known laws of the land, and we have ever been taught, that all those laws made in parliament consist of three estates, the Commons, Lords and King, and we think it dangerous to untwist that triple cord; and we hold it our greatest privilege that the King and Lords whom we have heard some time in council joined could not make a law to bind us without our consent in parliament, and by the same reason, we cannot expect that the Commons with the Lords should make a law or ordinance

ordinance of the force of a law to bind without the King, especially against the King. And as we do not yield any act of obedience to the King's command simply but as it is warranted by law, made by his authority with the consent of both Houses; so we shall not conceive ourselves bound to obey one or both Houses without the King, but in such things as are according to the known laws of the land."

"When the King by his writ gave us power to chuse you it was to treat *de quibusdam arduis &c.* We never conceived your only votes should be our law, nor conceived we had such a power to confer upon you, and we require you not to consent to lay any such command upon us, nor to engage us in a civil war for the maintenance of such votes, under colour of priviledges against our lawful King, to whom many of us by the appointment of the law have taken the oath of supremacy, and allegiance, to which all of us are bound. And beside, we have at the command of both Houses taken the late protestation, wherein we have vowed to maintain the doctrine of the church of England, his Majesty's royal person, honour and estate, the priviledges of Parliament and the liberties of the subject: and we shall endeavour to maintain every part and clause thereof respectively with our lives and fortunes. And we conceive our best directions therein to be the known laws, the maintenance whereof we account our liberty and defence. And we account the surest way to enjoy the benefit of these laws, is to join and comply with his Majesty, under whose protection next under God we can only hope to enjoy the benefit thereof; especially his Majesty having since this parliament, joined in the making as good laws as ever any King has done, and made so gracious promises of his future government according to the laws; and given abundant satisfaction for some unhappy accidents in his past government, that we conceive great cause to return him cheerful thankfulness for these laws, and to yield him faithful obedience, and to confide in him for the future."

"This is the clear expression of our hearts, this is that we desire you to consent in for us. And we shall heartily pray that we might be an example to many others to make the like expressions. And then we should not doubt but this would bring a right understanding betwixt the King and his people, and take away all fears and jealousies, and settle a firm peace amongst us."

"We should gladly and with all humility have petitioned your honourable House, but still to this purpose. And we understand some countries have done so which has been displeasing unto them because contrary to their sense; and we perhaps through ignorance might fall into the same error. Yet we hope it will not be displeasing unto you, that we give you our sense freely, for you are us, and we hope you will not be unwilling to follow our sense, so far as you conceive it to be the sense of your county whose you are and for whom you serve. And so we rest your very loving friends and countrymen."

#### JOHN DIGBY, HIGH SHERIFF.

John Byron,	Isham Parkins,	Thomas Blackwall,
Richard Parkins,	John Wood,	William Sandes,
William Appleton,	G. Hollis,	Thomas Longford,
Robert Pifon,	Richard Byron,	Jervas Sanford,
George Lascells,	John Nevile,	Richard Harper,
Matthew Palmer,	Edmund Hastings,	Gabriel Armstrong,
Roger Cooper,	Edward Andrewes,	Act. Bünnell,
		Samuel

Samuel Bolles,	Thomas Newton,	William Apdley,
Rowland Pand,	William Wild,	Francis Cavendish,
John Odingsfells,	Herbert Leek,	Charles North,
George Milford,	Thomas Brown,	Matthew Palmer,
John Caldecott,	William Smythson,	Richard Holliwell,
Robert Eyre,	John Gosling,	Roger Jackson,
Parke Cresly,	William Oglethorp,	John Leeke,
Thomas Houlder,	George Lafcells,	Richard Simman,
Robert Saunderfon,	John Clay,	Stephen Broome,
John Walker,	Anthony Gilby,	William Colby,
Thomas Fox,	Richard Boyer,	John Newport,
John Bolles,	William Needham,	Edward Holland,
Gri. Dwall,	Richard Brough,	Henry Broome,
William Smiths,	John Butterworth,	William Hacker
Nich. Stoyt,	Thomas Poole,	James Forbeny,
Thomas Hollwell,	John Lee,	Job Holden,
Richard Draper,	John Worsdale,	William Pockington,
Thomas Atkinson,	William Shipman,	Henry Green.
Lancelot Rolston,	Charles Leek,	

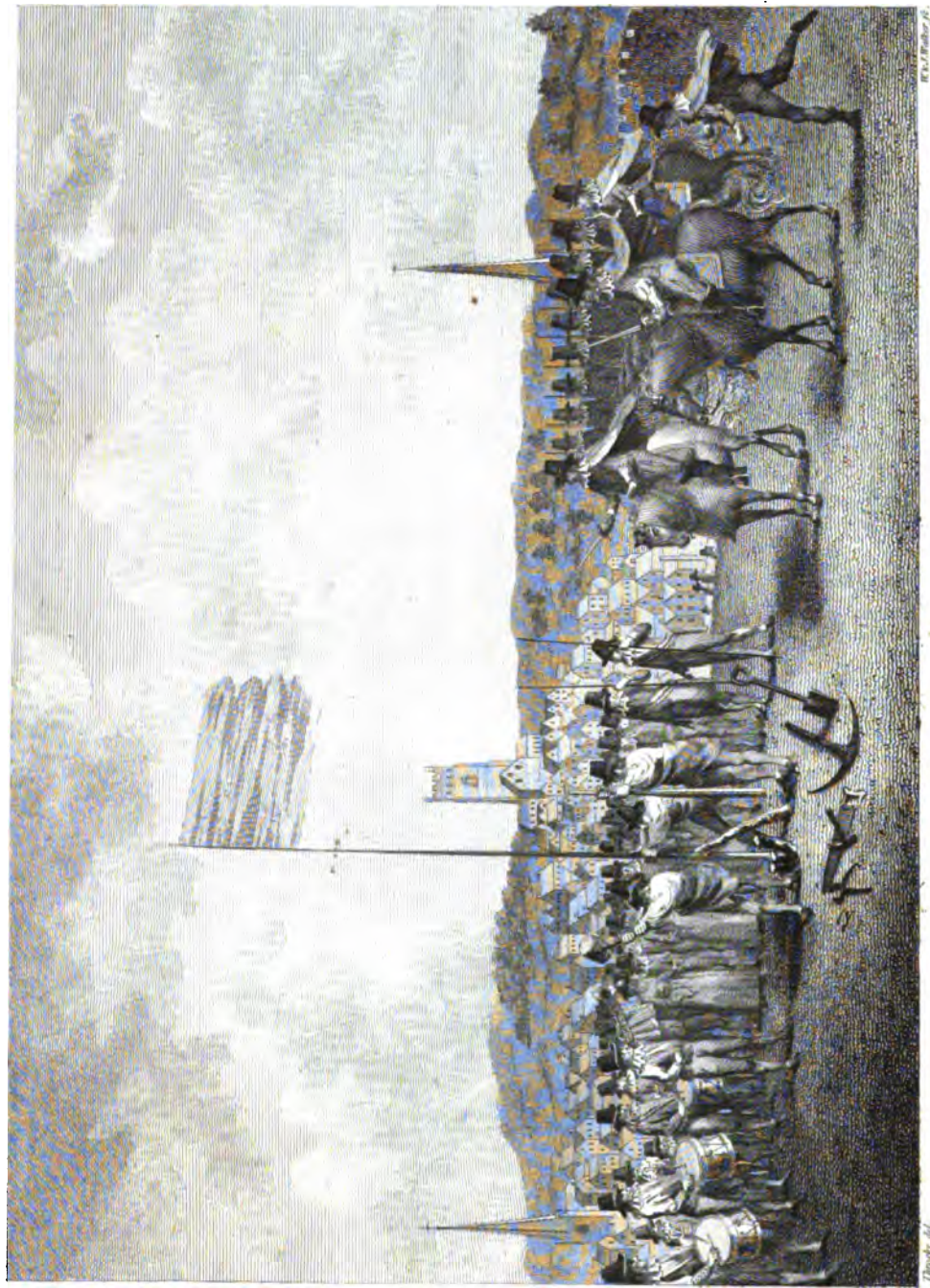
The King came to *Nottingham* July the 10th following, and there promised to act according to the protestation at *York*; and in August 22 he erected his standard at *Nottingham*. <sup>a</sup>

"Nalson in his trial of King CHARLES I. mentions the evidence of one Samuel Lawfon, of *Nottingham*, maltster, who deposed that about August 1642, he saw the King's standard brought forth of *Nottingham* castle borne upon divers gentlemen's shoulders, (who as the report was) were noblemen, that he saw the same by them carried into the hill-close adjoining to the castle, with an herald before it, and there the said standard was erected, with great shouting, acclamations and sound of drums and trumpets, and that when the said standard was so erected, there was a proclamation made, and that he saw the King present at the erecting of it, &c."

"This difference of time and place may easily be reconciled by the unquestionable tradition of persons yet living, who heard their fathers say, that the standard was first erected on the highest turret of the old tower, (which THOROTON attests as his own remembrance, to have been the 22d of August, in the castle,) but that after a few days, people not resorting to it according to expectation, it was judged that upon the account of the castle being a garrison, where every body had not so free access to the standard as if it was erected in an open place, it might be proper to remove it out of the castle, which was accordingly done on the 25th of August, into the close adjoining to the north side of the wall of the outer-ward of the castle, then called the Hill close, and afterwards for many years Standard Close."

"One remarkable accident happened at the first setting up of this standard in the just mentioned close, viz. That the weather grew so tempestuous that it was blown down soon

a. Clarendon and Rapin have it the 25th, and that the standard was erected by the King's order on a turret of the castle. The King's declaration, on this important day, was, after setting up his standard, and his military arms were blest, that he would govern according to the known laws of the land; and if he failed in these things he would expect no relief from man nor protection from heaven.



CHARLES de THROSBY, ERECTING HIS STANDARD AT NOTTINGHAM.

*Engraved by J. Throsby, Birmingham, Aug. 1679, and sold by W. and J. Miller, Brunswick Street, London.*



soon after it was erected, and could not be fixed again in a day or two. This (as Rushworth, Hooper, and some others take notice,) was looked upon by many melancholy people as a fatal presage of the war."

"The following other particulars remarkable, happened during the king's stay at *Nottingham*"

"The day after his arrival at *Nottingham* he reviewed his horse, which were 800, and no sooner was this review over but the king received information that two regiments of foot were marching to Coventry by the earl of *Essex's* order; whereupon he hastened thither with his cavalry, in hopes of preventing the parliament's forces, and possessing himself of that city, before which he accordingly arrived a day before the two regiments, but the mayor of the city, tho' without a garrison, shut the gates against him, and fired upon his men; the king was very sensibly touched with this indignity, but as there was no remedy he was forced to return to *Nottingham*, leaving the command of his cavalry to commissary-general Wilmot; Rapin adds from Clarendon: that on the 2d of August the king imagined that setting up his standard at *Nottingham* would draw great numbers of people, thither, but was very much disappointed; he had with him but 300 foot and some trained bands, drawn together by Sir John Digby, sheriff of the county; his horse (as has been said) consisted only of 800; his artillery was still at *York*, from whence it was difficult to bring it, many things being yet wanting to prepare and form it for marching; nevertheless he had given out many commissions and ordered his forces to repair to *Nottingham*; he expected them in that town, tho' not without danger, the parliament having at *Coventry*, 5000 foot, and 1500 horse."

"The king was certainly in great danger at *Nottingham*, the town was not in a condition to resist long, the king having scarce any forces and the parliament troops were not above twenty miles off, which had they marched directly to *Nottingham*, the king must either have retired with dishonour to *York*, or else have hazarded his being made prisoner; this danger was evident, and yet quitting *Nottingham* could not be very prejudicial to him: He was therefore advised to send a message to both houses with some overture to incline them to a treaty; the king refused it, was offended at it, and broke up the council; the next day the same motion was renewed, but under a different view, *i.e.* it was advised to send a message to both houses only to gain time, the king was still reluctant, but upon it being represented to him that very likely both houses would reject the offer, they would thereby render themselves odious to the people, who were desirous of peace, and who would be the more inclinable to serve his majesty for his endeavours to procure it, that if the overture was accepted, the king would have an opportunity of demonstrating that the war on his part was purely defensive; in short, that the bare offer of peace would of course retard the preparations of the parliament, because men's minds would be in suspense, whilst the king's levies might be continued by virtue of the commissions already sent out: The king yielded to these reasons, and on the 25th of August three days after the setting up of the standard [within the castle] a message was sent by Thomas Wrothesley earl of *Southampton*, Sir John Culpepper, the earl of *Dorset* and Sir William Uvedale, knight." <sup>a</sup>

This overture, every one knows, was rejected with indignation. While the king was at *Nottingham*, this year, he sent a letter to the mayor and corporation of *Leicester* disowning



owning his having any knowledge of a letter sent by his nephew, Prince Rupert to that body demanding a loan from them of £2000. <sup>a</sup> The kings letter.

" Trusty and well-beloved we greete you well. We have seen a warrant under o'r nephew Rupert's hand dated ye 6th of this month, requiring from you and other Inhabitants of our Towne of *Leicester* ye loan of £2000, wih as wee doe utterly disavow and dislike, as being written without our priority or consent. Soe wee doe hereby absolutely free and discharge you and that our Towne from yeelding any obedience to the same, and by our owne letters to our said Nephew wee have written to him to rebuke ye same, as being an act very displeasing to Us: Wee indeede gave him directions to disarm such persons as appeared to be disaffected to our Person and Government, or the peace of this our kingdome, and should have taken it well from any of our Subjects that would voluntarily assist us with ye Loane of Armes or Money, but it is soe farr from our hartt or intentions by Menaces to compel any to it, as wee abhor ye thought of it; and of this truth our accions shall bear testimony."

" Given att our Court att *Nottingham*, 8 Septbris, 1642."

The demand of Rupert and the gentle hint, at nearly the conclusion of this letter, that a *voluntary* loan would be *taken well*, shews that the king began the war with empty coffers.

1643 *William Nix.*

*Nottingham* was in the hands of parliament, and so continued to the end of the war. A notable prisoner, John Hotham, governor of *Hull*, was sent to *Nottingham* castle this year, as a place of safety; but he found means to escape thence. <sup>b</sup>

1644 *William Nix.*

1645 *Thomas Gamble.*

1646 *John James.*

Henry Hanley Esq. by deed dated 1646, and by will dated 1650, left the annual rent of £120 for charitable and pious purposes, chiefly to this town: £20 of which sum he left for a lecture to be preached, weekly, at St. Mary's church.

1647 *William Drury.*

I may observe that, during these unpleasant times, the Elector Palatine and his brother, prince Rupert, were several times at *Nottingham*.

1648 *William Richards.*

1649 *William Nix.*

Money was so scarce, about this time, that tradesmen, of note, coined their own money. This sort of cash was chiefly of brass, with the names of the owners thereon, called tradesmen's tokens. The plate, subjoined, contains copies of many of those made for the use of the respective tradesmen &c. of *Nottingham*. This collection was made by Mr. William Stretton of *Nottingham*, for this history; (to whom I acknowledge myself beholden, also, for other favours in the prosecution of this work) none are earlier than 1648, nor of a later date than 1672.

1650 *Thomas Gamble.*

" Exemplification

a. He obtained only £500 of the money. Rupert's army, when he demanded the money, lay at *Quorn* borough, 6 miles from *Leicester*.

b. The things that particularly regard this place, at this important period of our national history, are as follow, collected chiefly by DEERING from *Rushworth*, *Whitlock* and other writers.







*Exemplification of the King's ancient possessions in NOTTINGHAM in the time of the Civil War.*

*Parcell possess. antiq. Coron. Angl.*

*Villa Nott.* } *val.* } " Increm. reddit. reservat pro foeda firma vil. Nott. et pro diversis  
*increment* } *in* } franchesiis et libertatibus p. litteras patentes Henrici quondam regis  
*infra script* } } Anglie sexti anno regni sui XXIX. majori, hominibus et burgen-  
bus ville predicte XIII lh. IIII d. concessis five confirmatis p. ann."

" I

" The same year about Christmas, Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham* castle, acquainted the parliament with an offer of the Earl of *Newcastle* to pay him 10.000l. and to make him a Lord and governor of the castle, to him and his heirs, if he would deliver it to him for the king, which Hutchinson refused."

" A. D. 1644. In June Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham* met with a party of *Newarkers*, slew Captain Thimbleby, and took 50 of them; the same party from *Nottingham* the next day took more of the *Newarkers*, 20 gentlemen and officers and 60 of their horse and furniture."

" The latter end of this year Colonel Thorney with a party from *Nottingham*, took a garrison of the King's near *Newark*, and in it the master of the house, Sir Roger Cooper and his brother, and 50 other prisoners, with their arms."

" The same year a party of the king's forces from *Newark* came forth to gather contribution, and took prisoners some countrymen that were in arrears; the committee of *Nottingham* having notice thereof sent forth a party who pursuing those of *Newark* they left their prisoners and five or six of their men behind, and hastened to their quarters; the *Nottingham* men followed them close, and so far, that another party of *Newark* forces came forth upon them, routed them, recovered their prisoners, and took of the parliament party, Major Meldrum, Lieutenant Smith and about 28 Soldiers with their arms and horses."

" A. D. 1645. The committee and the governor of *Nottingham* disagreed so much, that the parliament referred the difference to a committee April the 17th, and on the 21st of April Colonel Hutchinson, governor of *Nottingham*, a member of the house, informed them that a party of horse from *Newark* had stormed a fort upon *Trent* bridge near this garrison, and became masters of it, and put about 40 to the sword. It was referred to the committee of both houses to compose the differences between the governor and the committee, and to take care of the safety of the place."

" The 5th of May some *Leicester* and *Nottingham* forces marching to regain *Trent*-bridge, the King's forces in it fled away at night, carrying with them what they could and set fire to the rest."

" The 20th of June the Scots army being at *Nottingham* and Sir Thomas Fairfax at *Leicester*, it was referred to a committee of both kingdoms, to manage the armies to the best improvement of the public service. (The Scots were afterwards ordered to sit down before *Newark*.)"

" The 30th of June Colonel Hutchinson took 60 horse and 48 prisoners, Officers and arms."

" The 4th of October 1600l. was ordered to the *Nottingham* horse who fought gallantly at the late fight at *Chester*, and other sums for others of his forces "

" A. D. 1645. March the 18th. *Nottinghamshire* having been highly oppressed by the armies lying before *Newark*, the house ordered to take it into consideration."

" 1646. July 11th. Order for reduction of the forces of *Nottingham*, and for money for that work, and for the losses and damages of that county."

" A. D. 1646. February the 13th. The King was brought to *Nottingham*, having been the 1d of the same month delivered to the English commissioners at *Newcastle*. Sir Thomas Fairfax went and met the King, who stooped his horse, Sir Thomas alighted and kissed his Majesty's hand, and afterwards mounted and discoursed with the King as they passed to *Nottingham*: The King said to one of the commissioners: *That the General was a man of honour and kept his word with him.*"

" A. D. 1647. July the 15th. The forces in the north and the horse quartered in *Nottingham* sided with the army, and published a declaration of their adherence to the army commanded by General Fairfax."

" A. D. 1648. June the 13th. The parliament was acquainted with a design to surprize *Nottingham* castle, but that the governor Captain Poulton surprized and took prisoners the complotters, which were Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with ten more gentlemen in disguise."

" The

" I find the above said rent of XIIIs. IIIId. per annum upon the mayor, men and burgesse. of the town of *Nottingham*; became first charged in the annual roll of the exchequer, the 33d year of HENRY VI. since which time the same rent has continued so charged in the subsequent annual rolls, but the date of the letters patents or the days, time and place when and where the same rent is reserved payable, I cannot certify for that I have not seen the letters patents or any copy or inrollment thereof.

vill. Nott. } val. } " Annual. redit. de censu domorum plurimorum in vill. Nott. per  
redit. infra } in } annum XXIIIsh. Vid. solubit et de Toffis monetariorum cum incre-  
script. } mento p. annum IXsh. solubit. p. homines vill Nott. prout p. magnum  
rotulum scaccarii de anno VII Johannis quondam regis Angl. et annual. rotul. scaccarii  
subsequend viz. XXXIIsh. Vid."

" I find that the last abovesaid premises became first charged in the annual roll of the exchequer of the 6th year of RICHARD I."

" But cannot further explain or set forth the particulars out of which the said XXXIIsh. Vid. p. ann. do arise, neither can I find any grant or further improvement made thereof or therefore."

" But I find by the annual roll of the 20th year of HENRY III. that the men of *Nottingham* were discharged of VIsh. VIIId. p. ann. by the King's writ, for the house of one William

" The 18th of December a Sheriff of *Nottinghamshire* was chosen."

" A. D. 1648. The 27th of January, the garrison of *Nottingham* castle was mustered, by which it appears that then it consisted only of one company of foot, of 100 private men exclusive of drummers, commanded by Captain Poulton, Governor."

" At this time one Lawrence Collin was gunner of the castle, of whom 'tis remarkable, that after the garrison was disbanded, he chose to stay at *Nottingham*, in order to follow his former occupation, which was wool-combing, but the corporation offering to give him disturbance he petitioned Cromwell, which occasioned the following order to be sent to the governor, which accidentally dropt into my hands, viz."

" S I R,

" His Highness the Lord Protector having heard the petition of Laurence Collin, which is here enclosed, is pleased to recommend it unto you to speak to the mayor and other magistrates of *Nottingham*, to know the reason why they will not suffer the petitioner to set up his trade in the town. And if there be no other cause of exception, but that he is not a freeman, in regard he has faithfully served the commonwealth, his highness does think it fit that he should continue in the town, and be admitted to follow his calling for the maintenance of himself and family. Which is all I am commanded to communicate to you from his highness by the hands of

" S I R

*Whitehall*, this 17th of July.

" your very humble

" and faithful servant,

" LISLE LONG."

" After this he lived in quiet and laid the foundation for a thriving family in *Nottingham*, which at this time is very considerable, being strengthened by the intermarriage into the family of George Langford, Esq. one who had not only been an eminent surgeon, but also bore a commission in the parliament army, and was mayor of *Nottingham* at the revolution. Laurence lived to the 91st year of his age, as appears by his grave stone in St. Nicholas's church."

" A. D. 1650. The latter end of May or beginning of June, the General Sir Thomas Fairfax, his regiment, and the train of artillery were at *Nottingham*, in their march to the north."

" A. D. 1656 In March Colonel Hacker had apprehended several of the conspirators against Cromwell in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*, and kept them all in awe. The conspiracy against the protector began in March 1655; first at *Salisbury*, then *Exeter*, *Northumberland*, &c. a strong declaration was published by the title of:

" *The Declaration of the free and well affected People of England now in Arms against the Tyrant CROMWELL.*"

William Jourdan, which the King had assigned to Reginald of Mendec and Esolot his wife in recompence of their house by the ditch of the barbican of the castle of *Nottingham*, and that VIsh. VIIId. p. ann. should be every year computed to the bailiffs of *Nottingham* out of the XXXIIsh. VIId. p. ann. *de censu decimarum*, which has been allowed yearly unto the men of *Nottingham* ever since. But I have not seen the said writ. Whether the same ought to be allowed so hereafter, is offered to consideration."

*Ex. Hen. Croke.*

*Vill. Nott.* } *val* } "Annual. reddit. reservat de tenemento illo quod fuit *Mosei de de*  
*redit infra* } *in* } *Suabur, Judei* et de tenemento illo in eadem villa quod fuit *Peytengu*  
*script.* } } quondam *Judei Nott.* et *Elia* filii ejus et de domo illa que fuit schola  
jud-orum in eadem villa, p. literas patentes *Eduardi* quondam regis *Anglie* Imi. gerent.  
datum quinto die maji anno regni sui XX. *Hugoni Putrell de Thurmeston* et heredibus suis  
imperpetuum concess. reddend. eidem summam die sancti *Michaelis* p. manus ballivorum  
*Nott.* qui pro tempore fuer. p. ann. — — — id."

"I have made these five particulars by order from the honourable trustees according to an act of parliament of March 1649, for the sale of Feofarm rents, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince."

27th of April 1650.

"*Ex p. Hen. Croke. Cl. Pipe.*"

1651 *Richard Dring.*

Dr. Calamy gives an account of three clergymen who settled at this place, this year, who, while living, studied together, lived together and preached together. One of them of the name of Whitlock, a dissenting minister, died in 1708, aged 83. Reynolds and Barret, the other two, settled at *Nottingham*, in consequence of an invitation from the churchwardens and some of the principal inhabitants of St. Mary's parish. In 1660 they were indicted for not reading the common prayer of the church, and Reynolds was excommunicated. After this they were seized at a meeting-house at *Colwick*, near *Nottingham*, and again in 1665. In 1685, on the Duke of *Monmouth's* landing, they were imprisoned. In 1697-8, Reynolds died peaceably at *Nottingham*, aged 73. Barret, during the troubles, was some time minister of St. Peter's church, where he met with much opposition. We have no account of his death. We may readily give the Doctor credit for his assertion that these three puritans studied together, and lived together (perhaps in one house) but what he means by their preaching together is not easily accounted for.

1652 *William Drury.*

1653 *Francis Toplady.*

1654 *John Parker, Mercer.*

1655 *Thomas Husbwait.*

During Cromwell's usurpation the framework-knitters addressed him by petition that they might be incorporated, by charter, under the great seal of *England*. This request was couched in strong and manly language; but it did not succeed.

1656 *William Richards.*

1657 *Thomas Gamble.*

1658 *Richard Dring.*

That accomplished general, accomplished hypocrite, and accomplished tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, died Sep. 3, 1658.

- 1659 *William Drury.*
- 1660 *Francis Toplady.*
- 1661 *John Parker.*
- 1662 *Christopher Hall.*

On St. Bartholomew's day, this year, on which the act of uniformity was to take place, two thousand presbyterians, conscientious ministers, chose rather to give up their livings than submit to the conditions of the act. Several of these were from *Nottingham* and *Nottinghamshire*.

- 1663 *William Greaves.*
- 1664 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1665 *William Jackson.*
- 1666 *Richard Hodgekins.*
- 1667 *Joseph Wright.*

This year *Nottingham* was visited by the plague. It is worthy remark, that it made much greater ravages in the higher than in the lower part of the town; this was attributed to the effluvia from the tanyards, in the lower part of *Nottingham*, where there were then, in number, 47.

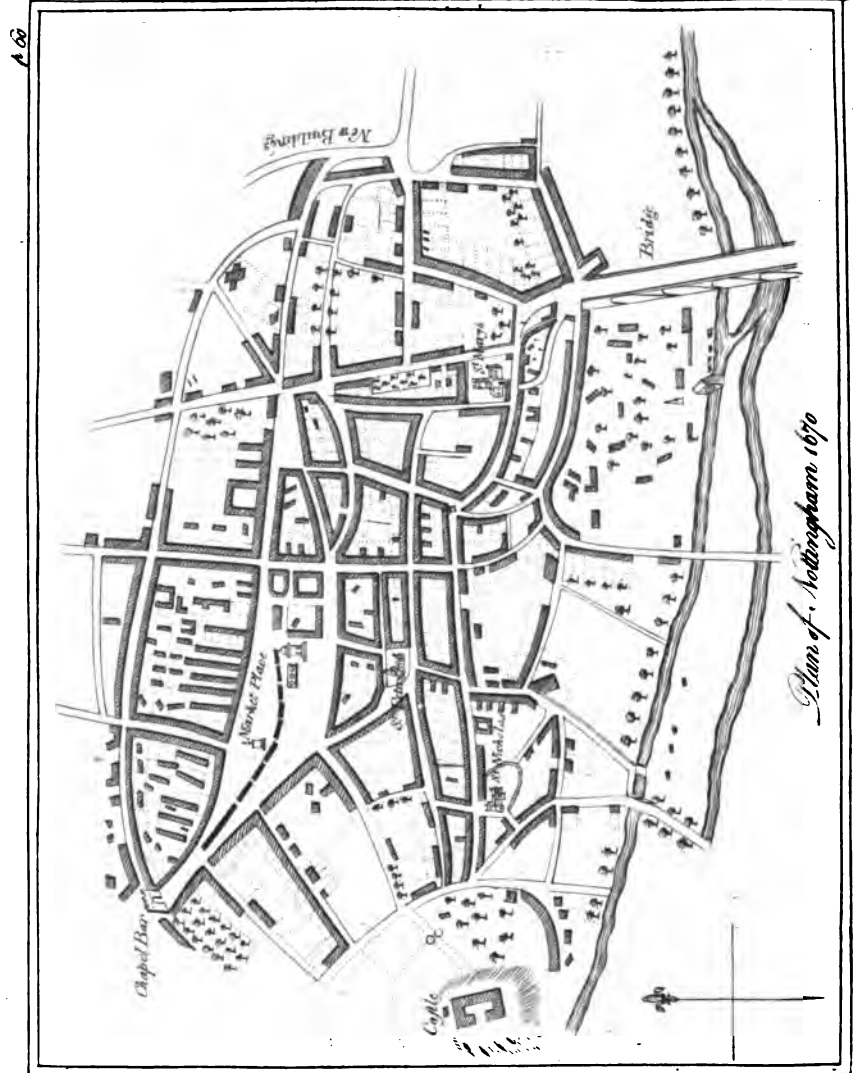
- 1668 *John Parker.*
- 1669 *Christopher Hall.*
- 1670 *William Greaves.*
- 1671 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1672 *William Jackson.*

A good old blacksmith, Barneby Wartnaby, of *Nottingham*, willed, at this time, some considerable property to a numerous kindred. Besides which he left a token of his affection to the poor of *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Newark*, noticed in the 4th Section.

- 1673 *Richard Hodgekins.*
- 1674 *Joseph Wright.*
- 1675 *John Parker.*
- 1676 *Christopher Hall.*
- 1677 *William Greaves.*
- 1678 *Ralph Edge.*
- 1679 *John Parker.*
- 1680 *Gervas Rippon.*
- 1681 *Gervas Wyld.*

About this time a surrender of corporate charters was attempted by the crown; in many places it was effected, but here there was a considerable contest. The burgesses were in general much against the measure; but the mayor, and his party put the corporation seal to an instrument of that purport, August 12th, 1681. In consequence a new charter was sent down on Michaelmas day following. On the succeeding choice of mayor, the new charter-men elected *William Toplady* and the old *William Greaves*. In the issue, after much riotous behaviour, those friendly to the new charter succeed. In 1684 a trial came on before Judge Jefferies, in *Westminster-hall*, against *William Sachaverel*, Esq. and others, for a riot, where all were fined and bound to keep the peace for twelve months. *Sachaverel's* fine was 500 marks.

- 1682 *William Toplady.*
- 1683 *Christopher Hall.*





1684 *William Petty.*1685 *Robert Wortley.*1686 *John Parker.*1687 } *Gervas Rippon.*1687 } *John Sherwin.*1687 } *George Langford.*

JAMES II by unwarrantable means attempted to new model the corporation, in which he reserved to himself a power of placing and displacing the members of that body. He sent his *Quo Warranto*, this year, to the town, which turned out of office, Gervas Rippon, and the five preceding gentlemen, in the above list, and replaced them with John Sherwin, George Langford, Charles Harvey, — Hyde, and — Crisp. John Sherwin died in his mayoralty, George Langford was in office the succeeding year. In the succeeding reign this town received a full confirmation of all their rights, privileges, and immunities.

1688 *George Langford.*

George Langford, the mayor, was a dissenter, firm and manly, but respectful to his sovereign in those trying times, when a great and extraordinary event was upon the eve of presenting itself to *Europe*, the revolution of 1688, which dethron'd a native prince, and brought an alien, without a pretence to hereditary claim, to wield his sceptre.

On the 20th of November, the earl of *Devonshire*, at the head of a great number of gentlemen, at *Derby*, declared for a free parliament, agreeable to the prince of Orange's declaration. On the 23d the nobility, gentry and commonalty, who had collected in considerable force, from all the northern counties, in the interest of that prince, subscribed to a declaration to join the prince of Orange, "whom they hoped God Almighty had sent to rescue themselves and their posterity from the tyranny of a jesuitical privy council and an arbitrary government."

DEERING, whose book was published in 1751, says, "There are men still living in this town who well remember, that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made public, the duke of *Devonshire*, the earl of *Stamford*, the lord How, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of *Nottingham*, resorted to this town and went to meet one another at their respective inns, daily increasing in number, and continued at *Nottingham* till the arrival of lord Delamere, with between 4 and 500 horse; this nobleman quartered at the feather's inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him; and 'till this time the people of the town were unacquainted with the result of these frequent consultations, when the above-mentioned lord, after he had staid a while in the town, having a mind to try the disposition of the populace, on a sudden ordered the trumpets to sound to arms, giving out that the king's forces were within four miles of *Nottingham*, whereupon the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horses mounted and accoutred themselves with such arms as they had, whilst others in vast numbers on foot appeared, some with fire locks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted, and being told of the necessity of securing the passage over the *Trent*, they immediately drew all the boats that then were near at hand, to the north bank of that river, and with them, and some timber and boards on the wharf, with barrels, and all the frames of the market-stalls, barricaded the north side of the *Trent*. My lord Delamere and his party, well pleased with the readiness of the people to give their assistance, his lordship sent his men and some officers to



to the prince of Orange, but himself with a few officers staid till the next day, being Saturday, which is the principal market-day, when he, the duke of *Devonshire*, the lord How, &c. appeared at the malt-crofs, and in the face of a full market, the lord Delamere in a speech declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that providence had sent his highness the prince of Orange, under God, to deliver them from popery and slavery, for which reason according to the prince his declaration, they were for a free parliament and hoped their concurrence; this was seconded by a speech of the duke of *Devonshire*, and also of the lord How, which was followed by the shouts of the people, who cryed out *a free parliament! a free parliament!* This done lord Delamere departed to follow his troops, whilst the duke and lord How, made it known that they were for raising horse in defence of their liberty, and would list such as were willing to be entertained, whereupon upwards of an hundred men who offered themselves, were entered that same day.

In this month of November, princess Anne privately withdrew from court, leaving a letter to the queen behind her, to shew the reasons of her retreat, which if it had not been produced, the king's own guard would in all probability have joined the enraged mob, and have torn the popish party to pieces, upon a surmise that they had either made away with her or confined her to the tower. This princess with the lady Churchill and the lady Berkeley, took coach privately at the bishop of *London's* house and went directly to *Nottingham*, attended by that prelate, the earl of *Dorset*, and about 40 horsemen; but there the earl of *Devonshire* (after she had staid several days in *Nottingham*) gave her a guard of 200, from whence she retired to *Oxford*, where prince George soon after met her, with a detachment of the prince of Orange's forces."

"Some days before her departure it was reported that the queen had treated her very rudely, and proceeded so far as to strike her, which probably might cause that suspicion in the mob, and excite them to go to Whitehall."

1689 *Charles Harvey.*

Henry Martin, this year, settled a rent charge of £3 per annum, to apprentice a poor boy annually for ever.

1690 *John Hawkins.*

1691 *Joseph Turpin.*

1692 *William Greaves.*

WILLIAM and MARY, at this time, renewed the town's charter, and granted the town an indemnity for what had past.

1693 *Thomas Trigge.*

John Parker, alderman, by will dated this year among other things, gave £9 every other year to put poor boys to trades. The lady also of Sir Thomas Grantham gave £200, the interest of which to be applied to the same benevolent purposes.

1694 *Arthur Rickards.*

1695 *John Hoe.*

1696 *Francis Samon.*

1697 *Samuel Leland.*

1698 *William Greaves.*

1699 *Thomas Collin.*

1700 *Samuel Watkinson.*

1701 *John Rickards.*1702 *John Peake.*1703 *Samuel Smith.*

Mr. Robinson by indenture, this year, gave the interest of £100 towards the support of the poor in bread, for ever,

1704 *William Barke.*

The benevolent Abel Collin, by will, this year, amongst a variety of bequests, gave the interest of £20 towards apprenticing poor boys and girls, £55 to buy coals for the poor, one shilling weekly to the debtors in the town and county jails, and a £100 to be distributed amongst the poor. He also left the remainder of his personal estate towards the building and endowing an hospital. See Sect. 4.

1705 *John Shipman.*1706 *Francis Samon.*1707 *William Drury.*

Queen ANN granted a patent to Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. and his heirs, the high stewardship of the ancient Peverel court, which was formerly held in *Nottingham*.

1708 *Samuel Watkinson.*1709 *John Peake.*

A William Lees, at this time, in a fit of inebriation (to which he was addicted) leaped into a well, 23 yards deep, out of which, he was soon after taken, without receiving any material injury.

1710 *Samuel Smith.*1711 *Benjamin Green.*

Mr. Thomas Sanderfon left 40s per annum to the poor of *Nottingham*.

1712 *William Barke.*1713 *John Collin.*

In this mayoralty the destructive appellations of the *English* and *French* boroughs, where before this time separate juries were impannelled, were disused. *a.*

A great flood, this year, placed many of the houses, near the river *Leen*, under water.

1714 *John Shipman.*

Anthony Walker, a traveller, gave by will to the poor of the parish where he might die, £6 annually in bread. He died in the parish of St. Nicholas.

1715 } *Thomas Hawkesley.*1715 } *Samuel Watkinson.*

The former was displaced in March, after he was chosen. This, like all occurrences of this nature, occasioned ill will, disgust, and bickerings.

1716 *John Sherwin.*1717 *Thomas Trigge.*1718 *Marmaduke Pennel.*1719 *Richard Bearn.*

A man, named Rook, had a most miraculous escape from death in this mayoralty. He being employed to clean a well, at the *Cock*, in high pavement, which was thirty yards

*a.* It was after the *Norman* conquest that this division was made, the east part of the town meadows and fields were in the *English*, and the west part of the town &c. was the *French's*.

yards deep, and being in the well, those above who were employed in drawing up the bucket, by carelessness let it fall, when it was near the top; in consequence its velocity, in going down, drew after it the barrel, about which the rope was wound; the man perceiving his danger cast both his arms over his head, as a guard, they receiving the violent shock saved him from destruction. He was, however, as might be expected, very much bruised.

1720 *William Bilbie.*

A miraculous escape from death also happened in the month of July, this year. John Chambers, a gingerbread baker, got very much in liquor while the duke of *Newcastle* kept open house at the castle; but he made a shift to ramble from the paved yard upon the rock, in a frolic, whence he fell backwards, down the precipice, about 133 feet, almost perpendicular, into a garden, near the *Leen* river, and escaped with but little injury.

1721 *Benjamin Green.*

William Gregory and John his son gave 2s a week to be laid out in bread for the poor of St. Mary's parish for ever. Also Hannah and Elizabeth Metham left a rent-charge of £50 yearly to be laid out in bread for the poor of the same parish for ever.

1722 *Alexander Burden.*

A man of loyalty, about this time, whose name was Thorp, left 10s. per ann to the vicar of St. Mary's to preach a sermon on the 29th of May.

1723 *Thomas Trigge.*

1724 *Marmaduke Pennel.*

1725 *Richard Bearn.*

1726 *William Bilbie.*

1727 *Joseph Walters.*

Dr. DEERING, page 84, tells a long and ridiculous story of a Langford Collin, Esq. who lived at *York*, about this time, who heard three loud knocks at his door, in the dead of the night, exactly at the time that his cousin, Thomas Smith, of *Nottingham*, died in *London*. More likely the knocks of a Bacchanalian spirit than that of a messenger from heaven. The knocks were given it is said "as if done with a sledge hammer."

Another story Dr. D. tells of the said Collin of a piece with the former with respect to knocking; only the latter was like the driving of nails into a coffin; this was about three years after the former, and happened at the exact time, we are told, of the death of his brother.

1728 *Benjamin Green.*

1729 *Alexander Burden.*

1730 *William Trigge.*

1731 *Thomas Trigge.*

1732 *John Hutbwaite.*

August the 15th, this year, a woman named Eleanor Beare, was tried at *Derby* affize for such a complication of shocking crimes scarcely ever heard of; upon whose trial it came out that she once went to *Nottingham* to destroy the foetus of a girl with child there, for which practice she was secretly famed.

This wretch was tried upon three misdemeanors, first, in endeavouring to persuade a man to poison his wife, secondly, for destroying the foetus in the womb of Grace Belfort, by putting an iron instrument up into her body and thereby causing her to miscarry. And thirdly,

On

*On whom it was satisfactorily proved, was principally instrumental, to the persuading of her servant maid, to be an accomplice in a murder, for which she was executed the preceding March, by whose confession these horrid scenes of wickedness were brought to light. a.*

1733 *Thomas Langford.*

1734 *William Bilbie.*

1735 *Benjamin Green.*

1736 *Alexander Burden.*

By a flood, in July, the ground floors, in the houses near the *Leen*, were two feet deep in water.

Henry Ward died this year, at the advanced age of 109. This man was made a burghers of *Nottingham*, in 1733.

About this period, DEERING informs us, that a child fell into a well at the end of *Narrow-Marsh*, and that three men, successively, went down into the well in search of it; the first could not find it; the second, the child's father, after finding and bringing it up in his arms, great part of the way, let it fall in again, from an extraordinary agitation of mind; the third brought the child out alive, which was perfectly recovered the next day.

The small-pox raged, at this time, with great violence, at *Nottingham*, in the month of May. There were buried at St. Mary's, in that short period, 104 souls. The burials this year exceeded the births by 380.

1737 *William Trigge.*

1738 *John Newton.*

George Tacy died about this time at the age of 100 years.

1739 *James Hultwaite.*

An high toned address, or rather instructions, was sent from a part of the burghesses and freeholders of this place, to their representatives, Borlace Warren, and John Plumtre, Esqrs. on the score of placemen and pensioners of the crown, in which they speak of their *bleeding hearts* in consequence of the great and dangerous influence of such men.

Mary Riley, commonly called Goody Riley, died at the age of 100. This woman was a pauper, and till within a few years of her death travelled to *London*, on foot, to see her friends.

1740 *Thomas Langford.*

This gentleman was chosen alderman while he was sheriff; and when he was mayor the second time, was high sheriff for the county.

One Crampton died, at this time, aged 100.

1741 *Alexander Burden.*

A Mrs. Freeland died this year aged 99.

1742 *William Trigge.*

John Rolleston, who lay ill of a violent fever, in a garret, in Barker-gate, in a delirious fit, threw himself from a window of his room, into the yard; thence he ran into the street and jumped into a well, where he remained up to the chin in water about an hour before he was taken out. He was then put to bed, and in a short time got well, and married soon after. This man was living in DEERING's time.

1743 *John Hornbuckle.*

Chapel-oor

# I

a. This transaction is circumstantially related in the *Gent. Magazine*, 1732.

Chapel-bar was pulled down this year.

1744 *John Burton.*

In June, the boot-catcher, at the Crown inn, in his sleep, got up from bed and fell from a window four stories high, upon the pavement, and received no fracture from the fall. He was however otherwise much hurt.

1745 *Henry Butler.*

Of the rebellion, which happened at this time, but little occurred here more than in other places, near which the forces of prince Charles approached. Some however were panic struck at their so extraordinarily advancing into the heart of the country, and others, friendly to the cause, shewed signs of friendly intentions, but very few of them indications of courage; very few joined this daring little host of *Scotchmen*.

During the rebellion, three butchers of *Nottingham*, then in the duke of *Kingston's* regiment, killed, at the battle of *Culloden*, fourteen rebels. *a.*

1746 *James Huthwaite.*

1747 *Thomas Langford.*

1748 *William Trigge.*

1749 *John Hornbuckle.*

May 15, in *Nottingham*, and in many parts of the county; in *Derbyshire* and *Leicestershire*, fell an extraordinary storm of hail, many of the stones measured 4 inches round. It destroyed fruit trees, broke many windows, and killed several rooks in *Donnington* park.

1750 *John Burton.*

At *Nottingham*, in particular, and *Raiford*, *Tuxford*, and many other places in the county, was felt a severe shock of an earthquake, on Thursday the 23d of August, about 7 in the morning; but no material damage was done in consequence: it was a remarkable calm day before and after the shock.

1751 *Henry Butler.*

1752 *James Huthwaite.*

1753 *Thomas Langford.*

1754 *William Trigge.*

1755 *Samuel Fellows.*

About this time strong northern lights appeared here, and in many parts of *England* called the *Aurora Borealis*. These lights, people have imagined, portend some approaching calamity to the places where they are most visible, and some say that they were never seen in *England*, till March 1715. In contradiction to the latter opinion, Matthew Westminster has given many instances of similar appearances. His words on what happened in 743, are "*Visi sunt in aere ignei, quales nunquam mortales illius ævi viderunt, Kal. Jan.*" That on the first of January, certain fiery streamers were seen in the air, such as the men then living had never beheld before. Mr. Whiston would have us believe that those lights are more frequent since 1715, and that they are intended to indicate the approach of the good event of the restoration of the Jews, and the commencement of the millennium.

1756 *John Burton.*

1757 *Cornelius Huthwaite.*

1758 *Henry Butler.*

1759 *Isaac Wylde and Thomas Langford.*

William

William Andrew Horne, of *Butterley hall, Derbyshire*, Esq. aged 74, was executed at *Nottingham*, December 11, for the murder of an illegitimate male child, three days old; which crime was committed thirty-five years before! He was convicted the preceding summer assize, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Parker; but respited from time to time, on account of the extraordinary circumstances attending his case. The principal evidence was Mr. Horne's brother, who had some share in the transaction, and disgraceful to tell, it appeared upon the trial, had repeatedly threatened the sufferer that he would hang him if he refused him money, as often as he wanted it. He had, however, some years before the murder came to light, seemingly, conscientiously, applied to a magistrate, and related the whole transaction, who persuaded him, for the credit of his family, not to reveal a crime of that heinous nature done so many years before. It appeared upon the trial, that the crime was committed in the following manner. Mr. Horne took the child from its mother, carried it to a remote farm-yard (in *Nottinghamshire*) and there covered it with straw, under a hay-stack, by which it was smothered. It was discovered in this position, next morning, by a servant man who stuck the prongs of his fork into its body. The man of course was terrified at the discovery of the child. Much pains was taken at that time to discover the perpetrators of this foul deed, but in vain. Old Horne, died almost insensible to his awful exit. The crowds of people attending his execution were immense.

1760 *Robert Huish.*

1761 *James Hornbuckle.*

1762 *Humphrey Hollins.*

There is an old adage of *the biter being bit*: It was never more verified than in the following relation.

A stocking-maker, who lived near *Nottingham*, bought a piece of veal, some time in May 1762, in *Nottingham* market, took it home, and desired his wife to dress it for dinner, by 12 o'clock. The veal, the obedient wife cooked accordingly; but the husband being not punctual to his time, the wife being somewhat ill, set it by without tasting it. The wily husband returned about 4 o'clock, and brought with him some beef-steaks, which he would have cooked for his dinner. The poor woman fried the steaks with the veal dripping; the man ate his dinner; but was almost instantly taken ill. The man being alarmed, questioned his wife about the cooking of the veal, from which he soon learnt that the steaks had been fried with the veal dripping, upon which he said that *he was a dead man*. He then confessed that he had rubbed the veal all over with arsenic to poison his wife, and soon after expired. The surgeon who examined the veal, declared that it retained as much poison as would destroy a hundred persons. a

1763 *Cornelius Huthwaite.*

1764 *Henry Butler.*

In June, there was the most dreadful flashes of lightning and thunder ever remembered at *Nottingham*. And in the succeeding month fell the heaviest rain ever known there, attended with thunder and lightning, from which several people were stricken to the ground, but none killed.

1765 *William Cooper.*

1766 *Robie Swan.*

July

July 21st, a ball of fire struck the house of a Mr. Cox, in *Back-side*, now *Parliament-street*, which tore the window frames, where there was iron, in sunder, and damaged other parts of the house; but it struck none of the inhabitants therein. At Goose fair this year a man was shot sitting by his cheese, during the riots about the high price of that article.

1767 *James Hornbuckle.*

1768 *William Foulus.*

1769 *Humphrey Holins.*

In May, one of the most heavy storms of hail fell here, and in several parts of the county, ever known. It dashed to pieces the windows of many houses, broke the glass also in the windows of many gentlemen's hot houses, gardener's hand glasses, &c. &c. In the preceding April died a Mrs. Butler, in *Narrow Marsh*, aged 92, where, it is remarkable, she had lived all her life time.

1770 *Richard Butler.*

January 27. About 10 o'clock at night, after a very warm day, a remarkable vivid flash of lightning immediately succeeded by a tremendous clap of thunder, shook the houses to such a degree in *Nottingham*, that the people apprehended it to have been an earthquake. The lightning was seen as a general conflagration for some moments.

In June, this year, one Dominick Lazarus walked 25 times round *Nottingham* race ground, for a wager of 4 guineas. He began at 6 o'clock in the morning, and finished a quarter before 5 in the evening. This was looked upon as a very extraordinary performance.

1771 *Cornelius Hulbwaite.*

1772 *Henry Butler and Richard Butler.*

In February, several people perished, in the forest; going from market, in consequence of extreme cold and a great fall of snow. Many sheep also perished.

1773 *Thomas Oldknow*

In July, a woman of the name of Topliss, went to a well, in *Backside*, to draw water, in which attempt her cloaths by some accident got fastened to the rope and chain, by which means she was dragged into the well, and killed.

1774 *John Carruthers.*

1775 *John Fellows.*

August 11, died in *Nottingham*, John Collin, gent, a descendant of Law. Collin, appointed by Oliver Cromwell, to the command of a company doing duty at *Nottingham* castle, from whom descended Abel Collin, founder of the hospital which bore his name. He died a bachelor. In March, this year, a young man of the name of Voce was hanged for the murder of Mary Dufy, a washer-woman. He was an inhabitant of *Sneinton*, near which the murder was committed.

1776 *Thomas Sands.*

1777 *Richard Butler.*

This year the first stone of the grand stand was laid, on the race ground, by Mr. Stretton, an eminent builder, and one of the undertakers. Mr. John Carr, of *York*, architect. It is doubtless one of the finest buildings of the sort in the kingdom.

A remarkable occurrence happened about this time at a place called Derry Mount. As some workmen were clearing away the rubbish at this place, they discovered several human bones but little injured by remaining in the ground. In a scull there was the appearance

appearance of a bullet hole. A dagger was likewise found with the skeletons, 5 in number, and a piece of silver coin about the size of a shilling, the legend not legible; also a copper-coin, called a tradesman's token, on which was *Thomas Cheshire at the King's Head, Fore street, 1669, his halfpenny*. It is imagined that these things had lain here ever since the days of Cromwell.

1778 *Thomas Oldknow.*

1779 *William Hutbwaite.*

In August, John Spencer was executed at *Nottingham* gallows, for the murder of William Yeadon, toll collector, and his mother at *Scrooby* turnpike, and was afterwards hung in chains near the spot. He confessed that he accomplished the horrid deed in the following manner: That he knocked at the door of the turnpike house in the dead of the night and said that he had some beasts to go through, and that when the young man opened it he knocked him down with a hedge stake; then went up stairs, where the mother lay asleep in bed, and with the same weapon he killed her also. The young man was found on the road nearly dead by the drivers of two *Yorkshire* waggons. A watch the murderer stole from the house led to the discovery of the murderer.

1780 *John Smellie.*

February 12, the foundation stone of the infirmary was laid. See Sect. 4.

1781 *John Carruthers.*

1782 *John Fellows.*

March 27, Cooper Hall, who was convicted at the preceding assize for robbing the mail, was executed at *Nottingham* gallows pursuant to his sentence; which was also that his body should be afterwards hung in chains; but this part of his sentence was not carried into execution, on account of his former good character and ingenuous confession that he made. It appeared on the trial that Hall set off from *Newark* where he lived, on the night of the 24th of November to meet the post boy, which he did, and persuaded him to take him into his cart as a poor traveller, cold, tired, and benighted. The weather being severe, he easily persuaded the post-boy to take a dram of spirituous liquor which he had in his pocket, which was mixed with opium for the purpose of accomplishing his design. This liquor operated on the boy as Hall would have it: it laid him down in a sound sleep, while the robber stole five bags of letters which he carried home; but in endeavouring to negotiate the bills, his booty, he was detected.

1783 *Richard Butler.*

1784 *William Howitt.*

1785 *William Hutbwaite.*

1786 *John Carruthers*

September 27, died at *Nottingham*, Mr. Matthew Unwin, author of a small volume of poems, sacred and evangelical, 1783.

November 4, died Mr. Charles Wilkinson, formerly that eminent master of the academy at *Nottingham*, which he resigned a few years before his death to the Rev. J. Blanchard. His industry in his profession was scarcely ever equalled; his mathematical knowledge was eminently great, and he excelled in penmanship and drawing. The duties of his profession he discharged in a way honourable to himself, and satisfactory to the parents of the youth he was intrusted to educate. He was sanctioned and applauded by the learned and ingenious as a teacher of the highest class.

1787 *Joseph Lowe.*



1788 *William Howitt.*

Lieutenant and surgeon Bright, of the *Nottinghamshire* militia, after having spent the evening on the 7th of June with his brother officers of the regiment, left them to go to bed; in his room, by some accident the candle flame caught his shirt, and thence communicated to the other parts of his cloathing; he was so shockingly burnt before he could be assisted in extinguishing the fire, that he lingered about thirty hours, and then died.

1789 *William Smith and Richard Butler.*

The latter gentleman was chosen mayor, agreeable to a writ of *mandamus* issued from the court of king's bench. The burgesses at large insisted upon their right to vote; but were over-ruled by reading the charter of HENRY VI.

1790 *John Fellows.*

1791 *William Hutbwaite.*

The town-hall rebuilt.

1792 *Joseph Oldknow.*

March 2, An alarming shock of an earthquake was felt in several of the midland counties; but particularly at *Nottingham*, where many of the inhabitants fled from their houses into the streets, expecting their habitations to fall upon them. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise like the rolling of a cannon ball on a boarded floor. This shock happened 20 minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening.

May 12, a riot of an alarming nature broke out on account of the high price of butchers meat. The people in a frantic fit broke the doors, shutters, &c. of the shambles, and the books they found in the shops they destroyed by fire, in the market-place; but by the well-timed order of the magistrates to the military, peace was restored for that time; but on the Sunday and Monday following, symptoms of the same disorder appeared, which was prevented coming to a serious head by the vigilance of the magistrates.

An extraordinary occurrence happened this year in St. Mary's church yard. It was found necessary to improve the passage by the side of the church yard leading to the county hall, which could not be effected without taking down some houses, and the church yard wall which stood on the south side the church; and the better to widen the road it was also necessary to use a part of the church yard. The ground being much higher here than in the street, when the fence wall was removed, there happened, one night, a heavy shower of rain, which washed away a considerable portion of the earth from the church yard, in consequence several coffins were left bare of covering, and some removed; amongst which was one that contained the remains of Mr. William Moore, who sometime lived at the sign of the Black Swan, near the church, and who had been buried about 12 years. The coffin being broken there was found in his remains a concretion not unlike a pumice stone, but rather whiter, and as large as the liver of an ox, pieces of which are in the possession of several people of *Nottingham*. Mr. Moore was a remarkable man for having a large belly, which projected more on one side than the other. He often observed to his friends that he perceived a hard substance forming within him when he was only 22 years of age, which grew slowly while he lived. He died about the age of 70. He has been also heard to say that he felt but little pain from this substance; but found it troublesome. It may be worthy remark that the ribs, on that side it grew, were much bowed outwards. Doctors Hodges, Nevil, and Ford, had examined him while living, several times; to the survivor of whom

whom he had promised his body to be opened when dead ; but he happening to survive those gentlemen, his body was interred without being opened. Nothing, says my informant *a* would have brought this curious phenomenon to light had it not been for this accidental discovery.

In plate page 176 is a representation of a piece of this substance, which Mr. Walker gave me. The piece I have is very porous and weighs about two ounces.

In May, this year, the canal bill passed, in consequence of which there was great rejoicings at *Nottingham*. It forms a junction with the *Cromford* thro' a country inexhaustible in coal and iron.

In the same month a very serious riot happened about the price of butchers meat.

1793 *Henry Green.*

Was shot by his own son, Francis Walsh, shoe-maker, on the evening of the king's birth-day. The youth wantonly discharged his piece close to the shoulders of his father with a view to frighten him ; but the wadding pierced his shoulder, and could never be extracted. He died in the infirmary in great agonies.

1794 *Thomas Caunt.*

This year is marked by the loyalty of the inhabitants of the town and county, in support of that constitution which *Englishmen* admire. Four troops of gentlemen Yeomanry and Cavalry were raised out of the most respectable of the inhabitants, similar to what was done in other places ; their cloathing scarlet and buff ; their commander Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq. of Grove, near Retford. None shewed more loyalty on this occasion, by way of subscription, than a club in *Nottingham* called the LOYAL SOCIETY.

British gratitude was also shewn this year by a liberal subscription at this place, and in the county for extra warm cloathing for the British troops on the continent.

In May, an act for improving the navigation of the river *Trent* was obtained, and for making a navigable canal to join the *Nottingham* canal.

July the 2d, towards evening, a serious disturbance took place, in this town, in consequence of some people, evil affected, shewing signs of pleasure on the arrival of some disagreeable news from the continent, wearing in their hats, emblems, "the meaning of their hearts." *b* A party, composed of royalists, in consequence, ducked several supposed disaffected people in the river *Leen*. But not stopping here, the mob at night set fire to some outworks of Mr. Denison's cotton mill, where some Jacobins, as they were called, had taken shelter, whence some shot were fired. The vigilance of the magistrates and their friends, however, and the light horse, from *Nottingham* barracks, prevented further mischief than burning some premises which were suffered to blaze out. The next day also was a day of ducking and disorder.

1795 *Benjamin Hornbuckle.*

This year will be memorable, in this place, on account of the great flood which happened on Sunday February the 7th, after a frost of nearly 7 weeks, which was succeeded by a rapid thaw, which, in two or three days, occasioned the greatest flood ever remembered by the oldest person living, and, we fear, has caused the greatest damage to individual property that was ever sustained in so short a time. "So awful, so sudden a visitation, worked upon the feelings of all descriptions of people ; the rich and the poor, in different places,

*a.* Mr. Walker, a respectable builder in *Nottingham*, under whose immediate inspection the fact happened.

*b.* *Nottingham* Journal.

places, were all alike involved in the general catastrophe; each one endeavoured to save his own from the perishable and destructive elementary fluid; but the condition of those unhappy sufferers who reside in the newly-built houses in the Meadow plat, was truly afflicting, for their 'little all' were literally swimming away!—As yet, no idea can be adequately formed of the calamities that have happened; we are afraid the mournful catalogue we shall have to present to our readers the ensuing week will develope scenes that will agonize every humane breast. The affluent, no doubt, on this sad occasion, will be ready to afford consolation and assistance to the indigent sufferers.—The accounts we have for the present, are, that many families, not only in this town, but in all the villages bordering upon the *Trent*, have been very great sufferers, in the loss of cattle drowned, and goods damaged;—the new gravel road from hence to the *Trent*-bridge, which was heightened and improved at different times, at a considerable expence; the beautiful canal cut, which forms a collateral branch with the *Leen*, have received such immense fractures, as will make their repairs amount to a considerable sum on the whole;—the new *Leen*-bridge, the arches to drain off the water from the road, are also materially injured; but, by the timely exertions of the corporation, in setting a number of hands belonging to the *Grantbam* canal immediately to work, under the direction of Mr. Oldknow, bridge-master, and Mr. Green, surveyor, it is hoped part of the damage will be repaired, so as to admit passengers in a day or two.—The mail, which should have arrived on Tuesday, did not arrive till this morning (Friday) which also brought the bags for Wednesday and Thursday.” <sup>a</sup>

On Wednesday March 25th, was executed at *Nottingham* gallows, David Proctor, for a rape on his daughter-in-law; what is remarkable, he denied the charge with his last breath.

April the 19th, a mob arose in consequence of the high price of provisions; but no very serious consequences attended this tumult. The troops of *Nottingham* gentlemen Yeomen assembled on this occasion, fully accoutred, with a troop of heavy Dragoons, who secured about 13 of the ringleaders, which restored peace to the town.

#### SECT. IV. RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

<sup>a</sup>. *Nottingham Journal*.—I have been lately informed that an estimate of the damage done by this very extraordinary flood, to bridges, water-works, and individual property, in this kingdom, amounts to upwards of a million of money.

## SECTION IV.

*Religious Houses, Churches, and Hospitals.*

WE are now arrived at that portion of our History which from man claims particular attention. As beings of a superior order in the creation, and being highly interested in the revealed truths of our religion, it is our duty, as professors of christianity, to trace its progress, to view its effects, and console ourselves in its eternal promises.

The county of *Nottingham* affords a fine field for contemplation. In the *Notitia Monastica* are noticed 25 religious foundations of no inferior note, many of them of a superior order, among which we may enumerate *Lenton, Newstead, Rufford, Sleaford, Thurgarton, Southwell, Felly, Welbeck, and Wirksworth*. Altho' in *Nottingham* town the foundations of this sort be of a class inferior to those mentioned above; yet they do honor to the memory of those who, from dispositions truly pious, erected and endowed them.

In such pious foundations, generally, an ample provision was made for the souls as well as the bodies of the poor and humble in spirit.

Let the proud revilers of the present day, who boast of their enlightened understandings, at the expence of their good and charitable fore-fathers, scoff at and deride such establishments as institutions unworthy modern philosophy, or modern reasoning. Let such self exalted characters rail against monks and monkish institutions; against religion, and even impiously against its great author; while the religious votary and the charitable, which, thank God, are to be found in these our days of defection from the Gospel and its most holy truths, behold the religious ruin, the solitary hermitage and the cell; the tombs of religious warriors, the holy sanctuaries, the uplifted hands of figures on monuments and on brasses therein, with solemnity and a pleasing gratification. They, amid the din of war, amid the clashing of discordant passions, will find consolation in retirement, in the solitary village church, where the pious in former times trod with reverential awe, and where they now rest, entombed in peace. Here we may learn lessons that may adorn human nature with the pleasing coverings of humility and resignation. Here we see, as in a glass, not faintly, a true picture of our nature by contemplating on graves, vaults, and epitaphs. In fine, here man may be himself, and prepare for his awful exit.

“ Oh! death how shocking must the summons be  
To him who is at ease in his possessions,  
Who counting on long years of pleasure here,  
Is quite unfurnish'd for the world to come.  
In that dread moment how the frantic soul  
Raves round the walls of her clay tenement,  
Runs to each avenue and shrieks for help,  
But shrieks in vain! How wishfully she looks,

On all she's leaving—now no longer her's!  
 A little longer.—yet a little space!  
 Oh! might she stay to wash away her stains,  
 And fit her for her passage!

Some rocky cavities about *Nottingham*, as has been noticed in the first section, have been considered as druidical, or abodes for some of the earliest followers of the christian religion; but of opinions merely conjectural we will say no more, but pass to those religious foundations, in this place, of which we have indisputable proofs. And as it has been my general practice, heretofore, to preface the different heads of this history with what THOROTON has written on each subject, I will also in this instance do the same.

“ There was a Chapel dedicated to St. James, wherein the Court of the Honour of Peverell, as it seems, used to be kept, but King EDWARD the second, in the ninth year of his Reign, discharged it from that burden, by his charter to the Friars Carmelites. There is a Lane in *Nottingham* called St. James's Lane at this day, whereabouts that Chapel stood.”

“ This House of Friars Carmelites, called the White Friars (whose scite is betwixt St. James's Lane and Frier Lane, and denominates that Row of building towards the Market place to be the Frier Row) was, as I conceive, some Religious House of Monks before HENRY the second's time, for in the first year of HENRY the second, [rather 5 STEP. H.] there is mentioned *Monachi de Nottingham*, which must either be the Monks of *Lenton*, or some Religious persons here, who after became Friars Carmelites, whose Order was instituted *Anno Dom.* 1161, which fell to be about 7 H. 2. They are called Carmelites, à *Monte Carmel*, the place where Elias lived, and they pretend to imitate the strictness of Elias his life.”

“ The Scituation of this Town, with the Streets, Lanes, and remarkable places, is most aptly described by John Speed's Map, to whom I refer those that desire more exactly to know it.”

“ Besides the Friars Carmelites, before observed, there was in *Nottingham*, near the *Leene*, in a place called the Broad Marsh, an House of Friars Minors, otherwise called Gray Friars, that were professed to live after the Rule of St. Francis.”

“ There were three Rules of this St. Francis, two of the Minors, and the third of the Capuchins that pretend they imitated their St. Francis in his strictest way. The two Minors do not differ in Rule, nor otherwise, save that upon a Garboyle amongst them, some of them would needs have a Dispensation to take Lands and Possessions, as Abbies, and other Priories had, and the rest would not: whereupon those that took Dispensations were called *Fratres Gaudentie*; and those that would not, had the name of *Fratres Observantie*.”

“ There was besides an Hospital Founded by John Plumtre about EDWARD the third's time, consisting of two Priests and divers poor men, and the Scite of it is near the Bridge of *Nottingham* called Towne Bridge, or the *Leene* Bridge, which is to be repaired at the charge of the Town and the whole Country, for in the Eyre Rolls of 3 E. 3. called Ragman, there is this presentment, *Pons de Nott. vocat. Tunebridge in defect. villæ & totius Comitatus*.”

“ There was also an House called St. John's on the North side of the Town, parcel of the Possessions of St. John's of *Hierusalem*, who were Knights of a Religious Order  
 “ vowing

“vowing Chastity, and most of their younger time living in Wars against the *Turks* and *Saracens*, before the *Turks* grew great.”

“There was also in the Church of St. Mary a Guild or Fraternity of six Priests, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and their House in the high Pavement is called Trinity House at this day. There was in the same Church the Chantry of St. Mary, the Chantry of St. James, and Amyas Chantry, who was a man of value in this Town, about EDWARD the third's time, his House was on the long Row, and from him called Amyas Place, from whom it came to Allestree, a Merchant of the Staple, and is now the Inheritance of Henry Sherwin.”

“There was in St. Peter's Church the Gild of St. George, and the Chantry of St. Mary in St. Peter's Church, and another Chantry there, and in the Church of St. Nicholas there was the Gild or Fraternity of the blessed Virgin Mary.”

“Besides these Seated in the Town, These Religious Houses had Land and Houses in *Nottingham*. The Rectory of St. Mary's was appropriated to the Priory of *Lenton*, the Monasteries of *Rufford*, *Newstede*, *Wirkeloppe*, *Tburgarton*, *Bevall*, and *Shelford*, in the County of *Nottingham*: *Swinhead*, and *Sempringham*, in *Lincolneshire*: King's *Mede*, *Dale*, and *Darley*, in *Darbyshire*: and *Garrowden* Monastery in *Leycestershire*.”

DEERING notices most of the places, but with little additional information; but speaking of a monastic life he says:

“Dr THOROTON takes notice, that in the 5th of King STEPHEN, mention is made of the Monks of *Nottingham*, this was before any particular denomination of Regulars were in this town, else they would have been called by the peculiar Name of their profession, but what puts it out of all doubt is, that the Franciscans, of which the Minors are a branch, did not come into *England* till 1220, and the Carmelites not till 1240, whereas the 5th of King STEPHEN is so early as 1110, it will therefore I hope not be ungrateful to many of my readers if I here briefly touch upon the origin of a monastic life.”

“In the first centuries of christianity during the severe persecutions the Christians endured, several of them to avoid a cruel death, and the better to give themselves up to fasting, prayer and contemplation, retired by themselves into desert places; such were called Hermits.” Hence DEERING shews, what is pretty generally known, that the words *Hermist* and *Monk* are derived from the greek language, and that the first solitary exiles from the community of their fellow creatures, who bare those names, lived in unfrequented places, destitute of many of the ordinary conveniences of life. He next enumerates some of the first pious christians who preferred solitude to an intercourse with the world.

“The first of these we read of, was Paul of *Theban* about the year of Christ 260, who having lost both his parents in the persecution of DECIUS, and fearing to be betrayed by his sister's husband, betook himself to a cave at the foot of a rocky hill at the age of 15, where he continued till his death, at 113 years old.”

“The next I meet with is Antoninus, who set up this sort of life in *Egypt*.”

“Then Hillarion in *Palestina* and in *Syria* Paul fir-named the Simple-Ammon.”

“After the persecutions of the Christians were over and the church enjoyed peace, these Hermits by degrees returned to towns and cities, and associating together they lived in houses called monasteries, and confined themselves to certain rules agreed upon amongst themselves.”

“The

“ The first Monks used to work when occasion served, to eat and drink soberly, to go decent in apparel, to fast and pray often, to possess all in common, to read, meditate, preach, and hear the word of God, to study temperance, continence, modesty, obedience, silence, and other virtues.”

“ In these primitive monasteries it does not appear that they were tied to set fasts to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, or to the different cloaths and colours, or to stay in the monastery any longer than their own liking.”

“ There were also primitive Nuns, for we read of Marcella, Sophronia, Principia, Paula, Eustochium and others, who did profess Chastity and contempt of the world, and had an earnest desire of heavenly things.”

“ The first Monks of all were called Thabenensii from Thabenna, an island in the province of *Thebais*, about the time of CONSTANTIUS the son of CONSTANTINE.”

“ Afterwards the first we find mentioned who gave a certain rule to his disciples to regulate their conduct by his St. Basil. The Monks of this Saint were gathered by him and lived about PONTUS; much about his time St. Hyerom collected a number of Hermits in Syria.

### *Of the Monks of St. Basil.*

“ The only absolute restraint their founder (whose rule consisted of 95 articles) laid them under, was not to return to their parents houses, except to instruct them, and by their superiour's leave.”

“ The most material parts of this rule are these.”

“ He earnestly recommends the love of God and one's neighbour, together with the exercise of all christian and moral virtues, and denial of the world.”

“ All contention of superiority at the table is forbidden, the Monks are to wear plain and homely apparel, and a girdle in imitation of St. John the Baptist, and that no man scorn to wear an old garment when it is given him.”

“ All things to be in common, and that tho' in respect to themselves they must not care what they eat or what they drink, yet that they may be helpful to others, they must labour with their hands.”

“ Obedience is enjoined to their superiors, but chiefly to God.”

“ He speaks of the behaviour of the governour, &c.”

“ He advises that men of estates bestow on their kindred what is their due, and the rest to the poor.”

“ He presses his disciples in imitation of God and Christ to love their enemies.”

“ That they who defame, or patiently hear their brother defamed, be excommunicated.”

“ That no brother alone visit a sister but in company, and that by permission, and for edification.”

“ That they labour not for faith, (as some do) without charity.”

“ That children may be admitted into this order, but not without the consent of their parents.”

“ That Satan is not the cause of sin in any man, but as he consents to it, therefore the more watchful should every man be over his own heart, &c.”

“ Thus

“ Thus we see that the first Monks were in *Asia*, and that no particular denomination of regulars were known in *Europe*, till the latter end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century : when the Benedictins were the first, and continued long without any rival, the Carthusians were the next, then the Augustinians, after them the Franciscans, who were followed by the Carmelites.”

FRIARS CARMELITES, OR WHITE FRIARS :

Which THOROTON says was situate between St. James's lane and Friar lane, DEERING informs us was in the parish of St. Nicholas, between Moot-hall gate and St. James's lane. In 1439, John Farewel was prior. It surrendered February the 5th, 1539, when there remained the prior Roger Cropp, and six Friars. *a* The convent of these Carmelites was founded, it is said, by J. Regnald, Lord Grey, of *Wilton*, and Sir John Shirley, Knight, A. D. 1276. The scite was granted to James Sturley, 33 HENRY VIII.

GREY FRIARS,

Was situate in the west part of the town, in a place called Broad-marsh. The wall which encircled the garden reached as far south as the river *Leen*. *b* These were mendicants. It was founded by HENRY III, A. D. 1250. *c* This house was granted 2 EDWARD VI, to Thomas Henage. At its surrender February 5, 1539, there remained seven or eight Friars.

THE HOUSE OF THE HOSPITALERS,

Stood without the wall at the extremity of the north side of the town, near the north road ; this and the lands belonging to it were, after the dissolution by EDWARD VI. granted to the mayor and burgeses, who converted the building into a house of correction. It is corruptly called St. Jones's. *d* It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was in being at the time of King JOHN. It had a master or warden, two chaplains, and several sick poor people. It was found to be endowed with 5l. 6s. 8d. per ann in the time of HENRY VIII.

“ Walter Gray, archbishop of *York*, A. D. 1241, ordained that the master and warden of this hospital, should take care that there should be always in it two priests, to perform divine office, that all the brothers should rise early to sing Mattins, that they might be ended before the break of day, afterwards to sing the other Hours at the proper times.”

“ That they should be obedient to their master, and that none keep any thing he could call his own, and if any did so, during seven days, to be then excommunicated. The master to convert any thing he had of his own to the public use, and if any one died possessed of any thing particular, to be denied christian burial, and the brethren to cast on him what he had, saying : *Thy money to be with thee to perdition*. None to have a chest locked, unless it belonged to his office ; all of them to eat, cloath and drink alike, and to eat flesh only three times a week : viz. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, without leave of the master ; all to eat together in the refectory in silence, unless necessity required them to whisper any thing. All to lye in one dormitory in drawers and shirts, or such garment as they used instead of shirts ; all of them to be chaste, and sober, to be temperate in diet, and apply the revenues and alms to the poor. To wear a regular habit

*a*. Willis's history of Abbies. *b*. DEERING. *c*. *Notitia Monastica*, from J. Lackson's Chronology. *d*. DEERING.



habit of russet and black cloth; not to admit more brothers and sisters than are requisite to serve the sick and look to the affairs of the house; any brother being a drunkard or lewd, if not mending, to be expelled. No brother to wander abroad without the master's leave. To pray for the dead."

#### ST. MARY'S CELL.

In the time of HENRY III. here was a cell for two Monks in the chapel of St. Mary, on the rock, under the castle. (a) *In stipendiis duorum monachorum ministrantium in capilla St. Marie, de rupe subtus castrum de Nottingham*, 6l. 1s. 8d. b.

#### ST. SEPULCHRE'S

In the reign also of HENRY III. this place was in being. "*fratres S. sepulchri de Nottingham*" in pat. 51, HENRY III. m. 24. c.

#### COLLEGE.

About the same time also it seems there was a college of secular priests in the castle.

#### ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL

Noticed by THOROTON above, was of the age of HENRY III. DEERING informs us that he found this place noticed in a forest book, written the 30th of ELIZ. by Wm. Marshall, serjeant at mace, for the use of his master, Robert Alvie, then mayor, A. D. 1588.

"That William Chaundeler, of Nottingham, keeper of the house of St. Leonard of the same time, viz. the 31st of EDWARD III, made one prebendure of half an acre of ground in the king's demains within the court of the town of *Nottingham* in the ermitage that is called *Owswell*, and it belonged to the hospital of St Leonard of *Nottingham*."

"I have made all the enquiry I was able, to learn where this hospital might have stood, but could not get any intelligence concerning it; I therefore considering that this kind of hospitals were never placed within the walls of towns; after most diligent search about the out-parts of *Nottingham* I did not see any foot steps which seemed likely to have been such a house, except the ruins of a stone building at the south-west end of the Narrow-marsh, which is without the confines of the ancient wall of the town. My anonymous author not mentioning this hospital, makes me judge that in his time, viz. 1641, the foot-steps were full as obscure as at present."

#### PLUMTREE HOSPITAL.

John Plumtree of *Nottingham*, 16 R. 2. obtained the king's leave to found an hospital in this place. His will bears date in December 1415, in which he remembers the poor of this house by a legacy of 20s. "*Lego cuilibet vidue infra Hospitale ad finem pont. Nott. p. me fundatum manenti ibidem Deo serviienti et pro me oranti 20s. exinde sua propria commoda faciend secundum ordinationem et sup visonem executoris mei.*"

THOROTON's account of this hospital and chapel which adjoined it; and of the founder's respectable and ancient family is as follows. d.

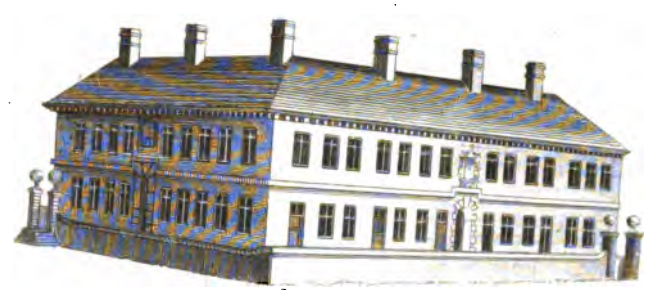
"In

a. *Notitia Monastica*. b. *ibid*. c. *ibid*. d. DEERING notices an error in THOROTON, respecting this place, because he, or rather THOROTON's father-in-law, serjeant Boun says it was founded about EDWARD the third's time, "for divers prior men" when afterwards he says it was for widows. It is not uncommon for writers of local history to disagree about time, place, and sex; but it ill becomes one writer to build up his own fame, by *unnaturally* exposing the errors of his predecessor, on whom he is beholden for much of the information he publishes.

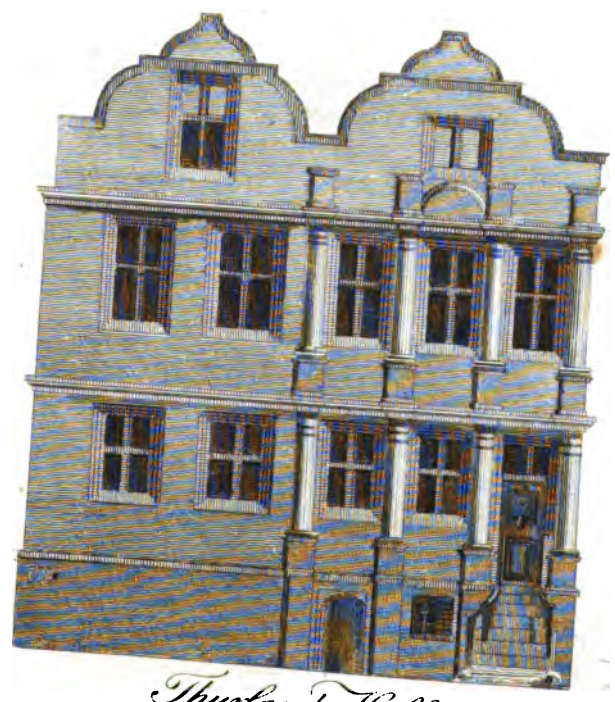
p 70.



*Plumtree Hospital.*



*Collins Hospital . p 108 .*



*Thurland Hall . p 133 .*



“ In the time of King RICHARD the second here flourished Henry de Plumptre, and  
 “ two Johns de Plumptre, brothers, as their several Wills do intimate ; Henry’s Testa-  
 “ ment bears date 1408, which year he died, in which he gave a Legacy to his sister  
 “ Elifota, and another to John de Croweshawe his younger brother, besides very many  
 “ other, as one to Thomas his brother’s son, and another to Elizabeth his own wife’s  
 “ daughter ; John his son and heir, and Margaret then wife of the said Henry, were his  
 “ Executors, and Thomas de Plumptre, Chaplain, a Witness.”

“ John de Plumptre’s Testament was dated 1415, not long before his death, he also  
 “ gave a Legacy to his sister Elifota, and another to his brother John : His Executors  
 “ were John de Plumptre, his Cousin, and Thomas de Plumptre, Chaplain, his Cousin  
 “ also ; John Plumptre, junior, was a Witness. This John the Testator had licence,  
 “ 16 R. 2. to Found a certain Hospital or House of God, of (or for) two Chaplains,  
 “ whereof one should be Master or Warden of the said Hospital, or House of God,  
 “ and of (or for) thirteen Widows broken with old age, and depressed with poverty, in  
 “ a certain Messuage of the said John, with the Appurtenances in *Nottingham*, and to  
 “ give the said Messuage, and ten other Messuages, and two Tofts, with the Appur-  
 “ tenances in the said Town, to the said Master or Warden, and his successours, viz. the  
 “ one Messuage for the habitation of the said Chaplains and Widows, and the rest, for  
 “ their sustentation, to pray for the wholesome estate of the said John, and Emme his  
 “ wife whilest they should live, and for their Souls afterwards. In the year 1400,  
 “ July 12, seeing that God had vouchsafed him to build a certain Hospital at the Bridge  
 “ end of *Nottingham* in Honour of God, and the Annuntiation of his Mother the blessed  
 “ Virgin, for the sustenance of thirteen poor women, &c. he proposed to ordain a Chan-  
 “ try, and willed that it should be at the Altar of the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin  
 “ Mary in the Chapel built beneath the said Hospital, and should be of two Chaplains  
 “ perpetually to pray for the state of the King, of him the said John de Plumptre, and  
 “ Emme his wife, and of the whole Community of *Nottingham*, &c. who with the prior  
 “ of *Lenton*, after the death of the said John the Founder, were to present to it, and  
 “ each of the said two Chaplains were for their stipends to have 100s. yearly paid in money  
 “ out of the said ten Tenements, and two Tofts in *Nottingham*. After the dissolution of  
 “ Monasteries, in 2 E. 6. Sir Gervase Clifton, Sir John Hersey, Sir Anthony Nevile,  
 “ Knights, and William Bolles, Esquire, Commissioners for the Survey, of Colledges,  
 “ Chapels, &c. certified that no poor were then to be found in this Hospital, and that  
 “ the Lands were then wholly employed to the benefit of one Sir Piers Burisdale, Priest,  
 “ Master thereof. Afterwards both the Hospital and Chapel became ruinous and de-  
 “ molished, and the very materials imbezilled, till after diverse Patents of the said  
 “ Mastership, Nicolas Plumptre, of *Nottingham*, 24 ELIZ. obtained one, and with the  
 “ Fines he received, made some reparations, and brought in some poor, but after his  
 “ decease during the Masterships of Richard Parkins of *Boney*, and Sir George his son,  
 “ who it seems were trusted successively, for Henry Plumptre, son and heir of the  
 “ Nicolas, in his non-age, having then married Anne, the daughter of the said Richard,  
 “ and sister of the said Sir George Parkins, both the Hospital and Tenements belonging  
 “ to it grew into great decay, until after Sir George’s death, that Nicolas Plumptre,  
 “ son and heir of Henry, last named, became Master by a Patent 5 Car. 1 and made  
 “ some repairs and amendments, which yet were not judged sufficient by his brother and  
 “ heir Huntingdon Plumptre, Doctor of Physick, who all succeeded him in the Master-  
 “ ship

“ ship, which he obtained 1645, (being then eminent in his profession, and a person of  
 “ great note, for wit and learning, as formerly he had been for Poetry when he Printed  
 “ his book of Epigrams and Batrachomyomachia) for in the year 1650, he pulled the  
 “ Hospital down, and Rebuilt it as now appears, and advanced the Rents, so that the  
 “ monthly allowance to the poor is double to what it was anciently. His son and heir  
 “ Henry Plumptre, Esquire, is now Master or Guardian, being so made by his pre-  
 “ sent Majesty, 24 CAR. 2. 1672, upon the resignation of the Patent by George Cart-  
 “ wright,

### Over the Gate of the Hospital at the Bridge-end.

*Xenodochium hoc cum sacello adjuncto in  
 honorem Annunciationis B. Virg. Mariæ  
 pro 13. pauperiorum Viduarum & 2. Sa-  
 cerdotum alimonia Johanne de Plumptre,  
 fundavit A. D. 1390. Quod (temporis  
 diuturnitate jam pene confectum) instauravit  
 denuo, & hac qualicunq. structurâ se sibi  
 restituit Huntingdonus Plumptre ex fami-  
 lia fundatoris, Armiger, & ejusdem Hof-  
 pitii Magister, A. D. 1650.*

Will de Plumptre-

Thom. de Plumptre temp. Regis Joh. Avicia.

Willielmus de Plumptre superft. 15 E. 1.

Paulinus de Plumptre dictus le Clerc. temp. E. 1.-

Henricus de Plumptre-

Willielmus de Plumptre, 3 E. 3. & 18 E. 3.-

Henricus de Plumptre de-Eliz.-Margar. Johannes de Plumptre fundator-Emma. Johannes vir Annæ. Elisota.  
 Nott. ob. 1408. ux. 1. Hospitalis ob. 1415.

Johannes de Plumptre ob. Apr. . . . 1471.-Helena fil. . . . Strelley de Woodborough.

Henricus de Plumptre-Matilda fil. & hæz. Rob. Medocroft & Joanæ ux. ejus fil. & hæz. Joh. Thomas Capellanus.  
 de Arnale | Knareburgh de Kyme in Com. Linc.

Henricus Plumptre ob. 1508. | Elizabetha-Mauritius Orrell marit. 2. 18 H. 8. Johannes, 2 H. 7.

Johannes Plumptre ob. 1552. | Katherina fil. Joh. Kyme de Stykford junioris Com. Linc.-Agnes ux. 2.

Nicol. Plumptre ob. | Anna fil. & hæz. Joh. Sharp de Frisby C. Leic. & Mariæ ux. fil. Will.-Elianus ux. 2.  
 Sept. 13. 1597. Saunders de Welford C. Northt. ob. Apr. 16. 1580. ob. 1602.

Henricus Plumptre ob. Jul. 26. 1642. | Anna fil. Rich. Parkins de Boney ob. Apr. 22. 1639.

Nicol. Plumptre ob. Huntingdon Plumptre-Jana. fil. Ric. Scott | Christina fil. Ric. Brook, mil. de Norton in Com.  
 1644. f. p. Med. D. ob. 1660. Ebor. ux. 1. Cestr. & Cath. ux. fil. Hen. Nevil de Billingbere.

Henricus Plumptre de Nott. Ar. æt. 30. 1674. | Maria fil. Thom. Blayne, Ar. Herefordensis ob. 1673. Richardus.

Christina Plumptre nat. Jun. 1673.

“wright who had it in trust for him it seems, and was more kind than Sir George Parkins was to his Grandfather. In the Will of Henry de Plumptre dated 11 H. 4. 1408, before mentioned, it appears that his dwelling House was a Tenement called Vout Hall, which, with two other Tenements, a Garden and Teyntor within it in Vout Lane, all adjoyning to the said Mansion House, he left to his said wife Margaret for life; remainder to his said son John, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; for default whereof, these and all other the Tenements in divers places of *Nottingham*, settled on the said John in like manner, were to be sold by the Executors of the said Henry, and the money disposed by them for the good of his soul. His Body he ordered to be buried in the Chapel of All Saints beneath or in the Church of St Peter in *Nottingham*. Henry de Cotegrave, and William de Beston of *Nottingham*, Executors of the Testament of William Colyer of *Nottingham*, 12 R. 2. confirmed to Henry de Plumptre of *Nottingham*, and his heirs, seven Cottages in Hundegate. Henry Plomtre, son and heir apparent of Henry Plomtre, late of *Arnall*, and Cousin and heir of Thomas Plomtre, late of *Nottingham*, Chaplain, 3 H. 7. Anno 1488 demised to Ed. Hunte of *Nottingham*, Merchant of the Staple of the Town of *Calis*, five Cottages in Hundegate, which were late John Plomtre's, father of the said Henry the elder, and of the said Thomas.”

“Thomas Poge was Major of *Nottingham* 9 and 10 H. 5.”

“In 23 H. 7. Thomas Poge of *Misterton*, Gent. conveyed to Henry Plumptre of *Nottingham*, Gent. one Messuage, and thirteen Cottages, whereof the Messuage and nine Cottages lay together in the North side of the Church-yard of St. Mary in *Nottingham*, where now is scituate the chief Mansion House of Henry Plumptre, Esquire, the Front whereof was rebuilt by his father the said Doctor Plumptre, who was son of Henry, son of Nicolas, son of John, son of the said Henry Plumptre, who had it of Mr. Poge. To this House it seems belonged a certain Chapel or Oratory, with a Quire adjoyning to it, in the North side of St. Maries Church called the Chapel of All Saints, which in the year 1632. Jan. 19. was confirmed to Henry Plumptre, Esquire, and Nicholas Plumptre, Gent. and Huntingdon Plumptre, Doctor of Physick, his sons, and the rest of the inhabitants of that House to hear Divine Service, Pray, and Bury in, by Richard then Arch-bishop of *York*, under the Hand and Seal of Francis Withington, Master of Arts, Surrogate of William Easdale, Dr. of Laws, Vicar General in Spirituals of the said Arch-bishop.”

The mastership of this hospital having returned to the founders descendant, as mentioned by THOROTON above, it was held, during the minority of John Plumptre by friends, as it had been heretofore in one or two instances, till A. D. 1703—4, who added a ton of coals per annum, to each of the seven poor widows.

The present building is that erected chiefly by Huntingdon Plumptre, in 1650, it is mostly of brick, and now irregular. Some of the old building remains, which is of stone; on one of the entrances, which remains, are the Plumptre arms. The west front, DEERING says, was 74 feet in length, and 63 in depth. By his observation he imagined that some little of the chapel was discernable, and that it was originally 38 feet long and 32 broad.

Its income the 26th of HENRY VIII. was valued at 13l. 9s. 4d. Over the entrance now is the following inscription.

“*Plumptre*

“ *Plumptre Hospital,*  
*originally founded and endowed for the support of a master, a priest, and 13 poor widows, by*  
*John de Plumptre, in 1392. When almost decayed it was in part renewed by a descendant of*  
*the founder, Huntingdon Plumptre, Esq. 1650.”*

Besides other great improvements four new tenements were added by his grandson John Plumptre, Esq. deceased, in 1751.

His son, John Plumptre, Esq. repaired the old building and added two new tenements, thus completing the charitable design of the benevolent founders, A. D. 1753.

The alms houses and hospitals, whose foundations cannot be considered so much in the light of religious houses as the above, and whose dates are subsequent, the reader will find noticed after the account of the churches.

#### CHURCHES.

THOROTON prefaces his account of the epitaphs in the three churches, in his time, in the following brief manner.

“ The Vicarage of St. Marie’s was twenty Marks, and so was the Rectory of St. Peter’s; and the Rectory of St. Nicholas ten Marks when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron: St. Marie’s is now 10l. 5s. value in the King’s Books, and the Marquess of *Dorchester* Patron. St. Peter’s 8l. 8s. 6d. and the King Patron, as he is also of St. Nicholas, which is but 2l. 16s. 8d. value. This Church is now almost rebuilt of brick: it was demolished in the Rebellion for the safety of the Castle.”

#### ST. MARY’S CHURCH.

The principal and the largest church in this place is supposed, by DEERING, to be of Saxon origin; but for my own part I cannot discover the least trace of Saxon architecture to warrant the opinion. *a.*

This, as well as the other two churches, is mentioned in the foundation deeds of the priory of *Lenton*.

St. Mary’s stands on a bold eminence, and looks majestically on the south westwardly aspect. Its form is that of a cross with a fine tower in the centre, which contains 10 musical bells, which sing sweetly, heard in the meadows below. Its model is collegiate, its age, if we may judge from the most ancient remains of its exterior form, about that of HENRY the VIIth. But this opinion, it should be understood, is in no degree derogatory to that of a church standing on the same site ages before. An excellent organ with two fronts adorns it, built by that great master Snetzler, in 1777. The old organ which was taken down at this time was built in 1704.

Within this church is a chapel of note, dedicated to All Saints, now the burial place of the Plumptre family: It is lighted by one of the noblest windows in the church; but that light serves to shew, what the *thoughtful poor*, in particular, must lament, a contemptuous disrespect to a family one of the brightest ornaments of the town of *Nottingham*; as honourable to the interests of this place as it is venerable in years.

Whoever

*a.* This gentleman takes notice of a workman who told him that he being employed in repairing the timber at the west end of the church, found a date, cut in wood, which tho’ he could not remember, yet he was sure it made the church 1100 years old. This assertion comes in a very questionable shape. If there were a date of that age it must have been in characters not easily made out by an ordinary carpenter. If the carpenter were a learned antiquary, or versed in Saxon characters, the discovery would have been a treat to himself and many others. A copy of the characters would doubtless have been preserved as a relic of no slight note.





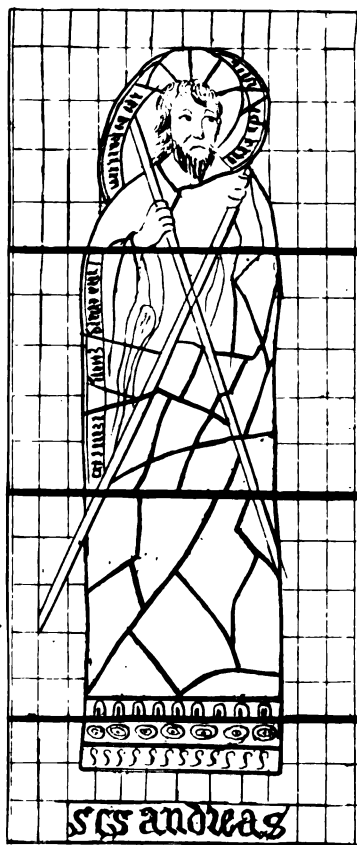
ECCLESIA S<sup>ti</sup> MARIE NOTTINGHAM AB ARGESTE PROSPECTVS. A<sup>o</sup> 1677.





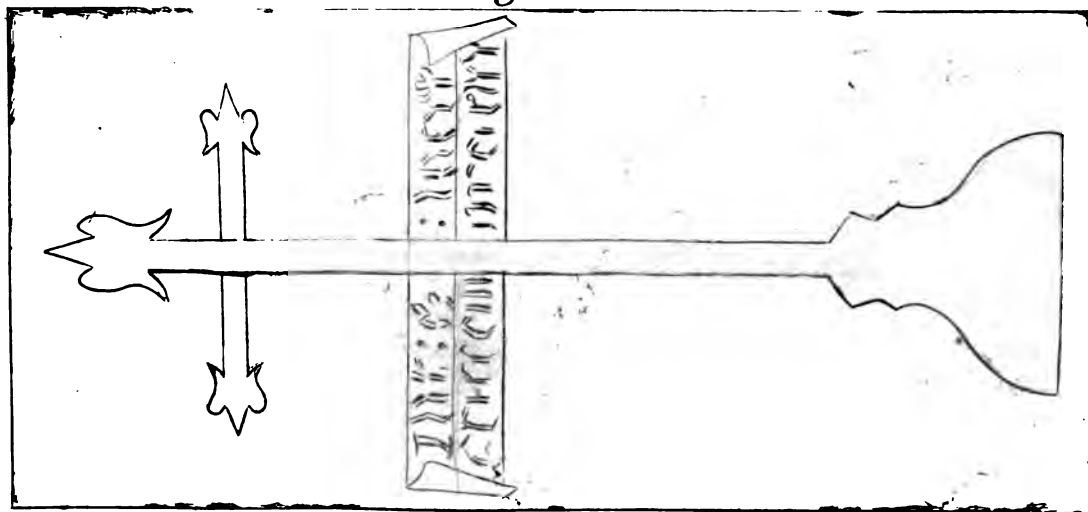
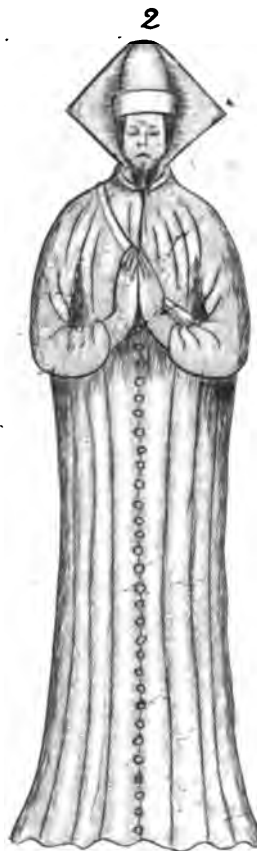


at 3 m / p m 3 / 6 m 3 e u f 3 / w w a n n



s c s a n d r e a s

u p l u / i d u





Whoever might have been led to this religious receptacle of the dead either from motives of curiosity, or kindred affection, about two years since, need no explanation of the very numerous improper things in this place. To others it may be only necessary to observe that those who hold annual offices in the church should be guardians of decency.

The monuments of the Plumptre family, or rather the battered remains of those once splendid efforts to preserve the name of a good family, are here. In better times they looked respectable. See plate page 87, from THOROTON. That slight sketch, fig. 1. facing this page, shews imperfectly the abuse of one of them.

Opposite to this chapel was another dedicated to the virgin Mary. Behind a seat or pew, in a recess of the wall, on this side the church, is a stone figure prostrate, (See fig. 2.) in a place very difficult to be seen; no inscription.

The painted glass that formerly adorned the windows is now chiefly gone. The figure of St. Andrew, however, still remains perfect, in a north window; the inscription round the head and part of the figure, in black letters, seems mutilated. Without the figure of St. Andrew I have given every letter that remains, in the state it now stands in the window, in the same plate.

DEERING says something of an old painting on the wall, over the vestry door, which he took for a figure of St. Christopher, who was said to have an extraordinary power over tempests and earthquakes; this shadow has vanished with the opinion. I will not say altogether, for the last time I visited this church, being a bright day, I did see, on the left, near the arms, the head of a figure, faintly looking upwards; and just over the vestry door the figure of a duck and a fish, on the same wall. <sup>a</sup>

The following are the collections, made by THOROTON, of the inscriptions, arms, &c. in this church.

In St. Marie's Church, South Ile.

" . . . . . Richardi Samon, *quondam Majoris & Aldermanni istius villæ, qui obiit xlviii. die mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. M. CCCC. LVII.*"

And in the Window of the same Ile, and on a Tomb,

" *arg. a Bend Azure between a Mullet pierced, and an Annulett Gules, Samon.*"

" *Orate pro anima Johannis Salmon, & Agnetis uxoris ejus.*"

On the first Earl of Clare's Tomb.

H. S. E.

" Johannes Hollies *de Houghton Equ. Aur.*"

" Denzilli F. Willielmi N. *in Baronem Houghton, nec non in Comitem de Clare, per Regem Jacobum erectus, uxorem duxit Annam Thomæ Stanhope de Shelsford Equ. Aur. Filiam, à quâ Filios Johannem postea Comitem de Clare Denzillium in Baronem Hollies de Ifield in Comitatu Suffrie, per serenissimum Regem Carolum II. promotum, Franciscum qui cælebs obiit; Ac Carolum, Willielmum & Carolum in cunis demortuos: Filias etiam Eleonoram Olivero Vicecomiti Fitz-Williams, ac Comiti de Tyrconel; Arabellam,*

" Thomæ

<sup>a</sup> It was not uncommon to see these representations in Roman Catholic churches, as preventatives against the injury of those buildings during tempests, &c.

" Thomæ Wentworth *de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Com. Chor. Baronetto (postea vero in Vicecom. Wentworth, & Comitum de Strafford cuncto,) Copulatus; ac Elizabetham ante nuptias defunctam suscitavit.*"

" *Diem obiit IIII. Octobris, Anno Dom. M.DC.XXXVII.*"

On the second Earl's Tomb,

H. S. E.

" *Prænob. Johannes Comes de Clare (Johannis F. Denzillii N.) Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Horatii Vere Equ. Aur. Baronisq. de Tilbury (in re bellicâ clarissimi) filiam et cõheredem, Equâ Filios Johannem in cunis demortuum, ac Gilbertum postea Comitem de Clare.*"

" *Filiis vero*"

" *Annam, Edwardo primogenito Theophili,*"

" *Comitis Lincolnie; Elizabetham,*"

" *Wentworthio, Comiti de Kildare;*"

" *Arabellam, Edwardo Rossiter de*"

" *Somerby in Com. Linc. Equ. Aur.*"

" *Matrimonio conjunctas;*"

" *Mariam in cunis, alteram Mariam ante nuptias defunctas; Eleonoram superst. Katherinam, & Margaretam in cõlibatu direptas; Susannam, Johanni Lort de Stackpole-*

" *Court in Agro Pembr. Baronetto desponsatam;*"

" *Franciscam infantulam exanimem;*"

" *Dianam, Henrico Bridges, filio & hæredi Thomæ Bridges de Keynsham in Com. Somerset. Equ. Aur. enuptam; Penelopen, Jacobo Langham de Cotesbroke in Com. Nor-*

" *thampton. Baronetto, copulatam; Dorotheam & Franciscam in teneri ætate sublatis Procreavit.*"

" *Diem obiit secundo Januarii, Anno Domini M. DC. LXV.*"

" In the Chancel on a Black Marble Grave-Stone, cut in two Brass Plates,"

" *A Fesse between thre Spread Eagles, with a Crest, viz. a Dog tyed to a Tree: And Anno Dom. 1607. In memoriâ æternâ justus erit.*"

" *Nicholas Kinnerley, Esq. and his mother*

" *Dear Amye, their Corpses this Stone doth here cover:*

" *They live now with Christ, in whom they did trust:*

" *Their bodies do wait the rising of the Just.*"

" On another Brass Plate,"

" *Hic jacet Radulphus Hansby, Art. Mr. Quondam socius Johannensis Cantab. ibidemq;*

" *Taxator, Hujus Ecclesiæ vicarius & Bartonensis in Fabis Rector. Qui obiit Novemb. xx.*

" *Anno Dom. 1635.*"

" *Hansbius hac cecidit terra, lapsum extulit aura, quo jacet hic casu surgit in Astra suo.*"

"On a Monument,"

" *Johannes Alton in Artibus Mr. ob. solertiam, prudentiam, experientiam, medicorum*

" *(apud boreales saltem partes) facile princeps, uxorem habuit Elizab. Brightman, quæ*

" *apprimè modesta erat femina, venerabilis matrona, & pro morum suavitate apud omnes gra-*

" *uissima, ex eâ duos suscepit liberos, Georgium, & Eleonoram uxorem Thomæ Bray, Ar-*

" *mig.*

" *mig. matremq. Elizabethæ Bray, quæ nupta Fran. Pierreponto summa pietatis observan-*  
*tiæ & gratitudinis ergo, hoc Monumentum in defunctorum memoriam quâ fieri potest sem pi-*  
*ternam, propriis sumptibus erigi curavit. Obierunt uterq. circiter annum ætatis suæ oët o-*  
*gessimum; Ille autem 22. die Febr. Anno Dom. 1629. Hæc decimo Novemb. Annoq.*  
*Dom. 1638."*

" On a Grave-stone,"

" Johannes Alton, & Elizab. uxor ejus charissima hic consepulti jacent, egregium par  
 amantium, quos una eademq. domus ut vivos ita mortuos tenet. Diem & Annum utriusq.  
 obitus, supra positum dabit monumentum."

" On an Alabaſter Grave-stone,"

" Here lyeth the body of John Cave, Gent. the fourth son of Roger Cave of Stamford,  
 in Northamptonshire. He died the 3d. of May 1639, in Joyfull hope of Resurrection to  
 Eternal Life."

" On

" On another course Stone,"

" Here lyeth interred the body of George Hutchinson, Esq. who died the 30th. day of  
 March, Anno Dom. 1635, being about the age of 59 yeares and 3 Monethes. He  
 had to wife Katherine Russell, Gen. by whom he had issue John, Mary, Anne, and  
 Katherine."

" *Hic reposita sunt ossa Georgii Lacock, Gen. qui. decimo die Martii, Anno Dom. 1647,*  
*in manus Dom. Jesu Christi salvatoris ejus emisit spiritum, Annoq. ætatis suæ 83, qui ante*  
*obitum, hoc sequens Epitaphium hic insculptum iri mandavit."*

" Nascimur. Querimur, Morimur."

" Here lyeth the body of Anne Gregory, the wife of William Gregory, late Alderman  
 of Nottingham. She died the 7th day of March 1664, in the 81st. year of her age."

" Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, late wife of Robert Bingham, Esq. Steward to the  
 Right Honourable Henry Lord Marquess of Dorchester. She dyed the 6. of March,  
 Anno Dom. 1670, in the 54. year of her age, after she had been married 22. years..  
 She was one of the daughters of Francis Blaney of Kinsbam in the County of Hereford,  
 Esq."

" In the body of the Church."

" Here lyeth the body of Francis Toplady, late Alderman of this Town. He dyed  
 the 28. day of June 1665. the 84. year of his age."

" On a Pillar,"

" Near this place lyeth the body of William Flamstead, Gent. late Steward and Town-  
 Clark of Nottingham, who for his exemplary piety, eminent parts and singular fide-  
 lity lived much desired, and died no lesse lamented the 38. year of his age, August  
 24. 1653."

" The Memory of the Just is blessed."

" On a Brass Plate in the North Ile,"

" Exercit

" *Exuvie* Josephi Gardiner

" *Med. D.*

" *Qui obiit Mar. 4.*

" 1669."

" On another,"

" *Hic jacet Hen. Farington servus fidelis D. H. Plumptre, qui obiit Jul. 16, 1645.*"

" On a Grave-stone in the North Ile,"

" *Domus æterna Johannis Plumptre, Anno M.D.LII. defuncti.*"

" The Arms,"

" *A Chevron between two Mulletts, and an Annulett.*"

" On an Alabaster Grave-stone in the South Ile,"

" To the memory of *Margaret*, late the vertuous wife of *William Greaves*, Gent. one of the Aldermen of *Nottingham*, who died the fifth day of *March*, Anno Dom. 1671."

" Here also lieth buried *Margaret*, late daughter of the said *William* and *Margaret Greaves*: she departed this life the xxiii. day of *January*, Anno Dom. 1668."

" In a Window of the South Ile,"

" *Quarterly Gules a Lion Ramp. Or; and Cheque Or and Azure, all within a Bordure engrailed Arg. quarterly France and England; and that again, impaling quarterly Or, a Spread Eagle Sable, and Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg.*"

" *Gules a Saltire Arg. Nevil.*"

" In a high Window of the middle, and on an old Tomb,"

" *Azure a Crosse patè, with a Basis and supporting Laces between four Mulletts of six poynts within a Bordure engrailed Or.*"

" By the West Door a large Table intended for the Arms of the Earls of *Nott.*"

" 1. *Quarterly Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg. and Varry Or and Azure 3. as 2. 4. as 1. William Peverell created by Will. Conq.*"

" 2. *England with a Bendlet Azure, John Plantaginet, by R. 1.*"

" 3. *John Mowbray, by R. 2. Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg.*"

" 4. *Gules a Chevron and Croflets patè Arg. William Lord Barkly, by R. 3.*"

" 5. *Quarterly France and England within a Bordure also quarterly Ermine and Counter-compony Or and Azure, an inescutcheon of Peverell. Henry Fitz-Roy, by H. 8.*"

" 6. *Gules a Bend between six Crofsecrosets Fitchè Arg. charged with a Mullet, Charles Lord Howard, by Q. Eliz.*"

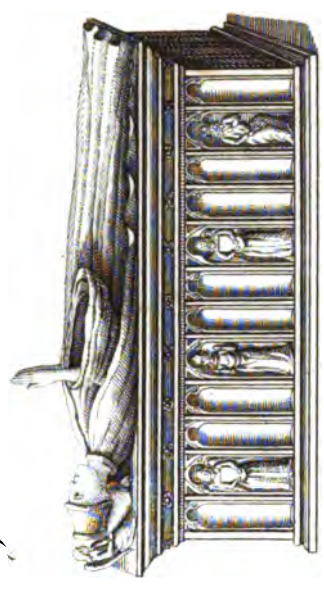
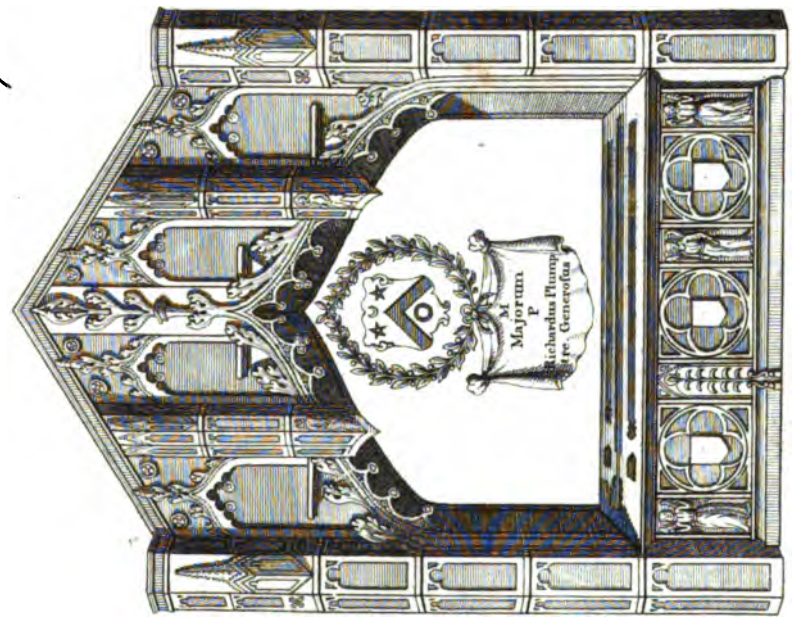
" And the Town's Arms,"

" *Gules three Crowns Or with a Crosse Raguled and Trunked Vert set in the lowest.*"

#### FROM DEERING'S COLLECTION.

" In Plumptre chapel is an alabaster tomb, on which lies the figure of a man in a gown, with wide sleeves and a cap on his head, the hands in a praying posture, it has  
no

*In Plumtre is Ide these' ancient' Monuments.  
The 'Inscriptions in 'bref' being torn out.*



domus eterna  
lovis Plumtre  
An.Dni. MDLII.  
defuncti





no inscription ; in the side which faces the south are four figures in basso relievo, the 1st. and 3d. counting from the left to the right hand, are angels holding each an empty scutcheon before them, the second is a mitred figure, and the 4th. seems to be in a sitting posture, having a coronet on the head."

" Over this in the corner is a marble monument in memory of the eldest son of John Plumptre, Esq. on the top are the arms of the family."

" Here lies interred Henry eldest son of  
John Plumptre, Esq. born 22d. July 1708, deceased Jan. 3d. 1718-19:  
In these few and tender years he had to a great  
degree made himself master of  
the Jewish, Roman, and English history,  
the Heathen mythology and the  
French tongue, and was not  
inconsiderably advanced  
in the Latin."

" In a small compartment under this :  
Animam nati  
his saltem accumulæ donis  
et fungar inani  
munere.

" At the west end of this chapel is a very beautiful monument of marble, with the following elegant latin epitaph, made by a relation, his quondam tutor, at Pembroke in Cambridge, and the addition for Joyce his wife was made by another relation."

" Hic infra requiescit pars terrena  
Henrici Plumptre Armig.  
mortui 29. Decembris 1693. ætatis 49.  
Qualis Vir fuerit scire aves.  
Ab antiqua stirpe in oppido Nottinghamiæ ortus  
Omnigenam Eruditionem honestis moribus adjunxit  
Eruditionis finem duxit esse regimen Vitæ  
Hinc factâ sibi morum suprema lege  
Benevolentia universali  
Pietatis haud fucatæ evasit Exemplar singulare  
Amicus, Civis, Maritus, Pater, miserorum Patronus  
Qualem jam exoptare licet vix reperire.  
Viduam reliquit ejus amantissimam  
Jocosam Henrici Sacheverel Armigeri  
De Morley in agro Derbieni filiam natu secundam  
quæ cum tres filios vivo peperisset  
Johannem, Henricum et Fitz-Williams,  
optimi Patris Monumenta  
Hunc etiam Lapidem in perpetuam memoriam  
Mortuo cum Lachrymis poni curavit.  
Hic quoq. demum letho  
Confortionem redintegravit interruptam

and the other two have each a workhouse for the poor; the maintenance of whom has, like those in most of the other parishes in the kingdom, increased, lately, to a very alarming degree. To do away the baneful evil, something salutary and efficacious must be applied; but of what nature must be left to the wisdom of the legislature.

*The following is a List of Vicars, of St. Mary's Church in Nottingham.*

1290	Johannes de Ely.	—	1504	Richard Travenor.	—
1304	Robertus de Dalby,	—	1534	Richard Matthew.	—
1313	Henricus de parva Haly.	—	1535	Richard Wyld.	—
1317	Johannes de Ludlam.	—	1554	Oliverus Hawood.	—
1322	Joh. ff. Witt. Coryn.	—	1568	Johannes Lowthe.	—
1347	Johannes de Launde.	—	1572	Willielmus Underue.	—
1347	Robertus de Wakebridge.	—	1578	Robertus Aldridge.	—
1348	Richard de Radclyffe.	—	1616	Oliverius Wytherington.	—
1349	Roger de Nyddingworth.	—	1616	Johannes Tolson.	—
1349	Richard de Swanynton.	—	1617	Radulfus Hansby.	—
1351	Thomas de Pascayl.	—	1635	Edmundus Laycock.	—
1357	Johannes Lorimer.	—	1662	Georgius Masterfon.	—
—	Johannes de Hoveden.	—	1686	Samuel Crobrow, S. T. P.	—
1364	Joh. de Stapleford.	—	1690	Benjamin Carnfield, A. M.	—
1371	Willimus de Sandyacre.	—	1694	Tymothy Carrol, A. M.	—
—	Robertus de Retford.	—	1698	Edwardus Clarke, A. M.	—
1401	Richardus Ceilwell.	—	1708	Samuel Berdmore, A. M.	—
1409	Willielmus Ode.	—	1723	Johannes Disney, A. M.	—
1447	Willielmus Wright.	—	1730	Thomas Berdmore, A. M.	—
1461	Johannes Hurt.	—	1743	Scroop Berdmore, S. T. P.	—
1476	Thomas Turner.	—	1770	Nathan Haines, D. D. the present Vicar.	—
1498	Johannes Greve.	—			
1499	Simon Yates.	—			

Pri. Lenton Propr. Incumbent Rev. Nathan Haines, D. D. King's Book 10l. 5s. Yearly tenths 1l. 0s. 6d. Archiepisc pro Syn 6s. Archidiac. pro Prox. 6s. 8d.— Val. in mans. cum gleb. ib. per ann. 1l. 10s. in dec. pan, cervis. lan. agn. anc. porc. pull. fruct. &c. Marquis of Dorchester, presented in 1708. Duke of Kingston, 1722. The Archbishop, 1730. Representatives of the Duke of Kingston.

BELLS 10. In Deering's time only six. (a) That gentleman has been particular in giving the inscriptions thereon, which takes up of his book, almost two quarto pages, for which information, I am apprehensive, but few are solicitous; however, as some readers may be *bell inclined*, I have copied his account in the next page.

*A T 16*

(a) Now we are upon the bell subject, I may just observe, that this year, 1795, a Gentleman of considerable fortune, came to Leicester, purposely to see an old bell brought to Mr. Arnold, bell-founder, to be recast. On it was the head of Henry the Third, King of England, in the time of Pope Benedict. Round the crown this:—

**Saunde Confessor Cristi Benedide ora pro nobis Deum.**

O HOLY BENEDICT CONFESSOR OF CHRIST BESEECH GOD FOR US.

The history of this bell is this: That when Broughton Church, in Northamptonshire, was knocked down by Cromwell, the bell was taken to the church of Moulton, near Northampton, thence brought to Leicester, in 1795, to be recast with the rest of the church bells. Its weight 27 cwt. Mr. Smith, the gentleman noticed above, as a curious in ancient bells, says, that there is only one more of the age, as he knows of in England.

\_\_\_\_\_

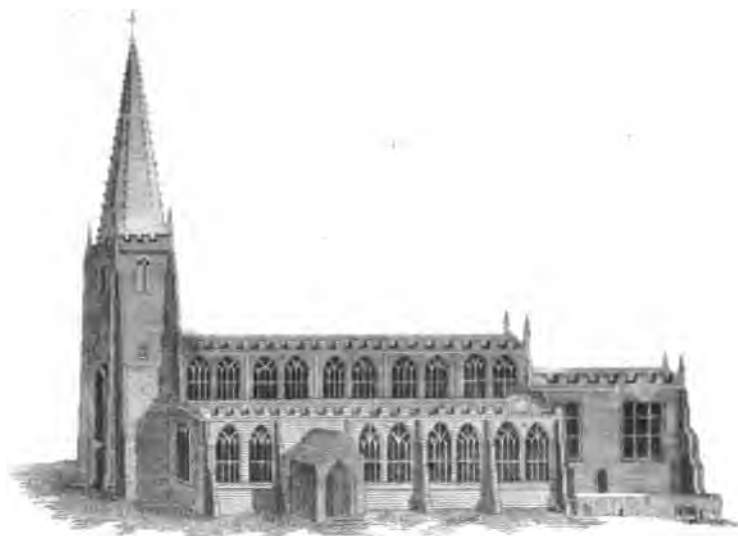
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*S<sup>T</sup>. PETER'S.*



*S<sup>T</sup>. NICHOLAS.*

*A Table of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St. Mary's Bell, in Nottingham.*

- 1st.—Suscito voce pios tu Christe dirige mentes venite exultemus. Edwardus Sweet-apple, Church-Warden, 1699.
- 2.—Robert Aldrege, Ralph Shaw, Henry Alvie, Wardens, 1613.
- 3.—*Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata.* W. Sturup, T. Gray, Wardens, 1690.
- 4.—*In noc xpi ihu omne genu flectat celsam trestm et iustom.* R. A. V. M. G. 1605.
- 5.—1695. Made by Henry Ouldfield. *TV TVBA SIC SONATV DOMINI CONDVO COHORTES, RICHARD HVRT MAIOR.* Nicholas Sherwin, Richard Johnson, Wardens. John Gregory. Robert Alvie, Peter Clarke, Humphrey Bonner, Richard Morehaghe, Anker Jackson, Aldermen.
- 6.—R. Greaves. I. Combe.—

*I will sound and resound unto thy People O Lord,  
With my sweet Voice to call them to thy Word.*

A. Gregory, H. Greaves, Tho. Middleton, Wardens.

*I Tole the Tune that dulf is to such as liv'd amiss,  
But sweet my sound seem unto them who hope for joyful Bliss.*

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

Is much inferior, in every respect to St. Mary's. It has an ordinary spire upon a tower propt at the angles with clumsy buttresses. The main building has had its vicissitudes, visible by its internal appearance. It was materially injured, in the last century, during the siege of Nottingham, by the forces of the Parliament. A bomb fell, at that time, upon the vestry part of the church, which destroyed it, and some portions of the adjacent building.

As to the age of this church, it is as little ascertained as that of St. Mary's, no part of either, in my opinion, is so old as the conquest; in neither is the Saxon column united with the acute pointed arch, which was introduced into this kingdom by the Knights-Templars. St. Peter's, however, is a well lighted and roomy church, it has a nave and two side aisles. In the Catholic times it had two chapels within it, St. Mary's and All-Saints.

Within this church was the guild of St. George, and a Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary. The spiritual court is held within this church.

*Thoroton's Collection.*

“ In the east window of the north Ile :—

Arg. two Bars Azure three Torteauxes in Chief impaling Azure a Cinquefoyle Arg. Gules seven Mascles voyded Or 3, 3, 1.

Azure a Lion Ramp. Or.—

Quarterly Arg. a Chief Gules and Bendlet Azure, and Cheque Or and Azure a Chief Ermine, Crumwell and Tatehall.

In a high south window of the middle Ile :—

Sab. two Bars nebule Arg. on a Chief Gules a Lion of *Engl.*

Arg. a Saltier engrayled sab. between four Roses Gules.

In a north high window :—

Paly of six Arg. & Azure an Annulet Gules Strelley.

Arg. a Chevron between two Mulletts pierced, and an Annulett Sab. Plumpton.

M

There.

There are divers Marks and Letters in Shields, with Crosses, and the like.

In the Chancel east window :—

Barry of six Arg. and Azure, Gray.

Arg. a Fesse Varry between three Flowers de Lis.

On a Monument :—

Memoriæ Sacrum Pientissimæ conjugis Margaretæ Domini Mathæi Saunderii *Shanc-*  
*soniensis* in agro *Leicestrensi*, Equitis Aurati filiæ : Quæ cum optimis naturæ dotibus ex  
instinctu prædita, tum virtutibus parentum cura diligentiaq. summum quasi ad vestigium  
aucta, quintum & vicesimum ætatis annum agens Johanni Lockeo *Regiensi* in sedibus  
*Hertfordianis*, Generoso, nupta est. Quo cum ut piissime conjunctissimeq. suum uxoris  
per tres annos conjugale munus obiit, sera sibi, cita suis, carnem hic depositura, se ad  
plureis penetravit, quarto Idus Septembris, Anno Verbi incarnati 1633. Cui officii &  
amoris ergo monumentum hoc maritus ille mœstissimus extruxit.

Ejaage, siste, locum tenet hunc matrona sacratum

Clara, venusta, pudens, religiosa, gravis.

Ergo jacent charitas pietasq. sed astra vicissim

Hac poterant alia non reperire viâ.

Margarita jacet non Annis dempta, sed anni

Vt spectes animum dant obiisse senem.

Above these Inscriptions are the Arms of Locko and Saunders impaled, viz.

Arg. a Bend between two Waterbougets Sable, Locko.

Party per Chreyon sab. and Arg. three Elephants Heads erased Counterchanged,  
Saunders.

On another Tomb for a second wife are impaled the same Arms of Locko :—

With Gules on a Fesse Arg. between three Crescents Or, as many Escallops Azure,  
Ellis of *Grantbam*.

The Inscription :—

Ad memoriam sempiternam Janæ suæ Dom. Thomæ Elisio de *Grantbamia* in finibus  
*Lincolniensibus*, Equiti aurato, unique a Conciliis Domino Regi in provincia Boreali, mi-  
noris natu filiæ, morum pariter & formæ spectabilis venustate, sibiq. post quadrennium  
interrupti fœlicissimi conjugii, paribus auspiciis in secundi tori matrimonium collocatæ :  
cui (ut fere quæ sunt cordi maxime) vertente biennio, *Nottinghamie* accidit humanitus  
fato præmaturo cedere calendis sextilibus ; Annosque jam haud uno viginti amplius ha-  
benti ad humanæ salutis M,DC,XXXIX, Johannes Lockeus *Hertfordiensis* de *Rigia*,  
Generosus, monumentum hoc desiderii & conjunctionis ergo consecravit, sanctissimæque  
conjugi superstes diffidium luctuosus desset.

Elysia de Gente redux I Jana: sed eheu

Cur hæc lux quæ dat gaudia, curta daret ?

Ne cœlum invidiæ : quanquam juvenisq. vigenq.

Serior, optarim, viseret umbra polos.

Image chara diem, melior neq ; munus, obivit :

Redditaq ; Elysiis, orta ; dignatus.

On another Monument:—

P. M. S.—Viri apprime venerabilis Georgii Cotes, bonarum Artium fere omnium thesaurarii: principis artis & instar omnium Theologiæ cimeliarchi, gregis egregii custodis: denique ut ingenii ut vitæ cultum instituerint, omnibus merito exemplaris,

Cujus { Pectus pietatis Sacrarium,  
Lingua spiritus tuba,  
Manus Christi erogatrix,  
Domus Religionis Schola,  
Vita morum censura } fuere.

Qui ut annos quatuor & viginti, summa fide summaque diligentia curam hujus ecclesiæ sustinuerat, exantlato labore ad patriam rediturus; mortale quod erat servandum heic deposuit, cætera perennior; luctum amicis, & sui ingens desiderium fuis, adeoq. bonis omnibus relinquens; e corporis evolavit vinculis III. Cal. Decemb. Anno post natum Christum ciciocxl. Ætatis autem suæ LIII.

Cui nepos ejus Samuel Cotes hoc in pii doloris & perpetuum juxta patru meritorum, suisque superstitis amoris mœrenti mœrens monumentum P.

There are divers Latine Verses on the same subject, as there are also some in English, after the following inscription cut on brasse:—

In hope of a joyfull Resurrection lyes interred the body of Mr. Edward Allott, Bachelor of Physick, and practitioner in Chirurgery, who dyed the 6th of June 1636, being aged 33 years.

On a Table:—

Arg. a Lion Ramp. queve furche sab. Cressy, impaling Barry of six Arg. and Azure nine Mulletts Gules 3, 3, 3, Jesop. And William Cressy, son of Hugh Cressy, one of his Majesties Judges of Kings Bench in *Ireland*, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Jessop of *Branciff* in the county of *Yorke*, Esq. died the ninth of March 1645.

On a Gravestone:—

Lector, in hoc tumultu requiescunt ossa Ricardi Elkini medici; pluribus haud opus est.—Obiit Maii 19 Anno Dom. 1650, ætatis suæ 85.

On a Monument:—

Here lyeth Mary, the wife of John Wileman, gent. daughter to Henry and Elizabeth Sherwin, who died in childbed the 21st of August 1648, in the 27 year of her age, and had issue one only daughter.—Some verses follow.

Upon Another:—

D. O. M.—Johannes Volusenus *Westmonasterii* natus, *Oxonie* educatus, SS. Theologie professor, Decanus a *Ripis*, Beati Petri *Westmonaster.* & beatæ Mariæ *Lincoln.* Præbendarius, Parochialis Ecclesiæ de *Burnston* Vicarius, & Rector Ecclesiæ de *Beedall* hic in domino requiescit.—Obiit Febr. 19, 1634.

Here John Wilson sleepes, in trust  
That Christ will raise him from his dust:

Serve God with feare, thou canst not tell  
Whether thy turn be next. Farewell.

Disce mori.

Here



Here lyeth the body of Robert Moseley, Master of Arts, and a faithfull Minister of Jesus Christ, he died the 20th of Decemb. 1643.

Here lyeth the body of Jane, the wife of Thomas Reyner, who died the 18th of July 1666, in the 41 year of her age.

In the south Isle of the Church :—

Hic jacet corpus Johannis Coombe, Generosi, civitate Oxon. nati, olim Comitatus Notting. Registrarii, qui ab hac luce (expectans meliorem) migravit undecimo die mensis Octobris, Anno Dom. 1667, & Etatis suæ sexagesimo septimo.—Resurgam J. C.

On the middle of the Almshouse in *Stony-Street* :—See page 107.

The arms above are :—

Arg. a Fesse Gules between three Goates current Sab. bearded, ungued and armed Or, the Crest a Goate of the same.

On Mr. Barnaby Wartnabies Beadhouse :—See page 108.

There is in the Town-Hall at *Nottingham* the King's Arms fairly drawn over the seat which the Judge in Circuit sits in; and at other times the Mayor, &c. On each side of the King's Arms, are those of the Benefactors, with inscriptions under them.

Gules in the Sinister poynt, an Annulet Arg. a Bordure sable with Estoiles Or. Over all in a Canton Ermine, a Lion Rampant of the first.

Underneath is thus written :—

Sir Thomas White, Merchant Taylor, sometime Alderman of the City of *London*, gave to this Town of *Nottingham* 40l. to be paid every fifth year, and to be lent gratis to four young men Burgeses and Tradesmen for the terme of 9 years. He died Anno Dom. 1566.—See page 48.

Arg. on a Chevron between three Garbes sub. three Estoiles of five points of the first, impaling Gules and Arg. divided by a pale ingrailed Or between four Lions Rampant Counterchanged.—

These be the armes of John Wast, and Winefride his wife, late Brewer of *London*, which hath given to the maintenance of a Free Schoole in this Town of *Nott.* 3 Tenements in the City of *London* 5l. by the year : On whose soules Jesus have mercy.

Sixteen Coats quartered, whereof the first is :—

Or two Barres Azure on a Chief quarterly two Flower-de-Liz of *France*, and one Lion of *England*.

The second is :—

Gules three Waterbougetts Arg. &c. Earl of *Rutlands*.—

Rogerus Mannors vir illustris, serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Somatophylax dignissimus, Comitæ Thomæ *Rutlandie* filius, in perpetuam eleemosynam huic villæ *Nottinghamie* quinq. minas dedit per annum. In cujus tam largi muneris Major Fratresq. hic ejus affixerunt insignia, Anno Domini 1601.

Sable a Chevron Or between three Crossfesslets Fitch Arg. quartering six Coats more.—

The arms and atchievements of Sir George Peckham, late of *Denham* in the County of *Bucks*, knight, who out of his noble disposition to workes of Charity and Piety, by his last Will and Testament gave to the Town of *Nottingham* one hundred poundes of lawfull English money, the use and benefit to be yearly distributed to the poor inhabitants there—  
by.

by the discretion of the Major and Aldermen of the said Town for the time being, and departed this life the 23d day of July, Anno Dom. 1635.

Or two Barres, and a Lion Passant in Chief Azure.—

William Gregory, gent. sometime Town-Clarke of this Town of *Nottingham*, did by his last Will and Testament in the year of our Lord God, 1613, give and - - - eleven small Tenements, with the Appurtenances called the *White Rents*, situate at *Hundgate* end, within the said Town of *Nott.* for poor aged people to dwell in Rent-free, and 40s. yearly for ever towards the reparation of the said Tenements, &c.

Party per pale Arg. & Azure two Lions Ramp. back to back Counterchanged, Gregory, quartering sable a Chevron between three Spear heads within a Bordure Arg. Urmefton, all which impales Or on a Chief Vert a Lion Passant of the first, Alton, quartering Gules a Chevron between ten Crosscrosslets Or. Kyme.—

William Gregory, gent. late one of the Aldermen of this Towne, gave in Anno Dom. 1650, the summe of LIIIs. yearly towards the relief of the poore of the Parith of St. Maries in *Nott.* and John Gregory, gent. his son did give the like summe of LIIIs. more for the same use yearly for ever, to be paid out of the Rents of four Tenements lying in *Barker Gate*; and bestowed in Bread 2s. every Sunday.

Ermine a Gryphin Sergeant queve nowe Gules, Grantham, impaling Arg. on a Chevron sable three Bucks heads Cabossed Or, Boughton.—

The most pious and virtuous lady Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas Grantham, did of her charity give two hundred pounds at several times to this Towne, the use thereof to be employed for the setting forth of poore Burgesfes Children Apprentices for ever.

William Greaves, Mayor, 1671.

Arg. a Fesse Gule between three Goates in course sable, horned, beared, and hoofed Or.—

The armes of Henry Hanley, Esq. a founder of the Hospital in *Stony Street* within this Towne of *Nottingham*, who endowed the same with forty pounds per annum out of his Lands in *Bramcote* in the County of *Nottingham*, for the maintenance of six men, and six women, Anno Domini 1650.

William Jackson, Mayor.”

#### *Deering's Collection.*

“ There are in this Church two Chappels, one towards the south, which I take to be St. Mary's, the other towards the north, which is the Chappel of All-Saints.—In the year 1739, in the month of July, Mr Abel Smith, Banker of this Town, caused a vault to be built for his family in this Chappel, the workman digging to come to the rock for a foundation, met with an arch in the north wall about four feet high, from the foundation of the Church, which in all is not above five feet deep, in this place, and near ten from the rock. At the bottom of this arch, they observed a stone trough, part of which advanced into the Chappel, the rest was under the arch, just broad enough to hold a Coffin, and long enough for the same purpose, in it they found the Bones of a Corpse which were all firm and sound, whereof myself was an eye witness, and a red Tile glazed with Crofs Keys upon it. Diverse were the conjectures concerning this tile, when John

\* M

Plumptre,

Plumptre, Esq. then one of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons for Nottingham, coming soon after from London, upon my relating to him the story, shew'd me a like tile, which he had found entire, amongst several broken pieces in the Burial place of his ancestors, in St. Mary's Church, at his making a vault there.

It is a red tile of a very hard composition, just four inches and a half square, and one inch thick, the upper surface of it glazed of a brownish colour, and on it the figure of bell in yellow, placed diagonally, and of as large a dimension as the tile will admit of, on one side of the bell the figure of a key, and on the other a broad sword, the symbols of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. Plumptre, with very great probability is of opinion, that these characters shew such tiles to have been destin'd at their making for the use of a Church; and that probably these were the original pavement round the Altar, which was on the east side of the said crose isle, and separated from the rest of the Chappel of All-Saints by the Cancelli, which remained standing till the year 1719 of the same form with those that still enlose the whole Chappel. That the original pavement was probably in process of time broken up for graves, and the pieces of it thrown negligently in with the earth, that had been taken out, and as this Chappel had been dedicated to All Saints, and on this tile here are the symbols of two Saints, it is not unlikely that if more of these tiles had been preserved, the symbols of other Saints might have appeared thereon.

The just mentioned gentleman informed me, that the bones found in the arch were the remains of John de Plumptre, founder of the Hospital at the Bridge-end, who desired to be buried in this Chappel, under the wall of this Church, and that near this place Henry Plumptre, and several others of the family were buried. And Dr. Thoroton, p. 497, mentions, "That Henry Plumptre, (brother of the founder) by his Will dated the 11th of Henry IV, 1408, ordered that his Body should be buried in the Chappel of All-Saints beneath, or in the Church of St. Peter in Nottingham.

On the north side of the Communion Table under the figure of Moses is the following inscription:—

*Tertio die Octobris MDCCXX, Juxta hunc Locum Sepulta est Hannah, Uxor Alverii Doddsley Genorosi Qui Hujus Ecclesiæ Ornatui Consulens Ad Altare Cœnam. Domini delineandam propriis sumptibus curavit.*

On the wall of the south Isle, is a marble monument with this Inscription:—

Near this place lies the Body of Alderman Thomas Trigge, grocer, son of Matthew Trigge, Minister of Stretton, in the County of Leicester, who married Elizabeth the widdow of Benjamin Rickards, by whom he had six children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Matthew, William, Joseph, Nathaniel, all surviving except Nathaniel. He departed this Life March the 20th 1704-5, in the 53d Year of his Age.

Thomas Trigge gave by Will 50l. to buy Land for ever, the Rent to pay for Bread to be distributed to poor House-keepers of this parish, by the Minister and Church-wardens and Overseers in two equal parts, one part on Christmas-Day, the other on Good Friday.

Elizabeth Trigge, his wife who was daughter of William Parker, an apothecary, in Nottingham, departed this Life 28th of March, 1720.

On the wall of the south isle, is a marble monument set up for Alderman Rickard:—  
Here

Here lyeth, the Body of John Rickards, late Alderman of this Town, son of Benjamin Rickards, late of this Town, who married Anne the daughter of Joseph Clay, by whom he had issue three sons Parker, Benjamin, and John, and three daughters Anne, Elizabeth and Anne, whereof Benjamin, Elizabeth and Anne, survived him, he died the 20th of April, Anno Dom. 1703.

Over against the before-mentioned monument in the isle upon a flat gravestone:—

Here lye the bodies of William Ayscough, Printer and Bookseller of this town: and Anne his wife, she was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Young, Rector of Catwick in the county of York; he died March 2, 1719; she died December 16, 1732. The above Mr. Ayscough is remarkable, for having first introduced the art of Printing in this town, about the year 1710.

In the church-yard which abounds with grave and head-stones, I find nothing remarkable except the following loco-serious one, upon a man who was a great champion of the high party in this town, and who had a strong influence upon the mobile, and all this zeal of his did not proceed in him from any mercenary views, but his own choice. He was otherwise, tho' bred in low life, (for he was a stocking needlemaker) a person of good natural parts, and peculiarly remarkable for his filial duty to his mother. He died on the Election day of members of parliament for the town of Nottingham, soon after he had seen that gentleman chaired, in whose behalf he had exerted himself in an extraordinary manner.

Here lies VIN: EYRE  
Let fall a Tear  
For one true Man of Honour  
No courtly Lord  
That breaks his Word  
Will ever be a Mourner.  
In Freedom's Cause  
He stretcht his Jaws  
Exhausted all his Spirit

Then fell down dead.  
It must be said  
He was a Man of Merit.  
Let Freemen be  
As brave as he  
And Vote without a Guinea.  
Vin: Fyre is hurl'd  
To the other World  
And ne'er took Bribe a Penny.

Sept. 6, 1727.

True to his Friend to helpless Parent kind  
He died in Honour's Cause to Int'rest blind

Why should we grieve, Life's but an airy Toy  
We vainly weep for him who died with Joy.

*Additional Collections from St. Peter's.*

*In Sepulchro sub area concamerato, Quod sibi suisque Dormitorium esse voluit.*

Heu! jam conditur puerperii Doloribus exhausta,  
Elizabetha Samuelis Martin, fidissima conjux  
Johannis Smith, armig. Filia natu maxima.  
Mors tamen rapax haud inermem invasit,  
Sed Pietate ac Fede Christiana munitam,

Quale erat Ingenium

Quanta Probitas, mansuetudo, Benevolentia,  
Testantur Amicorum Desideria superstitum,  
Amplissimis potiora Elegiis,  
Calend Septemb. A. D. 1779.

A. brass

A brass remembers Charles Drury, who died in 1753, aged 49, and others of his family.

A mural monument informs us that George Tempest, of Tong, in the County of York, died in 1752, aged 51. His wife Elizabeth died in 1784, at the age of 77. And *his* brother, the Rev. Robert Tempest, in 1755, aged 53.

Opposite another is placed to the memory of the Rev. Edward Chappell, rector, and prebendary of Southwell, and rector, also of Barnborough, in Yorkshire. He died, it seems, deserving a fair character, in 1767, aged 73. He had been a resident in the parish 42 years.

On a brass in the middle aisle:—

Hic situs est  
Timotheus Armitage,  
Chirurgus;  
Roberti Armitage, Liverpoole, Mercatoris  
Filius.  
Qui parentibus amicis, Vicinis, Patriæ,  
Multa Bona pollicitus;  
Lethali Morbo correptus  
Spes omnium fefellit.  
1752.

Opposite the south door on a small tablet:—

All is Vanity but the love and fear of God through Christ Jesus.

Here lies the body of John Gregory, late vicar of Norwell, in this County, who died in 1783, aged 73.

Opposite on a plain monument:—

John Sherbrooke, gent. of Nottingham, is noticed, who died in 1760, aged 84. We are informed that he long lived an ornament to religion.

On the same wall:—

Mary Burden, died in 1776, aged 70. We are told that she possessed every virtue that could adorn a christian. Her husband, Alexander Burden, gent. died in 1747, aged 36.

In the south aisle is a floor stone, very ancient, with a cross; in the centre of which is a label with old characters not legible: perhaps you may read *Wic Jacet Rog*—see a representation in the preceding miscellaneous plate, figure 4.

On a stone in the north aisle John Grieves, is remembered who died in 1718,—on which is

Here lies a Man who Nere did start  
Wos lame ons Leg Yet sound at Heart.

St. Peter's church-yard is twelve yards above the level of the meadows below: St. Nicholas's eleven.

In looking into the parish register, I found these insertions:—

“ Jeremy the 48 var. 13 was the last texte Mr. Cotes did ever preach upon the 5th of November 1640.”

“ Mr. Cotes

“ Mr: Cotes that faithful minister of Christ began this text upon the 5th of November and on the same *continued* untill the 15th of the same month and dyed before hee finished it, and like a dying swan did sing most sweetly before his death and having finished his course hee hath received a crown of immortal glory, which the lord of glory had prepared for him and for all those that wait for his appearing.”

“ He died the 28th of November 1640.”

It is rather difficult to understand what is meant by this long preaching. Is it to be imagined that he preached every day, on the text above, from the 5th to the 15th of November, or that he continued it on the succeeding Sunday? perhaps it is not very material to know; but the following will shew that this preacher was a disciplinarian in the church.

“ 1628 March the 3,

“ Whereas there was a license granted to Eliz. the wife of Mr. John Edmunds of St. Peter's parish in the time of her sickness giving leave to the said Elizabeth to eat such meate as by lawe in that case is allowed; as appeares further by the said licence, and for as much as the said Elizabeth still continueth sick and weake is not able without danger of her life and imparing of her health to eat fish meates, therefore upon the request of the said Elizabeth wee have caused this to be registered according to the entent of the statute in that case provided to continue duering the time of this her sickness and weaknes and no longer as her perrill.

Geo: Cotes Rector eccle

b t i petri Nott.”

The churchwardens names follow.

This same gentleman in 1628; granted a similar license to Elizabeth wife of John Edmunds, to eat meat during Lent.

Also to Elizabeth wife of Adrian Perkins, gent. in 1632.—Also to Robert Wood, gent. in 1633. This was signed not only with the names of Mr. Cotes, and the churchwardens, but also by Richard Elkin, physician.

An ingenious man, at this time of scarcity of provisions, might amuse himself with writing, and his readers with reading (September 1795) something pertinent on this subject, of religious forbearance; and fasting through necessity in times like the present. It might be asked, would fasting stated days in the week, through necessity, not from religious motives, do away, in some measure, the exorbitant price of the necessaries of life? It is to be feared not; there is a stubborn evil deeply rooted somewhere that defies, at present, all application, and, I fear, may produce some serious consequences if something efficacious be not immediately done. Prayers have been offered up to heaven, by the poor for plenty, plenty hath been sent us; but alas! that plenty is placed, by the hand of avarice, almost beyond the reach of the necessitous.

Some have thought that the high price of provisions, of late years, does but keep pace with the increase of the wealth of the kingdom, it may be so; but let such be told that hence is the great cause of the sufferings of the lower orders of the people; for as riches increase, *monopolizers*, *forestallers*, and *regraters*, also become more powerful, and consequently more capable of endangering the common weal. A rich *tenantry*, perhaps, may be added to the list of evils. France, before her late shocking revolution, saw,

within herself, but two classes of the people, the wealthy and the extreme poor. England may be happy if she never experience a similar division. The awful picture held up to the view of Europe in that country, will surely save us from a similar fate, by shunning the rock which has shook that mighty empire to its foundation. Those who are accustomed to mingle with the world, must find, it is to be lamented, that discontent, the origin of national evils, every where prevails, fostered by ambitious and designing men, ready to dash to pieces the fabric of our constitution, raised by the wisdom and experience of ages. It need not then be asked, Can any thing assist the pending mischiefs so much as the dearth of the ordinary necessities of life, particularly after the most abundant harvest man ever beheld?

It is to be feared that some men now, and during the late *seeming* scarcity of bread corn, took advantage of the arming the provincial corps, raised for purposes widely different from that of assisting avaricious men in oppression, the most cruel, the most base and degenerate to human nature.

It might be right to make some apology for this little digression, but feeling as a friend to order, and dreading the evils likely to arise out of a continuance of the present high price of provisions, I wave the ceremonious task.

On leaving the vestry, after copying the above from the register, I cast my eyes upon a small tablet in the south aisle :—

Sacred to the memory of John Nodes, gent. of this town, who enjoyed 56 years of mutual love and domestic happiness, which was first interrupted by his decease on the 8th of January 1789, in the 80th year of his age, and was followed by that of his widow on the 7th of July 1792, aged 78.

What a portion of conjugal happiness! What enjoyment! And what a contrast to some modern unions, that are soon followed by the most disastrous separations.

*The following is a List of the Rector's Names of St. Peter's, from the year 1241.*

1241. Joh. de Nottingham.	—	—	1499 Willielmus Ilkeston.	—	—
1280 Johannes Cathal.	—	—	1510 Joh. Plough. Kyngsbury.	—	—
1287 Richardus de Stapleton.	—	—	1538 Johannes Plough, jun.	—	—
1292 Joh. de Brus de Pykering.	—	—	1550 Nicholaus Cooke.	—	—
1300 Adam de Kyrkby.	—	—	1578 Johannes Nytter vel Wittie.	—	—
1322 Lancelot de Corebto.	—	—	1583 Carolus Aynsworth.	—	—
1323 Willielmus de Willoughby.	—	—	1588 Radulphus Shutte.	—	—
----- Robertus Jolan.	—	—	1593 Johannes Pare.	—	—
1347 Willielmus de Whatton.	—	—	1604 Franciscus Rodes.	—	—
1349 Hensicus de Keyworth.	—	—	1606 Roger Freeman.	—	—
1369 Robertus de Newbald.	—	—	1610 Johannes Kelle.	—	—
1375 Willielmus de Rodington.	—	—	1610 Thomas Low.	—	—
----- Hugo Martel.	—	—	1617 Georgius Cotes.	—	—
1426 Johannes Burton.	—	—	1618 Hugo Parke. Sequestrator.	—	—
----- Johannes Drayton.	—	—	1619 Georgius Cotes.	—	—
1445 Willielmus Gull.	—	—	1640 Johannes Goodall.	—	—
1483 Johannes Mayewe.	—	—	1642 Johannes Aystorpe.	—	—
1486 Robertus Cotyngham.	—	—	1667 Samuel Leak.	—	—

1672 Edwardus:

1672 Edwardus Buxton. — — —	1721 James Wilfon, A. M. — —
1680 Willielmus Wilfon, A. M. — —	1725 Edward Chappell, A. M." — —
1693 Nathan Drako, A. M. — —	1767 Samuel Martin, A. M. — —
1704 Timothy Fenton, A. M. — —	1782 Jeremiah Bigsby, A. B. the present Rector.

Patron, the King.—Incumbent, Jeremiah Bigsby, A. B.—King's book, 8l. 7s. 6d.—Yearly clear value in Bacon, 12l. 19s.—30l.—Syn, 4s.—Prox 6s. 8d. val. in mans. ibidem per ann. 6s. 8d. in decim. personal. oblat. &c.—Pens. fol. prior. de Lenton per ann. 16s.

BELLS 8.—A fine peal; new about 14 years ago. Cast under the direction of Mr. Crofs, of Nottingham, by Pack and Chapman, London.—The following are the inscriptions of the old peal:—

*A Table of the Inscriptions, Dates, &c. upon St. Peter's Bells, Nottingham.*

- 1st.—IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IUVENVM BOREALIVM, 1672.
- 2.—IN PERPETVAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IUVENVM BOREALIVM, 1672.
- 3.—GOD SAVE THE KING, 1666.
- 4.—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH, 1635.
- 5.—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH, T. HVNT, I. WILSON, WARDENS, 1685.
- 6.—IESVS BE OVR SPEDA.
- 7.—aue maria of, you charitie for to pray for the sose of mayere dubbyscap.
- 8.—ROBERT SHERWIN, IOHN CAWTON, WILLIAM FREEMAN, RICHARD WEL-  
LAH, ALDERMEN.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH. (a)

Thoroton gives us but little information respecting the old Church, which was demolished during the troubles in the last century, the present church he observes was building when he wrote his history. Deering, speaks of it thus:—

“ The old Church sharing in the Civil War the same fate with that of St. Edmund of Dudley, both which where pulled down (by reason of their nearness) for the safety of the Castle, it was somewhat larger than the new one, of stone, the materials were mostly converted to private uses, the Boxes in the Kitchen of a certain Inn in this Town were made out of some of the Pews, and the Bells were by order of Col. Hutchinson, (who was Governor of the Castle of Nottingham,) removed to Outhorpe. There goes a Tradition among the people of this town, that St. Nicholas is the Mother Church, but for my part I cannot find any foundation for it unless the difference was paid to it by way of compliment, it being in the kings demesne before and after the Conquest. Wherever I find the three Churches mentioned, St. Mary's is always named first, and St. Nicholas's last, nor is it reasonable to suppose that the least of these Churches should be the Mother, and take the rank before St. Mary's who had a Suffragan Bishop, besides all public Solemnities, as the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. were, and are, performed at St. Mary's, where also the Assize Sermons are preached before the Judges, not on account of their Lodgings being near that Church, but time immemorial, when they used to lodge in the heart of the

(a) It is a Rectory. The Rectors of this Church, copied from Deering, page 104, are by mistake called Vicars.



the town. One might upon much better grounds conjecture that the Collegiate Church of Southwell, was once the Mother Church of our Parishes, because before the town was made a County of itself, the Corporation was obliged once a year to make a Procession thither in their Formalities, to hear Divine Service."

The following copy of a paper found in the parish book, is important, respecting the demolition of the old church, which, it should seem, neither Thorpton or Deering, had a knowledge of:—

"In or about Chandlemas 1714-15, one or more of the Pinnacles of the Tower of St. Nicholas's Church, Nottingham, were blown down, which occasioned a break of a Main-piece of wood, between the steeple and the body of the said church. On the plaister of which beam were wrote these words:—

"THIS CHURCH WAS BURNT AND PULLED DOWN 1647, BEGUN AGAIN 1671."

"BR. STEPHENSON, SEXTON,

This witness,

J. ABSON, RECTOR." (a)

The present church is of brick, ornamented with stone and was finished in 1678, and stands on the site of the old church, which was of stone, and much larger. Its little tower contains two bells only. (b) St. Nicholas's, since the time of its being rebuilt, has been considerably enlarged, and beautified. In 1756, the south side was extended considerably by voluntary contribution. And in 1783, a subscription was raised to the amount of nearly 500*l.* to enlarge it in a similar manner on the north side, when it was in a great measure new pewed, a handsome pulpit and reading desk erected, and a gallery built on the north. The church, now within, has a handsome appearance, and is well lighted. It has a spacious nave and two side aisles, and will contain a large congregation, suitable to the great population of the parish of late years. St. Nicholas's parish now is supposed to contain more inhabitants than that of St. Peter's.

In support of the tradition of the old church, (which it is said had a spire steeple) being destroyed or damaged in the civil wars, part of an old bell was found, sometime since, in digging near the foundation of the present tower, which it is probable, was broken to pieces at the demolition of the church.

From this church-yard there is a fine prospect of the distant and adjacent country.—Belvoir-Castle, which must be at the distance of twenty miles, is an object of beauty, on the left, and near objects, such as have been noticed, page 26, from the castle, are delightful attractions. I have on my visits to Nottingham, frequently, on a summer's day, walked to this church-yard for the benefit of its refreshing and salutary air, as well as for its extensive prospect.

St. Mary's church-yard is certainly on a bolder eminence; but the views thence, in general, are confined by buildings in almost every direction; and the air, on that account, is less pure and salutary. As I have been led by observation to speak particularly of the site of St. Nicholas's Church, I may, I apprehend, with justice observe, in general, that the Town of Nottingham, both for air and prospects, particularly south-westwardly, has not many equals in the interior of the kingdom. But when it is said, that the site of Nottingham

(a) The original Paper was pinned by Mr. Walter Merry, within the Parish Book kept in the Vestry. (b) On one: ABSON, RECTOR, GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH. NEVIL and SCATTERWOOD, WARDENS, 1726.

Nottingham is delightful, the air salubrious and the Town one of the pleasanter in the kingdom, it must be lamented, which in some measure, is done in another page, that the *New Buildings* which extend much in that part of the Town marked in the old ground plan, page 60, are erected, many of them, without any design of forming regular streets. Well contrived streets and passages are highly conducive to health and cleanliness; but here, if one may be allowed the expression, is a resurrection of buildings, generally without order, seated like clusters of mushrooms in a field, cast up by chance. Here the gathered filth within doors is scattered, daily, in the dirty passages without, in front of the dwellings, *delightful* to the sight and *odorous* to a sensitive nose. Yards, in which such good things should be treasured for agriculture, are not, it may be supposed, always thought of, when buildings are erected here. What may be denominated streets or lanes before some of these new erections, are, many of them, without any sort of pavement, consequently without regulated water-courses, and consequently pregnant with mischievous effect.

*Dering's Collections within this Church.*

“On a monument against the wall on the right hand of the Communion Table:—  
Sab. between a Chevron 3 Doves Or.

Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Alsop, who died June 2, A. D. 1731.—  
Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their Labours and their Works follow them.

On the left side opposite to the foregoing are hung up three Hatchments, viz.

1st—Gules three Lion's paws Arg. Newdigate a Mullet for difference impaling.  
Arg. a Chevron between three Crescent Gules. On a wreath a Flower-de-Lis.

2d—Quarterly six Coats the first. Azure a Chevron Arg. between three Cinquefoils Or. The second, Arg. within a border imgrailed a Lion Sable. The third, Azure a Chevron Or. in Chief a Lion passant of the second. The fourth, Arg. between a Chevron imgrailed 3 crosses forme fche. The fifth, Ermin. on a Bend Gules 3. The sixth, Per Pale azure and Gules, over all 3 Lions rampant. Arg.

A Scutcheon of Pretence quarterly. Or two Bars and a Canton Gules. 2 Vert a Griffin Sergeant, in chief 3 escallops Or. The 3d, as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st, on a Wreath of his Colours a Blackmore couped at the Knees, armed proper, about his head a Bandage Arg. in his dexter hand extended a Goblet cover'd Or, the dexter Arm a Kembo, Cooper.

At the South-west end of the cross Isle against the wall is a beautiful Monument:—

Vert. a Griffin Sergeant Or. On a Chief indented Arg. two Crosses forme 2 Gul. Collin. impaling: Paly of six Or, and Gules a Bendarg. on a wreath of the Colours a Talbots Head.

Near this place lies the Body of John Collin, esq. who departed this Life June 18, 1717, in the 45th Year of his Age.—He married Mary daughter of George Langford, esq. and Judith his wife, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters; Langford, Abel, Thomas, John, Samuel, and George, Anne, Mary, Judith, and Anne; Anne, Samuel, and George, died in their infancy before him, Abel Collin, died August 8, 1730, Judith Collin, died February 7, 1730-1.

\* N

His

His widow in Memory of him and his deceased children has placed this.

Near this Monument on the ground are three Gravestones laid close together: on the first is this Inscription:—

Here lieth the Body of Abel Collin, who departed this Life the 2d Day of April A.D. 1705.

This Abel Collin, is the founder of the new Hospital. Thomas is the father of John Collin, who (though his Monument does not mention it) was also an Alderman of this Town. Lawrence was the grandfather of John, and the first of the family who settled in this Town at the end of the Civil-war. He had been gunner of the Castle of Nottingham, as appears by a Muster-Roll of the 27th of January, 1648. He is noticed in page 68.

And also here lieth the Body of Thomas Collin, alderman, who departed this Life the 18th Day of January in the 61st Year of his Age A. D. 1706-7.

On the second:—

Here lieth the Body of Lawrence Collin, who departed this Life the 9th Day of Aug. in the 91st Year of his Age, A. D. 1704.

The third covers the last gentleman's wife."

#### *Additional Collections.*

In the chancel near the altar, a small tablet remembers the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, L.L.B. rector, who died in 1773, aged 47. His widow died in 1792, aged 60.—Opposite to this is another placed to the memory of Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Mary Alsop, the former died 1731, the latter 1751, and of Nathaniel Alsop, B.D. rector of Church Langton, in the County of Leicester.—A pretty designed one is to the memory of Lucy Gage, wife of John Gage, Esq. who died in 1739.—It also remembers the Rev. John Gage, rector of Colwick, and W. Bridgeford, who died in 1770; he was fourth son of John and Lucy Gage, above named. Their only daughter Lucy, who intermarried with William Herrick, of Beaumanor, in the county of Leicester, caused this monument to be erected.

This inscription below, is corrected by a relation in an instance or two:

Near this place is buried, Lucy Gage, who died March 15, 1739, daughter and heiress of John Mayo, Esq. of Hackney, in Middlesex, by Mary his wife, fourth daughter and coheir of George Clark, Esq. of the same place. The said Lucy married John Gage, Esq. 4th son of Thomas Gage, Esq. of Bentley, in Suffex, by Juliana his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Robert Cæsar, Esq. of Willian, in Hartfordshire, only son of William Gage, Esq. who was eldest son of Edward Gage, Esq. by Cleare his wife, daughter of William Bendlofe, of Essex, Esq. and one of the great grand sons of Sir John Gage, of Firle, in the County of Suffex, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. in the reign of Henry the 8th. The said Lucy had issue by John Gage, Esq. four sons and one daughter, viz. Thomas, Charles, Cæsar, (John died an Infant) and John; Lucy married William Herrick, Esq. of Beau Manor, in the County of Leicester, by whom she had issue, three sons and three daughters, two of which died in their Infancy. Lucy married Richard Gildart, Esq. of Norton-Hall, in the County of Stafford, William, John, and Thomas Bainbrigge.

On

On a mural monument :—

Near this place lieth the Body of Samuel Lowe, who died 30th of June 1770, aged 80 years.—Also of Mary his widow the 13th day of January 1775, aged 77 years.—Likewise of William Lowe, his son who died the 25th of July 1788, aged 64 years.—Also of Ann his wife who departed the 7th of December 1781, aged 47 years.

Many of the oldest stones in the side aisles, the inscriptions of which being wore away, are replaced with brass inscriptions.—Some families in this parish have vaults within the church: one before the enlargement of the church was without. It was made for Mr. R. Price, who died in 1778, aged 62.

On the floor-stones are inscriptions for the following aged people of the same name: John Radford, gent. died in 1774, aged 71.—Rev. Mr. Ogle Radford, died in 1757, aged 80.—William Radford, died in 1770, aged 78.

Two paintings, which are placed at the altar here represent the *Good Samaritan* and the *Return of the Prodigal Son*. The design and execution of each appear decent; but they are placed in a very bad light to judge of effect. However, I find they were given by a Mr. Elliot, a gentleman of Nottingham, who sometime since changed his name; from Stanford, to that of Elliot, for what, I am apprehensive, no man in his senses would scruple to do, when a good estate was to be the compensation.

In the Church-yard, on a tomb :—

In memory of Matthew Heath, who died the 15th of January 1793, aged 59 years.—On the other side,—Here lies in hopes of a joyful resurrection, the Body of Sarah, wife of Matthew Heath, who departed this life November 7, 1793, aged 57 years.

Here the wicked cease from troubling,  
And here the weary be at rest.

Mr. Matthew Heath, I am informed, from a very small beginning, as a cow-keeper, acquired an opulent fortune; perhaps the last line of the above couplet might be intended to allude to his unwearied industry. The lines above call to my recollection an extraordinary perversion of the sense of them, by ignorance. In Cuckney church-yard they stand thus :—

*There* the wicked cease from trouble,  
*There* the weary be at rest.

Could it be supposed that these lines, as they here stand, were intended to inform us that in this life the *wicked* have no trouble, and that the *cunning* have complete rest?

There is something pleasing in the following parental effusion on a stone in the church-yard :—In memory of Susanna, daughter of Hugh Atherstone, who died November 14, 1784, aged eleven months :—

Happy Babe so soon escaped  
From this World of Woe and Strife,  
Favour'd Pilgrim, early landed,  
At the port of Bliss and Life.

There to joys in-song resounding  
From the whole redeeming train,  
Worthy is our GOD for ever,  
Worthy is the Lamb that's slain.

Another parental tribute :—In memory of Ten Children of the name of Stubbings, one of which died at the age of five, and the other at nine years,—8 died infants.

The

The Blooming Rose smiles with the morning sun,  
 Just now looks gay, soon withers and is gone.  
 As sweetest flowers goe swiftly to decay  
 Our tender lives were quickly snatch'd away;  
 For death's cold hand seized us unawares,  
 And took us from a World of Toils and Cares.

Among the almost numberless gravestone inscriptions in the church-yard, one is shewn as a curiosity. It is placed to the memory of a Thomas Booth, a great deer-stealer, who died in 1752, aged 75, and escaped the gallows. Old Tom was so pleased with the epitaph, written for him by a friendly humble poet, that he, it is said, had the gravestone by him some time before he died, with the following lines thereon:—

Here lies a Marksman, who with art and skill,  
 When Young and Strong, fat Bucks and Does did kill.  
 Now conquer'd by grim Death (go Reader tell it)  
 He's now took leave of Powder, Gun, and Pellet  
 A fatal Dart, which in the dark did fly,

Has dropt me down, among the dead to lie.  
 If any want to know the poor slave's Name  
 'Tis old TOM BOOTH, ne'r ask from whence he came.  
 He's hither sent, and surely such another,  
 Near issu'd from the Belly of a Mother.

Many of his exploits were recorded in the memories of those who were his companions, in his hours of jollity. From them this hero's achievements have passed current, in the public-house circles, in Nottingham, where they will, probably, long assist, with a little enlargement and amendations, to give eclat or renown to the memory of this dear lover of venison, as the pretty tales of Robin Hood, have done to that renowned hero.

One short story of our hero I will record. In Nottingham park at one time, was a favorite fine deer, a chief ranger, which Tom and his wiley companions had often cast their longing eyes on; but how to deceive the keeper, while they killed it was a task of difficulty. The night however, in which they accomplished their purpose, whether by any settled plan or not it is not known, they found the keeper at watch, as usual, in a certain place in the park. One of them therefore went to an opposite direction, in the park, and fired his gun to make the keeper believe he had shot a deer; upon which away goes the keeper, in haste, to the spot, which was at a very considerable distance from the place where the favourite deer was, and near which Tom Booth was sculking. Tom waiting a proper time, when he thought the keeper at a sufficient distance for accomplishing his purpose fired and killed the deer, and dragged it through the river Leen undiscovered.

Booth, it is said, was a stout man, and by trade a whitesmith.

*A List of the VICARS of St. NICHOLAS's.*

1267	Will Bishop.	—	—	1371	Willielmus de Bilham.	—	—
1286	Richard de Weremsworth.	—	—	-----	Roger. Bampton vel Mempton.	—	—
1317	Johanes de Ludham.	—	—	1427	Willielmus Cokker.	—	—
1318	Herbertus Pouger.	—	—	1432	Willielmus Westthorpe.	—	—
1321	Willielmus de Ilkeston.	—	—	1435	Johannes Sampson.	—	—
1329	Galfridus de Wilford.	—	—	1436	Johannes Hopwell.	—	—
-----	Gilbertus de Ottrington.	—	—	1464	Nicholas Fish.	—	—
1351	Thomas Tutil.	—	—	1466	Richardus Elkesly.	—	—
1366	Richardus Kaym de Gotham.	—	—	1471	Robertus Echard.	—	—
-----	Johannes Templer.	—	—	1476	Thomas Tewe.	—	—
1367	Johannes Deinby.	—	—	1477	Edmundus Holme.	—	—
	Thomas Lorday de Stanley.	—	—	1497	Johannes Dale.	—	—
						1502	Thomas

1502 Thomas Reyner.	—	—	—	1665 to 1668 vacant.			
1503 Reynaldus Marshal.	—	—	—	1669 Samuel Leek to 1672.			
1531 Alexander Penhill.	—	—	—	1674 vacant to 1681.	—	—	—
1533 Thomas Ward.	—	—	—	1682 Joh. Simpson.			
1585 Radulphus Shute.	—	—	—		—	—	—
1588 Johannes Lambe.	—	—	—	1715 Johannes Abson, A. M.	—	—	—
1611 Robertus Malham.	—	—	—	1749 George Wakefield, A. M."	—	—	—
1622 Robertus Aynsworth, the last incumbent till after the restoration.				1766 George Beaumont, L. L. B. resigned.	—		
1663 Joh. Aythorpe, rector of St. Peter's and sequestrator.				1773 Charles Wylde, A. M. the present rector. (a)	—	—	—
1664 Blank for sequestrator.	—	—					

Patron the King in 1773:—Incumbent Rev. C. Wylde:—King's book 2l. 16s. 8d. —Clear yearly value in Bacon 15l. 7s.—30l. Archiepisc. pro Syn 6s.—Archidiacon. pro Prox 6s. 8d. val. in mans. cum gardin. ibidem per ann. 8s. in oblat. dec. pasc. &c. pens. annual sol. prior. de Lenton 10s. The King presented in 1749. Lord Middleton in 1766.

Dissenting places of worship are numerous in this place, partly owing, it is said, to the vast population of Nottingham, especially in the parish of St. Mary, since the American war. In that populous and extensive parish, there is no chapel of ease, a place much wanted, and repeatedly attempted to be obtained, but without effect. Terms have not been offered altogether suitable to the present incumbent's wishes, who in a business of this sort, cannot be supposed to be acting so much for himself as for his successors, of whose benefits and rights he is guardian.

#### HIGH-PAVEMENT MEETING.

The congregation here are called Presbyterians. This building forms a square of brick, and appears of no long standing. It is spacious and well galleried. The congregation consists of many of the most respectable inhabitants in Nottingham, either with respect to opulence or character. (b)

#### CASTLE-GATE MEETING.

This congregation are Calvinists. This building also forms a square of brick. It is a commodious place of worship, and is galleried. The congregation is numerous.

#### The BAPTIZING CALVINISTS

Have a Meeting-house near Collin's Hospital. This building also is spacious, well lighted, and appeared well attended.

#### The QUAKERS

House of worship is facing the north-east end of Collin's Hospital, and almost adjoining it. This building, like the people who assemble in it, is neat within and without.

O

HOCKLEY

(a) This Gentleman is official of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County.

(b) The first Congregation of this People was formed in 1662.—DEERING.

## HOCKLEY-STREET MEETING,

Was built lately for Westley's people, and appeared to me the largest of all the dissenting places of worship I visited in Nottingham. This building is lofty and crowdedly attended. An escutcheon for the late lady Huntingdon is placed over the head of the preacher.

## GENERAL BAPTISTS,

Have an octagon small building of brick, erected originally for Mr. Westley's people; it was built about 30 years since.

## PAPISTS,

Have a small place of worship in Storey-street, King's-place.

I visited the above places of worship, on Sunday, March 29, 1795, in some of which I consequently could make but a short stay. All the preachers, that I found teaching, seemed to have the same end in view; but all appeared in one way or other dissimilar in the means of obtaining it. The peculiarity of the Quakers formed the greatest contrast. I found them silent, plain, but costly dressed; many of the men supporting their reclined heads, like soldiers, with their missile weapons, inverted, at the grave of a comrade; the lovely fair sat pensive, but had less of seeming depression.

Some teachers, at these several places, were impressive if not eloquent. A young man in Castle-gate meeting, where I attended in the morning, had an amiable manner, correct in his language, ready, and often just in his conclusions.

I was at Hockley-street meeting in the evening, and heard a preacher, whose manner had to me, who am but little accustomed to use such places, peculiar attractions. The preacher was a middle aged man, and we must suppose, taught from the best motives: his text—*a Time to Die*.

He began by exhorting all to consider that they were to die. Although it was no novel information, yet this exordium to his discourse might not be unprofitable to some; but when he particularized, he was far from being charitable or happy. His portraits of human life possessed no melodious sweetness, no harmonious ray of light, all seemed penciled by a gloomy imagination, dark and disgustful. He displayed the character of a miser coarsely. "This man loves gold and silver,—houses and land,—is rapacious,—covets more than he has got.—He loves guineas and shillings, and *wons* part from a penny to save a poor creature from starving.—He has no God but his money, good folks.—He never thinks of dying, no not he.— — —What do you think will become of him when he *does* die? Ah!—Why he'll be tumbled into the bottomless pit, by the devil, or some of his agents, a place full of fire, smoke and brimstone; and there he must remain for everlasting.

There are others, good folks, no better than he is, and will fare no better; for what do you think will become of card-players, people that go to plays, masquerades, balls, dancings, routs, assemblies, and drunken clubs, my brethren?—Why they'll follow the miser, they'll all be jumbled—in the same place of misery and darkness."

After displaying much *ingenuity* in this way, the fine lady was a character he placed on the fore ground of the picture; of whose beauty, form, and dress, he spoke in his usual manner: in which attempt he rather, indelicately, exposed the female. He stripped her, piece-meal, naked, before his congregation (some of which, perhaps the youth, feeling  
the

the impulse of nature, might not keep their thoughts over chaste, even in this holy tabernacle) and then wrapped her in a winding-sheet; then compared her body and all that die to a dead dog in a ditch, and there unfeelingly left her a prey to mag—ts and worms. Oh! indelicate idea. Could a manly admirer of the finest forms of the Creation, even at the cool age of fifty, but mark such indignity with a contemptuous abhorrence.— — Lovely sex! Thou on whom the CREATOR has bestowed so much care and so much beauty in thy formation: Thou! without whom man would be a comfortless sojourner, here, amidst all the other beauties of the Creation, with what indifference art thou treated by such *sublime* imitators of the great St. Paul.

This very learned and comforting preacher introduced the carcase of a dead stinking animal, I had almost said, to the very nose of his congregation, “I never see a dead dog in a ditch but I think of my own mortality. I often stop and look at such objects full of mag—ts, and there contemplate on my own mortality.” Hence he inferred, that our bodies would perish, and be eaten by worms like that of a dead dog in a ditch.

Here I left the preacher and his hearers, with no great appetite for my supper.

Besides Plumtree Hospital, noticed as a religious house above, here are several alms houses for the poor,

#### WOLLEY'S BEAD-HOUSE,

Is situate in Beck-lane. Thomas Wolley, the founder, in 1647, gave two cottages, &c. for the use of three poor people. The minister, churchwardens, and overseers, of the parish of St. Mary, who are in trust, have since added apartments for two more.

#### HANDLEY'S ALMS-HOUSES,

Stand in Stoney-street, over the middle of the building is this inscription, which will serve for information:—

“Henry Handley, Esq. whose body is interred in the church of Bramcote, in the County of Nottingham, caused this Alms-House to be erected for 12 poor people, and did give one hundred Pounds yearly, forth of his ancient Inheritance, Lands at and near Bramcote aforesaid, for pious and charitable Uses, to continue for ever. Namely, xl*l*. for the Maintenance of the said 12 poor people; xx*l*. for a weekly Lecture in this Town; xx*l*. for a preaching and residing Minister, at Bramcote; vi*l*. for the poor of Bramcote; vi*l*. for the poor at Wilford; xxs. to the poor of Beeston; xxs. to the poor of Chilwell; xxs. to the poor of Attenborow and Toton; xxs. to the poor of Stapleford; xxs. to the poor of Trowell; xxs. to the poor of Woollaton; and iv*l*. to the poor prisoners in the Gaols for the County of Nottingham yearly for ever, and one third Bell to the aforesaid church of Bramcote.—This pious, most charitable, and at this time most seasonable donation, as it deservedly perpetuates his Memory to be honoured by all posterity, so it gives a most worthy example for imitation. He died the 10th day of June 1650.”

#### WARTNABY'S ALMS-HOUSE, (a)

In Pilchergate, was founded by Barnaby Wartnaby, in 1672. The mayor of Nottingham is of the trust. It was founded for three men and three women, and amply endowed. Upon the alms-house this inscription:—

“As

(a) See page 69, Section 3. Among other gifts he gave to the poor of St. Mary's Lincoln, 10*l*. and the like sum to the poor of Newark-upon-Trent.



“ As God above out of his Love  
Has given to me store,  
So I out of my Charity,  
Gave this House to the Poor.

Let's pray for one another  
So long as we do live,  
That we may to God's Glory go,  
To him that this did give.

Barnaby Wartnaby, 1665.”

#### COLLIN'S HOSPITAL,

Is a noble foundation. Deering's account of this place :—

“ Mr. Abel Collin, by his will dated February 4, 1704, left the remainder of his personal estate, (after all legacies and bequests were satisfied) to his nephew Mr. Thomas Smith in trust for his building and endowing of Alms-Houses, all which the said gentleman like a good and trusty steward, has faithfully performed to the utmost, in building an ornamental, yet at the same time suitable fabrick, for the habitations of 24 poor men and women in Fryer-lane in the year 1709, commonly called the New-Hospital. These poor have besides two decent rooms and as many light closets, 2s. a week paid to them duly every Saturday morning, and annually a ton and a half of coals. On the north front of this light and airy building is this inscription :—

“ This Hospital, by the appointment of Abel Collin, late of Nottingham, mercer, deceased; who in his Life was of an extensive Charity to the Poor of all Societies, and at his Death by his last Will and Testament, left a competent Estate for erecting and endowing the same; was by his Nephew and Executor Thomas Smith, begun and finished in the year 1709.”

#### BILBY'S ALMS HOUSE,

In Coalpit-lane, was founded in 1709, for eight poor people, by William Bilby, a shoemaker, on the front of which is this inscription :—

“ The starry Science I profess,  
And Surgery withall,  
The Chymical amongst the rest,  
And Physick rational;  
God gave and blest'd  
What I possess'd,  
And part of it I lent  
Unto the Poor

For evermore  
So rais'd this Monument,  
Ye Men of Wealth  
Whilst now in Health,  
Hearken to the cries,  
The Poor redress  
And God will bless  
Your Evening Sacrifice.

By William Bilby, in the 63d Year of his Age 1709.”

#### LABOURER'S BUILDINGS

Stand without Chapel-Bar, was built for six decayed stockingmakers, out of the fortune left by Jonathan Labourer, to Thomas Smith, Banker in Nottingham, for charitable uses.

#### WILLOUGHBY'S BEAD-HOUSES

On Malin Hill, are for five poor widows. Thomas Willoughby was the founder of this charity which he properly endowed in 1525.—Besides the above are some others of inferior note.

#### The COUNTY HOSPITAL,

Is a noble institution, which takes, within its healing wings, the sick poor, and lame,  
from

from any county or district; it sheds its most comfortable influence far and near; it is a splendid ornament to the town, and deserves a more particular notice than the limits of our purpose can indulge us with; but as similar institutions, to the honour of this country, are common, perhaps, a minute detail of its history and its effects, is but little necessary.

February 12, 1781, was laid the first foundation stone of this Hospital or Infirmary. On this occasion a number of gentlemen who had assembled at the county-hall, went thence, accompanied by the mayor and corporation in their formalities to attend at the ceremony, where an amazing concourse of people had previously assembled: John Smellie, Esq. the then mayor, addressed the people in the words following:—

“ I now come here, at the request of the Committee of the general Hospital, to lay the first foundation stone of that charitable Institution. I am well satisfied it will be of considerable advantage to many sick and lame poor, in the present age. When I consider the noble benefactions and generous subscriptions that have been presented, it affords a pleasing prospect of its utility being continued to posterity. Therefore, in my official character, I think it my duty to give countenance and protection to so laudable an undertaking. I shall be happy if my conduct meets with your approbation, and I can assure you that the most acceptable return you can make to me, will be to preserve peace and good order on this solemn occasion.

“ God save the King.”

This being ended, the first stone was laid by the Mayor in the south-east buttment.— Silver coins of his present Majesty were placed under it, together with the following inscription engraved on a brass plate:—

“ General Hospital, near Nottingham, open to the sick and Poor of any Country. On the 12th day of February 1781, John Smellie, Esq. Mayor of Nottingham laid the first stone of the building. The corporation gave the ground for the said Hospital.— John Simpson, Architect.”

The chaplain then read a prayer suitable to the occasion, which being ended the multitude gave three cheers, then the procession returned.

From the 13th annual report of the state of this Hospital A. D. 1795, I have here inserted the Benefactors and Legacies which the charitable have bestowed on this foundation. The annual Subscribers towards its support, are numerous and very respectable:

#### BENEFACTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Corporation of Nottingham, Two Acres of Land for building the Hospital upon, Garden, &c.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Archbishop of York, his grace	100	0	by him on waving a prosecution)	21	0
Aldrich, Dr. Cockglode, near Ollerton	50	0	Burnell, Mrs — Southwell	10	10
Acklom, Jonathan esq. Wileton	25	0	Buxton, Mr. John Nottingham	10	10
Bainbrigg, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodborough	2000	0	Bolton, Mr. Samuel — ditto	10	10
Bentick, Lord Edward M. P.	100	0	Cayendish, Lord Charles	100	0
Boothby, Sir Wm. Bar. Mansfield Woodhouse	50	0	Chaworth, W. esq. Aansley	100	0
Bury, Mrs — Nottingham	50	0	Cryne, Dr. Kenelworth, near Coventry	100	0
Briskowe, Samuel esq. Twysford, near Shard-			Coke, D. P. esq. M. P. Derby	50	0
low, Derbyshire	31	10	Coke, Rev. D. Brockhill-hall, near Mansf.	50	0
Barnard, Rev. Mr. Cortlingbeck	21	0	Sir Gervas Clifton, bart. Clifton Grove	21	0
Barnes, David esq. Chesterfield	21	0	Chequens, Miss Nottingham	10	10
Bournes, Rev. L. Droonfield, Derbyshire	24	0	Devonshire, his grace the d. of Chatsworth	100	0
Bruther, Mr (an acknowledgment accepted			Dalhwood, C. V. esq. Stamford-hall	50	0
			Denison,		

	£.	s.
Denison, Robert esq.	Ofington	20 0
Emmerton, J. W. esq.	Thrumpton	50 0
Elliott, William esq.	Nottingham	50 0
Elliott, William esq.	ditto	50 0
Edge, Thomas esq.	Bilborough	31 10
Evans, Rev. Mr.	Nottingham	10 10
Evans, Mr. F.	ditto	10 10
Evans, Miss F.	ditto	10 10
Franks, Mrs. Elizabeth	—	20 0
Gregory, G. D. L. esq.	Hungerton-hall	100 0
Gregory, Mrs. Suf.	Nottingham	50 0
Gilbourne, Rev. T. Yoxal Lodge, Staffordsh.	—	50 0
Gawthern, F. esq.	Nottingham	21 0
Green, Rev. W.	Hardingham, Norfolk	21 0
Gregory, Rev. Mr.	Langar	10 10
Hayford, Mrs.	Oxton	100 0
Hayne, Richard esq.	Nottingham	50 0
Holden, Robert esq.	Darley, near Derby	50 0
Hurth, Mark esq.	Nottingham	30 0
Heathcote, Rev. Edward	East Bridgford	21 0
Hall, Rev. Robert	Stubton	21 0
Infirmity, A Friend to	—	400 0
Jerrom, Mrs.	Nottingham	50 0
Knight, John esq. M. P.	Langold	50 0
Kaye, Rev. Sir Ric. bart. Dean of Lincoln	—	25 0
Kirkby, Rev. Richard	Gedling	21 0
Lovet, Mrs.	Nottingham	100 0
Lauder, Cornelius esq.	ditto	50 0
Lauder, Rev. A. C.	ditto	25 0
Lupton, Mr.	ditto	20 0
A Lady unknown (by the hands of Mr. Holkin)	—	10 0
Morris, John esq.	Nottingham	300 0
Middleton, Lord Thomas	—	200 0
Middleton, Lord Henry	—	100 0
Montagu, Rt. hon. Frederick	Popplewick	50 0
Musters, John esq.	Colwick-hall	50 0
Mundy, E. M. esq. M. P.	Shipley	50 0
Mellor, A. esq.	Nottingham	21 0
Mason, Mr. J. Ball	ditto	10 10
Menteagh, Rev. Mr. Cliffeburn-hall, Dumf.	—	10 10
Newcastle, his grace the duke of Clumber	—	300 0
Nevill, Langford esq.	Nottingham	21 0
Newton, R. esq.	Norton, Derbyshire	10 10
Oxton, The Town of (by Mrs Sherbrooke)	—	100 0
Portland, his grace the duke of Welbeck	—	200 0
Plumtre, J. esq.	Fredville, Kent	100 0
Pierrepont, C. esq. M. P.	Thoresby	100 0
Pinxton, The Parish of (by the Rev. Dewes Coke, of Brookhill-hall)	—	50 0
Penalties arising from conviction of different persons, for having brought goods made of	—	—

	£.	s.
embezzled materials, (by two Magistrates)	50 0	
Pocklington, R. esq. Winthorpe, near Newark	21 0	
Pool, John esq.	Nottingham	21 0
Priault, Rev. P.	E. Bridgford	21 0
Padley, Robert esq.	Burton	21 0
Parker, Mr. Heneage	Nottingham	10 10
Rolleston, L. esq.	Watnal	30 0
Robinson, Joseph esq.	Bulwell	21 0
Robinson, James esq.	Papplewick	12 0
Smellie, John esq. and John Burton, and John Ball Mason, gent. the Mayor, and Sheriffs of Nottingham, instead of the entertainment on Michaelmas-day, 1780,	120 0	
Savile, Sir George bart.	—	105 0
Sherbrooke, Mrs.	Oxton	100 0
Smith, A. esq.	Nottingham	100 0
Sedley, hon. Henry	Nuttall Temple	50 0
Smith, Robert esq. M. P.	London	50 0
Smith, Samuel esq. M. P.	Nottingham	50 0
Sherbrooke, William esq.	Arnold	50 0
Shewin, John esq.	Nottingham	50 0
Shering, John esq.	ditto	42 0
Stokes, Miss Ann	ditto	21 0
Stokes, Miss Millicent	ditto	21 0
Story, J. L. esq.	ditto	21 0
Strelley, Mrs.	ditto	20 0
Spilsbury, Benj. esq. Willington, near Derby	—	20 0
Statham, Martin and Barnet, of Nottingham an acknowledgment accepted by them on waving a prosecution	—	20 0
Smellie, John esq.	Nottingham	10 10
Shorney, Mrs.	ditto	10 10
Smith, Mr. Thomas (Hoffer)	Hockley	10 10
Titchfield, Most hon. the marquis of, M. P.	—	105 0
Thompson, Job esq.	—	105 0
Thompson, Rev. W.	Bridgford	10 10
Unwin, S. jun. esq.	Sutton-in-Ashfield	50 0
Unknown Person, by D. P. Coke, esq. M. P.	—	20 0
Williams, Rev. Mr.	Nottingham	100 0
— Ditto Second Benefaction	—	50 0
Wright, John esq.	Nottingham	50 0
Wright, Thomas esq.	ditto	50 0
Williams, Mrs.	ditto	50 0
Walter, Rev. J.	Bingham	21 0
	7004 10	
Benefactions under Ten Pounds.	2021 118 94	
Total	£7207 1 9	

	£.	s.	LEGACIES	£.	s.		£.	s.
Key, Mrs. of Fulford, near York; her Executrix	500	—	Frost, Mr. William Nottingham	100	—	Meller, Abijah, esq. ditto	42	—
Key, John esq. of ditto	500	—	Courson, Mrs. ditto	20	—	Strelley, Joseph Colwick	5	—
Harris, Miss of Nottingham	100	—	Taylor, Mr. John ditto	50	—	Welby, William esq. Denton	50	—
Smellie, Alderman John of ditto	100	—	Parnham, Mrs. Mary ditto	20	—	Carruthers, Mr. Alderman	100	—
Copley, Mrs. of ditto	20	—	Williams, Rev. Edward Nottingham	100	—	Stacy, Mr. Wm. Farnfield	200	—
Tye, Mr. Thomas of ditto	6 6	—	Wolley, Mr. James Codnor, Derbysh.	60	—	Warren, Mrs. Eliz. Risley	100	—
Hamyns, George esq. of ditto	21	—	Botham, Mr. Thomas Nottingham	20	—			
Needham, Mr. (Surgeon) of ditto	21	—	Revill, Thomas esq. Arnold	100	—			
Thompson, Charles esq. of Mansfield,			Chadwick, James Mansfield esq.	500	—			
100l. Stock, in the 3 per Cents,			Lockitt, Mr. Henry Nottingham	40	—			
			Leaver, Mrs. Mary ditto	50	—			

General

*General Account of the Patients admitted and discharged since the first Opening, September 19, 1782, to March 25, 1795.*

	In.	Out.	Total.
Remaining on the Books, March 25, 1794, —	55	284	339
Admitted since, of which ninety-one were Accidents —	325	826	1151
	380	1110	1490
Cured — — — — —	157	646	803
Relieved — — — — —	17	41	58
At their own request and irregularity — — — — —	7	9	16
Non-Attendance, most of whom were cured — — — — —	0	53	53
Without Relief — — — — —	4	3	7
Dead — — — — —	25	0	25
Out-Patients made In-Patients — — — — —	0	52	52
In-Patients made Out-Patients — — — — —	112	0	112
Remain on the Books, March 25, 1795, —	58	306	364
	380	1110	1490
Patients admitted and discharged, since the first Opening, } September 19, 1782, to March 25, 1794, —	3737	6223	9960
Admitted from Lady-Day, 1794, to Lady-Day, 1795, —	325	826	1151
	4062	7049	11111
Cured — — — — —	2262	4649	6911
Relieved — — — — —	349	693	1042
At their own request and irregularity — — — — —	173	122	295
Non-Attendance, most of whom were cured — — — — —	0	899	899
Without Relief — — — — —	57	56	113
Dead — — — — —	245	0	245
Out-Patients made In-Patients — — — — —	0	324	324
In-Patients made Out-Patients — — — — —	918	0	918
Remain on the Books, March 25, 1795, —	58	306	364
	4062	7049	11111

Of this number, 820 persons were admitted on sudden accidents, without any recommendation; and there have been, from the first opening, 7 amputations, 13 breasts cut off, 7 trepanned, and 19 cut for the stone.—The average number for the last year has been 57 in, and 278 out patients.

To this foundation a Lunatic Asylum is about to be added towards the building of which, by benefactions, legacies, and collections, there was in the treasurers' hands, 25th of March 1795, 1764l. 6s. 2d. halfpenny.

Under this section we place the population of Nottingham:

POPULATION.

There certainly appears a wonderful increase in the population of Nottingham since the time of the oldest parish Registers; but the number of souls in Nottingham, at this time,

time, cannot, accurately from them, by calculation, be ascertained, partly, on account of the variety of religious sectaries now in this place, several of which baptize and bury a-part from the respective parishes they live within. I will therefore content myself with stating from each parish register, an average of one of 5 years from the earliest insertions therein, and also a statement of the average of one of 5 years of the latest insertions. Gentleman who are curious, may in consequence, draw therefrom their own conclusions. The opinions which prevail now in Nottingham respecting the number of souls in that place are a little various, but not materially so: they are stated from 25000 to 27000.

The registers, notwithstanding the great number of religious sectaries in this place who baptize and bury a-part from the established church, shew an astonishing increase of inhabitants in a little more than 200 years. Perhaps it may be attributed, in a great measure, to the manufactory of hose, which was established here soon after the date of the oldest registers.

#### ST. MARY'S REGISTER,

A. D. 1567, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	54
—	buried	—	50

A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	840
—	buried	—	590

#### ST. PETER'S,

A. D. 1572, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	18
—	buried	—	14

A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	83
—	buried	—	160

#### ST. NICHOLAS'S,

A. D. 1562, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
—	buried	—	12

A. D. 1790, and the four succeeding years	baptized on an average	—	108
—	buried	—	142

The following will shew, although imperfectly, on account of some dissenters living within the parishes, and not burying at the parish churches, the wonderful increase in the population. It is taken from Dr. Price's calculation that one in 30 die every year.

About the year 1560, by the above tables of the burials, in Nottingham, died in a year not more than 80 which gives 2400 souls then in Nottingham.

About the year 1792, also, by the above tables of the burials in Nottingham, died, in a year, about 832, which gives then 24960 souls. This calculation it must be understood, includes some dissenters who bury at the respective parish churches.

If we state, in addition, that there are 160 burials at the burial grounds of the dissenters, in a year, it will add to the above 4800 souls, which will give a total, together, of nearly 30000 souls now in Nottingham.

#### SECTION

## SECTION V.

*A brief History of the Noblemen who have been dignify'd with the Title of Earl of Nottingham, from the Conquest; to which is added a List of the Members of Parliament both for this Town and the County at large—continued from Deering to the present time.*

## 1st FERRERS.

**T**HIS family owes its original to Walchelin de Ferriers or Ferrariis, a Norman, whose son Henry de Ferrariis to whom king William the Conqueror, gave Tutbury castle in com. Stafford, also large possessions in that county, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Lincoln, Bucks, and Gloucester, which Henry founded the Priory of Tutbury. He was succeeded by

Robert his third son, (the two elder Eugenulph and William died during their father's life) he was earl of Derby; one of the witnesses to the laws made by king Stephen in the first year of his reign; he commanded the Derbyshire men at the famous battle at Northallerton, where the barons gained a glorious victory over David king of Scots, for which his service he obtained the earldom of Derby but died the year following, 1139, and was succeeded by his son

Robert de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby, he stiled himself according to Dugdale, Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis, and likewise Comes Junior de Nottingham, (a) as appears among others by an ancient charter of his bearing date A. D. 1141, in which he confirmed to the church of St. Oswald of Nottle, whatsoever Henry de Ferrers his grandfather, Eugenulph de Ferrers his uncle, Robert his father or any of their wives or barons had given before-time to that church: He was a benefactor to the monks of Tutbury in com. Stafford, to the canons of Nottle, as has been said, in com. Ebor, to the monks of Geronden, in com. Leicester, and Cumbermere, in com. Chester; moreover he founded the priory of Derby, (which was afterwards translated to Derley in that county) and

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the

the abbey of Mereval or Murval in com. Warwick. He died the 12th of Henry II, 1165, and was succeeded by his only son

William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby; he certified the second of Henry II, the knights fees he then held to be 79 in number; he confirmed his ancestors grants to the monks of Tutbury, and was a benefactor to the knights hospitallers. (a) "He was married to Margaret daughter and heir of William Peverel, whose grandfather was natural son to William the Conqueror. The marriage rites of him and his countess, were performed by Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury." He died the 19th of Henry II, 1172, succeeded by his son

Robert de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers and Derby, as heir to his father, and earl of Nottingham, as derived by his mother, (who died the 19th of Henry II, the same year and month with his father.) He joined with the rebellious barons the earls of Chester, Leicester, Norfolk, and others, taking part with king Henry the younger (whom king Henry II, had caused to be crowned in his life time;) and manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against the father, also entered and destroyed Nottingham then held for the king; but the old king prevailing over his enemies Robert made his submission, rendering up his castles of Tutbury and Duffield, and giving security for his future fidelity; but the king did so little trust him that he forthwith demolished those forts.— He founded the priory of Woodham-Ferrers in com. Essex, and died the first of Richard I, 1189. His son

William de Ferrers, earl of Ferrers succeeded him as earl of Nottingham and Derby, but was the same year outed of these two earldoms by Richard I, who bestowed them on his brother John earl of Moreton. This William was at the burning of Nottingham when his father made that spoil there; he did not continue dispossessed long before his death, for attending the king to the holy-land he died at the siege of Acon the 3d of Richard I. His son William succeeded him, but not in the titles of Nottingham and Derby, nor do I find that any more of this family were earls of Nottingham, though the peerage gives that title to four succeeding earls of Ferrers: However this William was in the succeeding reign of king John created earl of Derby i. e. the 7th of that king, by a special charter; he was girt with a sword by the king's own hand, (being the first of whom in any charter that expression was used) having likewise a grant of the 3d penny of all the pleas impleaded before the sheriff, through the county whereof he was earl, to hold to him and his heirs in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors enjoyed the same.

#### 2d PLANTAGENET.

John Plantagenet, was 4th son of Henry II, to him his brother Richard gave the earldom of Nottingham and Derby, and to whom the king his father had before granted the castle of Nottingham and the honour of Peverel.

This title of earl of Nottingham it seems lay dormant till 1377, when the family of the Maubrays obtained it.

#### 3d MAUBRAY.

John de Maubray, lord Maubray of Axholm, by Elizabeth Scagrove his wife, daughter

a Glover's Catalogue of Honours, p. 368.

ter and heir of Margaret Brotherton dutchess of Norfolk, was born at Epworth the 8th day of August 1365, and was created earl of Nottingham in the year 1377, on the day of the coronation of king Richard II. This John died without issue being scarce 18 years old, after whose death king Richard bestowed the earldom on

Thomas Moubray, his younger brother who was likewise immediately after by the same king created duke of Norfolk. He also died young at London about the feast of St. Agath, the 8th of February 1381, the 6th of Richard II, and was buried at the friers Carmelites in London.

Thomas Moubray, was created earl of Nottingham the 9th of Richard II. 1382, he was hereditary earl marshal and duke of Norfolk the 21st of Richard II. 1398; he used to stile himself duke of Norfolk, earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, lord of Moubray, Seagrave, Gower and Brews. This gentleman soon after he was created duke of Norfolk was banished by king Richard, with Henry of Lancaster; the cause of this banishment was, (a) for that Henry duke of Hertford one day by chance conferring with Thomas duke of Norfolk made many complaints unto him against the king's majesty, all which being misunderstood by Norfolk, he watched an opportunity to discover all the whole matter to the king, who being very much moved at it called duke Henry before him, who stoutly denied the accusation, pronouncing himself not guilty, and that by arms he would retort the fault upon the accusers head, if it would please his majesty but to grant him leave. On the contray Moubray maintained what he had before affirmed, in the heat of this contention the day was assigned wherein the combat should be tried; but the king considering it was only for words (if any such were spoken) was advised by his council to forbid the combat, and seeing there was no certain proof in whom the fault rested, and that neither might be held free, they were banished; Henry had most favour for he was banished for ten years, and after it was decreed but for six years, and at last before one year came about, was called home by the nobles, and caused to take upon him the crown; but Thomas was longer exiled and farther off, first travelling into Italy, afterwards to Venice, where with grief (b) he died September the 27th the first of Henry IV. He was first married to Elizabeth Strange, his first wife, August 23, —, she died without issue, and was daughter to Sir John Strange, son and heir of John lord Strange, of Blackmere. The second lady was Elizabeth eldest sister and coheiress of Thomas Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel and Surrey, by her he had Thomas earl of Nottingham, and John duke of Norfolk: And three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Isabella.

Thomas Moubray, eldest son and heir of Thomas duke of Norfolk, when the dukedom was bestowed upon his father by king Richard II, the earldom of Nottingham did also belong to him by custom of the land, as his father's eldest son, (c) he also enjoyed the marshalship of England as due to him by inheritance. He died in the month of May A. D. 1405, in the 6th year of king Henry, leaving no children. This Thomas had two ladies, the first was Canstance daughter of John Holland, earl of Huntingdon and

<sup>a</sup> The Peerage, part 7, vol. 2, p. 235, says he was accused by Henry of Bolinbroke, for words irregularly spoken of the king, &c. <sup>b</sup> The Peerage says he died of the pestilence at his return from Jerusalem. It enumerates many spots the king employed him in, and that he was made knight of the garter the 19th of Richard II. <sup>c</sup> Dagdale says, he never had the title of duke of Norfolk, nor any other but that of earl Marshal.



and duke of Exeter: The second was Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. The earldom of Nottingham was after translated to

John Moubray, brother to this Sir Thomas, which John in a parliament holden in third year of Henry VI, was restored duke of Norfolk with his posterity. He was the 5th of that name among the barons of Moubray. He died A. D. 1432, and was buried in the abbey or house of Carthusians, within the isle of Axholm in the 11th year of Henry VI. His lady was Catherine daughter to Ralph lord Nevil, the first earl of Westmorland and Jane his wife, daughter to John duke of Lancaster, by whom he had John duke of Norfolk, Anne, married to William Berkley, and Catherine. (a)

John lord Moubray, the 6th of that name of the barons of Moubray, duke of Norfolk, earl Marshal, earl of Nottingham, lord and baron of Seagrave and Gower son and successor of John the 5th duke of Norfolk, in the dignities aforesaid. "This person died A. D. 1461, the first of Edward VI," (b) and lies buried by the high altar in the abbey of Thetford. His lady was Eleonora daughter of William Bouchier, earl Ewe in Normandy, and Anne his wife daughter of Thomas Woodstock duke of Gloucester by whom he had

John lord Moubray, the 7th of that stock and name, he was in the life time of his father created earl of Warren and Surrey, by king Henry VI, and he came after the death of his father by right of inheritance, duke of Norfolk, Marshal of England, earl of Nottingham, baron Seagrave and Gower. He died in his castle of Farmingham the 15th of Edward IV, and was buried in the monastery of Thetford, leaving only one daughter and heir, who was by king Edward presently married to his younger son (c)

#### 4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

Richard Plantagenet, of Shrewsbury, second son of king Edward IV. enjoyed all these honours in right of his wife, and was also earl Marshal and had the baronies of Moubray, Seagrave and Gower, together with the vast inheritance of that family: He was made knight of the garter by his father, but with his elder brother king Edward V. was murdered by his uncle Richard III. who usurped the throne under that title 1483. He and his wife both died issueless.

#### 5th BERKELEY.

The vast inheritance of the Moubrays came next to the Howards and Berkeleys, in respect of Margaret and Isabel daughters to Thomas duke of Norfolk, Sir John Howard son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret coheir of Thomas de Moubray, was created duke of Norfolk the 28th of June the first of Richard III. as also earl Marshal of England, and the same day and year

William

<sup>a</sup> Petrage vol. 2, part 1, p. 235, in the 3d of Henry V, he was with the king at the siege of Harfleur, the 5th of Henry V, at the siege of Cain in Normandy, and continued there till the death of that king. The 1st of Henry VI, retained in the king's wars. The 8th of Henry VI, retained again in the king's war and made knight of the garter. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 236. He went the 17th of Henry VI, ambassador to treat of a peace between France and England, the 23d of Henry VI, being confirmed duke of Norfolk, he had a grant of a place and feat in parliament and elsewhere, next to the duke of Exeter, he was also knight of the garter; the 25th of Henry VI, he went in pilgrimage to Rome; the 35th of Henry VI, he had licence to visit other holy places, in Ireland, Scotland, Brittany, Picardy, and Cologne, and the blood of our Saviour at Windismark. As also a second journey to Rome and Jerusalem, having vowed to do it for the recovery of the king's health. In the first of Edward IV, he was constituted justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent. <sup>c</sup> Anne, by his lady Elizabeth daughter to John Talbot, first of that family earl of Shrewsbury, <sup>ibid.</sup>

William lord Berkley, of Berkley castle in Gloucestershire, son of James lord Berkley, by Issabell daughter to Thomas duke of Norfolk was created earl of Nottingham; king Edward IV, in the 20th of his reign had raised him to the dignity of a viscount. The Peerage vol. 1, p. 310, says, "That he afterwards adhering to the duke of Bukingham in his design of pulling down king Richard, he fled into Brittany to Henry duke of Richmond," (after king Henry VII,) by whom he was constituted earl Marshal of England, the 26th of October, the first of his reign, with limitation of that office to the heirs male of his body." [Peerage, *ibid.* "He was also advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkley, the 4th Henry VII, January 28th. He was famous for his great dispute with Thomas viscount Lisle, about certain lands in contest between them, who upon a challenge sent him by the said viscount, meeting with others on both sides, the viscount was slain." He married three wives, but left issue by none of them, and taking occasion to except against his brother Maurice as his successor, because he had not married with a person of honourable parentage, gave all his lands from him, particularly the castle of Berkley, and those lands and lordships that were the body of that ancient barony, to the king, a good part of which remained in the possession of the crown 'till the death of king Edward VI, so that Maurice enjoyed nothing of the honour.

## 6th FITZ-ROY.

Henry Fitz-Roy, natural son to Henry VIII, by Elizabeth daughter to Sir John Blount, knight, the lady Talboise; he was created duke of Richmond and earl of Nottingham. He was but six years old when these titles were conferred upon him, (a) at which time also he was constituted lieutenant-general of the king's forces, north of Trent, and warden of the marches of Scotland, and soon after admiral of England; the 22d of Henry VIII, made lieutenant of Ireland, Sir William Skeffington being constituted his deputy. He studied at Paris with Henry earl of Surrey, there was a great friendship between them on the score of their education together, which occasioned our earls inter-marriage with Mary daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk and sister of the earl of Surrey, but by her had no issue. He was created knight of the garter (b) the 24th of Henry VIII, he went bravely attended to meet king Henry at Calais, at an intended interview between the English and French kings. He died the 28th of Henry VIII, 1536.

## 7th HOWARD, of Effingham.

Charles lord Howard of Effingham, son of William Howard head of the eldest collateral branch of the Howards; was in his father's life-time one of those noble persons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of Elizabeth, conducted the lady Anne of Austria daughter to Maximilian the emperor, from Zealand into Spain, and in the 16th of Elizabeth was installed knight of the garter. In the 28th of Elizabeth upon the death of Edward earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England (being then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before him) he was constituted his successor in that great office, whereupon anno dom. 1588, the 30th of Elizabeth when the Spanish

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Armada

<sup>a</sup> Glover's Catalogue of Honour, p. 404—All in one day, viz. the 18th of June 1525, the 17th of Henry VIII, at the palace of Bridewell; he was also at the same time created duke of Sommerfet. <sup>b</sup> But died soon after, viz. the 22d of July 1535, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. in his father's house at St. James's near Westminster. His body was carried to Farningham, in Suffolk, and there lies buried. Glover's Cat. of Hon.

Armada threatened an invasion here; he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's whole fleet at sea, whose success therein fully answered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a person of great knowledge in maritime affairs, discreetly wary, truly valiant, industrious in action, and finally, one whom the sailors entirely loved.

In the 39th of Elizabeth, when farther danger threatened from the Spaniards, who were joined with the rebellious Irish, he was made joint general of the English army with Robert earl of Essex, for the defence of this realm, doth by sea and land, viz. Essex for the land, and he for the sea. In which year also he was made justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent for life; and not many months after in consideration of his eminent services against the Spanish Armada, as also for sacking Cadiz in Spain, and destroying the Spanish fleet in harbour there; he was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of Nottingham, as descended from the family of Moubray, some of which had been earls of that county before. In the 41st of Elizabeth, still continuing in high reputation at court, the Spaniards again stirring, he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of Elizabeth he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of earl Marshal of England.

In the first of James I, preceeding his coronation, he was made Lord Great Steward of England for that occasion, and the next year renewing the commission to seven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl Marshal of England, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of James I. he surrendered his patent for the office of Lord Admiral, which was given to the marquis of Buckingham.

This noble earl's first lady was Catherine daughter of Henry (Clary) lord Hunsdown, (a) by whom he had issue two sons, the first William, who married Anne daughter and sole heir, to John lord St. John Bletshoe, but died in his father's life time, leaving issue Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married to John lord Mordaunt, of Turvey, in com. Bedford, afterwards earl of Peterborough.

The second was Charles, who succeeded him in his honours; he had also 3 daughters Elizabeth, Frances and Margaret.

To his second lady he married Margaret daughter to James Stewart earl of Murry in Scotland, which Margaret was naturalized in the parliament of the 1st of James I. by whom he had issue two sons, James, who died young, and Sir Charles Howard, knight, and died the 22d of James I, having been knight of the garter 52 years, being then 88 years of age.

Charles, his second son succeeded, (the elder as has been said dying before the father without issue male) he first took to wife Charity daughter of — White, and widow of Leche of the city of London; afterwards Mary daughter of Sir William Cockaine, kt. and alderman of London, by whom he had no issue; thirdly Margaret daughter to James earl of Murry in Scotland, by whom he had issue James, who died unmarried.

Charles succeeding him in his honours, married Arabella daughter of — Smith, esq. but died without issue 1681, upon whose decease the barony descended and came to Francis Howard, of Great-Buckham, in com. Surrey, the next heir male, &c.

8th FINCH

a He was the son of William Clary by his wife Mary Bullen, sister to Queen Anne Bullen.

## 8th, FINCH.

The first of this collateral branch raised to the dignity of peerage was Sir Heneage Finch, knight, who being a great proficient in the study of the laws in that honourable society of the inner-temple London, was upon the happy restoration of king Charles II. made solicitor general, and the next year autumn-reader of the before-specified inn of court anno 1665; in the 12th of Charles II. he was by the name of Sir Heneage Finch, of Raunston in com. Buck. advanced to the dignity of a baronet; and in the 22d anno 1670, constituted the king's attorney-general. Anno 1673, he was made keeper of the great seal, and shortly after created a baron of this realm, by the titles of lord Finch of Daventry, in com. Northampton, (being then owner of that manor) and finally in the 33d of Charles II. advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham. He married Elizabeth daughter of Daniel Harvey, merchant of London, by whom he had issue ten sons: Daniel, Heneage, (the second son, after lord Guernsey) William, Charles, who died unmarried; Edward, Henry, and Robert, who also died unmarried, Edward, John and Thomas, being before deceased. Also four daughters, Elizabeth married Samuel Grimston, at that time son and heir to Sir Harbottle Grimstone baronet, master of the rolls, Mary and Anne deceased, and an other Mary. This earl dying anno 1682, was succeeded by

Daniel earl of Nottingham, he was a person profoundly learned both in the laws and divinity; distinguished by many eminent posts in the reign of king William III. queen Anne and king George I. "In the year 1720-1, the university of Oxford in a full convocation unanimously decreed, --That the solemn thanks of that university be returned to the right hon. the earl of Nottingham, for his noble defence of the christian-faith contained in his lordship's answer to Mr. Whiston's letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and the Holy-Ghost, and that Dr. Skippen, vice-chancellor, William Bromley and George Clark, esqrs. representatives of the university, wait on the said earl, and the present to his lordship the thanks aforesaid of the whole university." Collin's Peerage, vol. 2, p. 234-5.—In the year 1729, John earl of Winchelsea dying without issue, that title devolved to his lordship, who departed this life the 1st of Jan. 1729-30.

This noble lord was married first to lady Essex Rich, 3d daughter and one of the co-heirs to Robert Rich earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue one only surviving daughter, the lady Mary, married first to William Saville, late marquess of Halifax, and since, anno 1707-8, to John duke of Roxborough, of the kingdom of Scotland. His second lady was Anne only daughter of Christopher lord viscount Hatton, (by his first wife Cicilie daughter of John Iuston earl of Thanet) by whom he had issue five sons and nine daughters.

Daniel, then earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, William, John, Henry, Edward; the lady Essex, eldest daughter; the lady Charlotte, lady Anne, who died young, lady Isabella, lady Mary, lady Henrietta, lady Elizabeth, lady Frances and lady Margaret.

Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Rutland in the 9th year of queen Anne, and served for the same county in all parliaments whilst he continued a commoner: On the accession of his Majesty

Majesty king George, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, at the same time his father was declared lord president of the council, also the 10th of October 1715, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and resigned all his employments on the 20th of February 1715. His lordship was made comptroller of his Majesty's household May 24, 1725, which office he voluntarily resigned after he succeeded his father as earl. In the year 1729, his lordship married Frances Fielding, daughter of the right honourable Basil, earl of Denbigh, by whom he had issue one daughter, lady Charlotte, and her ladyship dying in September 1734, at Wentworth-house, in Yorkshire, the seat of his brother-in-law Thomas earl of Malton. He married in January 1737-8, Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, baronet, by whom he has had also issue, seven daughters."

George Finch, the present earl of Nottingham, succeeded his uncle, Daniel, at his death, August 2, 1769, in titles and estate. He was appointed in 1777, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and in 1779, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos rotulorum of the County of Rutland.

TITLES—George Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitzherbert of Eastwel, Baron Finch of Daventry, and a Baronet.

Chief Seats of this Nobleman are:—

Burley in the county of Rutland, Rampton in the county of Buckinghamshire, and Eastwel in the county of Kent.

## SECTION VI.

### *The Present State.*

**N**OTTINGHAM stands upon a sandy rock, and is one of the central large Towns of England. Its site, in the County, is on the south-west borders of the ancient forest of Shirewood. It is watered by the little river Leen, a stream which passes into the Trent, navigable before the Conquest.

Nottingham, from the bridge, which spans the trent, forms a bold and majestic figure. The view annexed, was taken on the banks of the river trent, near the bridge; from which the reader, unacquainted with the prospect, will form his own judgment of the propriety of the assertion. In the early pages of this history, we have spoken of its antiquity,





**SOUTH VIEW OF NOTTINGHAM.**

*Published by J. T. Smith, Nottingham, April 1845, and sold by J. Walter, Birmingham, and J. Walter, London.*



# TOWN of NOTTINGHAM,

LIS, ESQ. communicated to DEERING.

---

## *Burgeses of the Town.*

annes de Fleming.—Willielmus de Hardeby.

annes le Fleming.—Adam. de le Fleming.  
la Amiffa.

annes de Crophill.—Gualterus de Thornton.  
n. Fleming.—Johannes Ingram.

Fitzadam de Morter.—Walter de Thornton.  
annes Lamboks.—Robertus Ingeham.

annes de Nottingham.—Johannes Ingram.  
annes de Beston.—Johannes de Bere.

elmus Gilham.—Johannes Lambok.  
annes Lamboks.—Richard le Curzun.  
annes Lambocks.—Richardus de Brumby.

o Stapleford.—Richardus Palmere.  
annes Bryan.—Robertus de Brundby.  
elmus Gotham.—Bartholomeus Cotgreve.

elmus Buck.—Johannes de Palmere.

idus de Flemyng.—Simon de Folevil.

ertus de Brunuby.—Alanus Cardoun.  
ardus Curzin.—Johannes le Cupper.  
annes Bully.—Johannes Widmerpoole.

olas Shelford.—Willielmus de Shelford.

annes Peruwyke.—Petrus Briffield.



*Reign*

*Knights of the Shire.*

*Burgesses for the Town.*

(a) 4	Richardus de Grey, Rob. de Morton	Will. Soliere, Thomas Moorwood.
*4 Ed	Simon de Leek, Will. de Wakebrug	Will. de Waggbrug, Tho. Moorwood.
4 Ed	Rich. de Bingham, Thomas de Nevil (r)	Rogerus de Hoppewell, Hen. Ward.
*5 Ed	Simon de Leek, -Robertus de Morton	Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior.
6 Ed	Simon de Leek, -*Robertus de Morton	Hugo Spicer, Rogerus Hoppewell.
*6 Ed	Simon de Leek, -Robertus de Morton.	
6 Ed	Simon de Leek, -Sampson de Strelley	Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chamberlain.
7 Ed	Robertus de Morton, -Will. de Strelley	Thomas de Morewode, Petrus Mason.
8 Ed	*Rogerus Beler, -*Robertus de Morton	Rogerus de Hulme, Hen. Bradmere.
8 Ed	Rogerus Beler	Rogerus de Holm.
9 Ed	Simon de Leek, ---Richardus de Grey	Johannes Cropthull, (w) Joh. Bond.
9 Ed	Simon de Leek, - Joh. de Gateford (s)	
*10 Ed	S. de Leek, -Chivaler. Joh. de Birton	
10 Ed	Joh. Aunesley, --Joh. de Beckyngham	Robertus German, Willielmus Copper.
*11 Ed		Robertus German, Will. Capper.
11 Ed	S. de Leek, Chivaler. J. de Annesley	
11 Ed	J. de Annesley Miles, W. de Nevil M.	
12 Ed	J. de Annesley M. J. de Beckyngham	Robertus German, Tho. de Bothale.
12 Ed	Johannes de Annesley, Joh. Parker (t)	Henricus Cook, Robertus German.
12 Ed	Samp. de Strelley Miles, R. de Morton	
*13 Ed	Joh. de Gaytford, --Robertus Basely	
13 Ed	Simon de Leek, (v) T. de Bampston M.	
14 Ed	Samp. de Strelley, Tho. de Rempston M	
14 Ed	Simon de Leek, Miles. Joh. de Burton	
*14 Ed	S. de Strelley, M. Joh. de Berton (u)	
15 Ed	Bert. de Bolybrook, Tho. de Annesley	Tho. Bochale, (x) Joh. de Tammesley.
17 Ed	Rob. de Basely, 1 ho. de Annesley	
18 Ed	Joh. de Annesley, M. Ric. de Bevercote	Richardus Milford, Robertus German.
20 Ed	J. de Annesley, Miles. Joh. de Birton	Johannes Crawshawe, Will. Hunston.
21 Ed	Joh. de Annesley, Joh. de Leek, Milites	Will. Bottiler, Robertus de Henden.
22 Ed	Joh. de Leek, Joh. de Annesley, Milites	
*22 Ed	Joh. de Annesley, Rob. de Cokfield, M.	Thomas Meverley, Willielmus Botiler.
24 Ed	Joh. de Leek, Johannes de Gaytford	Willielmus Botiler, Robertus Gerney.
25 Ed	Joh. de Burton, Miles, Hugo Cressy	
26 Ed	Rob. Cokfield, Miles, Tho. Hercy, M.	Thomas Mapurley, Willielmus Bottiler.
26 Ed	*Tho. Rempston, M. *Joh. Gaytford, M	Willielmus Bottiler, Nicholas Allestre.
27 Ed	*Will. Nevil, Miles, Nic. de Strelley	
28 Ed	Tho. de Rempston, Miles, Nic. Burden	Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapperley.
29 Ed	Tho. de Rempston, Miles, Hugo Cressy	Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapperley.
31 Ed	Tho. de Rempston, M. Rob. de Morton	
31 Ed	Joh. Gaytford, Willielmus de Leek	Johannes de Plumptre, Joh. Tauntsley.
32 Ed	Joh. de Burton, Miles, Joh. Knyveton	
33 Ed	Rich. Stanhop, Miles, Joh. Clinton, M.	
34 Ed	Ric. Stanhop, Miles, Simon de Leek	
34 Ed	*1 ho. Chaworth, M. *Ric. Stanhop, M.	(y) Walterus Starcy, Thomas Fox.

a All counf. d B. W's Lift is Joyce e B. W's Lift Richardus de Strelley. f B. W's Lift William de Eland. —f B. W. Johannes de Oxas Grey de Landeford. o B. W's Lift names Byngnam last. p B. W. Richardus Grey de Landeford. † Senior. q B. W's Lift de Rempston. u B. W's Lift Johannes de Burton. w B. W's Lift Cropthull. x Lift Thomas Bothale. y Walterus Stacy

9 Hen. 4	estm.	John Byron, Esq. William Meryng, Esq.   John Mapully, John Clerk.
12 Hen. 4		
1 Hen. 5		Indentures and Returns, from the 17th of Edward IV, to the 1st of Edward VI, are all lost.
1 Hen. 5		est bundle of the 33d of Henry VIII, which wants for the County but those for the Town.
2 Hen. 5		Robert Lovat, Richard Hasyligg.
2 Hen. 5		
3 Hen. 5	m	Michael Stanhope, Kt. John Markham, Kt.
5 Hen. 5	n	defunt.
7 Hen. 5	m	John Hercy, Kt. John Hollis, Kt.
8 Hen. 5	rd	John Constable, Kt. Elizeus Markham, Esq.
8 Hen. 5	vest	Ric. Whalley, Esq. Elizeus Markham, Esq.
9 Hen. 5	vest	Richard Whalley, Esq. Ant. Forster, Esq.
1 Hen. 6	vest	John Markham, Kt. Hugh Thornhill, Esq.
2 Hen. 6		defunt.
3 Hen. 6		John Manners, Esq. John Mollineux, Esq.
4 Hen. 6		Rob. Markham, Esq. Edward Stanhop, Esq.
6 Hen. 6		Henry Pierpoint, Esq. Edw. Stanhop, Esq.
7 Hen. 6		Tho. Manners, Kt. Robert Constable, Kt.
8 Hen. 6		Tho. Manners, Kt. Thomas Stanhop, Kt.
9 Hen. 6		Robert Markham, Esq. Brian Lascells, Esq.
11 Hen. 6		Cha. Cavendish, Esq. Phil. Strelley, Esq.
13 Hen. 6		defunt.
15 Hen. 6		Cha. Cavendish, Kt. Robert Pierpont, Esq.
20 Hen. 6	m	John Holles, Kt. Percival Willoughby, Kt.
25 Hen. 6	stm	defunt.
25 Hen. 6	stm	Gervase Clifton, kt. George Chaworth, kt.
27 Hen. 6	stm	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. Rob. Sutton, Esq.
28 Hen. 6	stm	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. Hen. Stanhop, Esq.
29 Hen. 6	stm	Hen. Stanhop, Esq. Tho. Hutchinson, kt.
31 Hen. 6	stm	Ger. Clifton, kt. John Byron, kt.
33 Hen. 6	vest	Tho. Hutchinson, Esq. Rob. Sutton, Esq.
38 Hen. 6	est	Tho. Hutchinson, kt. Rob. Sutton, Esq.
38 Hen. 6		In the room of these last in this long Parliament. In the room of Francis Pierpoint.
39 Hen. 6		came John Hutchinson, Esq. and Ger. Pigot, Esq. came William Stanhope, Esq.
7 Edw. 6		which did sit during the intestine troubles and the succeeding Usurpation were:
12 Edw. 6		Charles called to meet at Oxford, January 22d, 1642-3, I find no members either for the of Nottingham.

The next were but two Members for Nottinghamshire, viz. John Odingsfells and Edward Cludd. but I find in Peckember for the County of Nottingham, which makes me conjecture that the just-mentioned Gentleman and The Parliament's Parliament sat Jan. 27, 1659; I have not been able to find who were Members for the Town or Cou

<i>Year.</i>	<i>of the Shire.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Burgeſſes for the Town.</i>
1660	William Pier Robert Sutton.	1754	The Rt. Hon. George Lord Viſcount Howe.
1661	Sir John Clifſq.		Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart.
	Sir Scroop H		The Lord Howe dying in America, in July
1678	Sir Scroop Hutton dying November		1758, the Hon. Colonel William Howe
1679	The ſame. on. Thomas Willough-		was elected the 1ſt of December following.
1680-1	The ſame. 13th of December fol-	1761	The Hon. Colonel William Howe.
1685	Sir William		John Plumptre, Eſq.
1689-90	John lord H, ſq.	1768	The Hon. Colonel William Howe.
	John White, Willoughby.		John Plumptre, Eſq.
1690	Sir Scroop Holn.	1774	Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.
	John White, Willoughby.		The Hon. General Howe.
1695	Sir Scroop has Willoughby ſucceed-		But Sir Charles Sedley dying Auguſt 25,
	f Lord Middleton, De-		1778.
1698	Sir Thomas following Lord Edward		Abel Smith, jun. Eſq. was elected the 9th
	ſted January 11, 1775.		of October following, who alſo dying the
1700	The ſame. Lincoln dying in France,		26th of January 1779, his Brother Robert
1701	Sir Tho. W, the Hon. Charles Me-		Smith, Eſq. was choſen the 9th of Feb.
1702	Sir Fran. M, 9th of December follow-		following.
	John Thorn	1780	Robert Smith, Eſq.
1705	Sir Tho. Whck.		Daniel Parker Coke, Eſq.
	Medows.	1784	The ſame.
1708	Sir Fran. W	1790	The ſame.
1710	The right h		
	William Le		
1713	The hon. Fr		
	William Le		
1714-15	The hon. Fr		
	William Le		
1722	The right J		
	Sir Robert S		
1727	The right h		
	William Le		
1734	Tho. Bennet		
	The honour		
1741	William Le		
1747	The right h		
	John Thorn		

triquity, we shall now particularize its present state under various heads:—beginning with the civil government, and in several instances make considerable quotations from Deering's book, applicable to our own.

It has been noticed early in these pages, that the Peverel Court, which was of ancient institution, and of great jurisdiction, was held in Nottingham, in a chapel dedicated to St. James, and that this town was within its jurisdiction till the 9th of Edward II.—The other places of the county, over which it had jurisdiction, are as follow:—

*Nomina Villarum infra Henorem PEVEREL in Comit. Nott.*

“ Adholton p. fe et cum Cothinstock.	Colwick East.
Aldefworth alias Arfworth.	Cropshall alias Cropwell-Butler.
Annesley.	Clipsow.
Aspley. Arnold.	Cleadon alias Cleidon.
Adinburgh.	Carleton juxta Nottingham.
Affert de Heywood in Forest. de Sherwood.	Codgrave.
Albocton.	Caunton.
Aram alias Averham alias Arum.	Chilwel.
Barton a Manor.	Cromwell.
Bridgford a Manor.	Curline.
Bassingfield.	Carleton North.
Basford.	Carlton Chelmerton.
Brinsley.	Estwicke.
Beeston.	Eastwood alias Esthwicke.
Bramcote.	Eperstone alias Eperstowe.
Bilborow.	Efford.
Broxtow hundred.	Edoulton.
Bulwell.	Ernesbya.
Barnefton alias Bareftoll.	Estwaite.
Blidworth.	Estnotherwicke.
Brocton.	Edingfield cum Halam.
Bunney.	Forest of Sherwood.
Bradmore.	Flinton alias Flintham.
Bingham.	Farnesfield.
Beavall.	Fiskerdow.
Burton-Jace.	Fledborough.
Barnby.	Gunston alias Gunnalston.
Bagthorp.	Greasley.
Bleasby cum Membris.	Gamston alias Gonelston.
Clifton.	Grefvile alias Grefwell.
Conard alias Conorde.	Glapton.
Codlingstoake.	Gedling.
Coffal alias Coteshall.	Gestock.
Collton-Baffer.	Gotham.
Colwick West.	Gresthorp cum Normanton.

Hucknall.

Hucknall.  
 Hucknall Torkard.  
 Hempshall.  
 Hawkesworth.  
 Hickling Manor.  
 Hockley alias Hochelia.  
 Hanne alias Hulme.  
 Hubenia alias Havershaw,  
 Hovringham Manor.  
 Hallowton cum Blidworth,  
 Kingston juxta Ratcliffe.  
 Kirlington Kirthington cum Normanton.  
 Kimberley.—Keyworth.  
 Kellam-Manor.—Kirkbywoodhouse.  
 Kirkby in Ashfield.  
 Lenton.—Langor.—Lindby.  
 Leake parva, } Manors,  
 Leake magna, }  
 Lambley.—Lowdham.  
 Moore Green.  
 Morton Muskhams Bathley cum Holme.  
 Menenton.—Markham South.—Mark. N.  
 Markham North and South cum Carleton.  
 Maplebeck cum Kneefal alias Kerfal.  
 Normanton and Kingston.—Newbould.  
 Norwell and Blidworth,  
 Nuthall alias Northall.  
 Ollaverton alias Ollerton.—Oxton.

Offington cum Carleton.  
 Papplewick.—Plumptree.  
 Radford Manor.—Ruddington.  
 Remson alias Rempston.  
 Radcliffe sup. Trent.  
 Sibthorpe.—Staunton.—Stapleford.  
 Strelley.—Sutton sup. Trent.  
 Sutton Bonington.—Selston alias Skelston.  
 Schreveton.—Sherwood Forest.  
 Stoke Bardolph.—Sutton Passes.  
 Sutton Bassett.—Somerville.—Saxendale.  
 Stoke juxta Newarke.—Slegby.  
 Shupton.—Suttomeering.—Sierston.  
 Southwell. in membris.—Stanford.  
 Stathorp.—Snenton.  
 Thrimpston alias Thrumpston.—Toton.  
 Tithby.—Thorp.—Thorp juxta Remson.  
 Thorowton.—Trowell.  
 Towton alias Taunton.  
 Tokesworth alias Tuxford.  
 Thurgarton a Leigh Hundred.  
 Thimerton.—Teidshall.  
 Upton and Morton.  
 Wilford.—Willoughby.—Wiverton.  
 Wyfall.—Westhorp.—Wollaton.  
 Watnoll alias Watners.—Woodborough.  
 Widmerpool.—Wannesley.—Weston.  
 Winkborne cum Hock."

Respecting the civil government of the town, under a body corporate, Thoroton has given the following:—

"The Town is now governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and a Common Council of—persons, whereof six are by a late order to be such as have not borne the Office of Sheriff or Chamberlain. The Mayor hath a Clerk called the Mayors Clerk, and commonly the Town Clerk. The Sheriffs have an Officer called the Steward. The Mayor hath a particular Court of Pleas of Land, hath two Serjeants at Mace. The Mayor and Sheriffs have also there an ordinary Court of Pleas besides, which they keep on Wednesday every fortnight. The Sheriffs have each of them two Serjeants at Mace, and a more inferior Officer called a Bill-bearer. There is an Officer of the Town called a Scavenger, that looks to the pavement and streets of the Town, and attends upon the Mayors wife. There is a Cook attends the Mayor at the Provision of the Town, and two Pinders of the Town, the one of the Fields, the other of the Meadows; he that is of the Fields, is also Woodward for the Town, and attends and answers at the Forest Courts. The Town is within the Metes and

and Bounds of the Forest, but not within View and Regard: The Town hath long made that claim of discharge, and it hath been allowed them in Eyre.

There are very fair possessions belonging to the Corporation, some in general, and some for particular uses, as for the maintenances of their Free-School, and their costly *Trent* Bridges, called *Heathbet Bridges*.

It was a rich and flourishing place when the Staple was up at *Calais*, since it hath been destitute of any gainful or beneficial trade.

Yet since the late war, wherein this Town happened to be of the conquering side, there are many houses new builded, and the greatest part of the good Barley which grows in the Vale of *Belvoyr*, and the adjacent parts, is there converted into Malt, yielding thereby, as I suppose, more profit to the place than ever Wooll did heretofore, or the Manufacture of coloured cloath, which it was famous for long before *Calais* became subject to this Crown."

The body corporate of Nottingham now, 1795, consist of a Mayor, from the Aldermen, Mr. *Caunt*; Recorder, *Duke of Portland*; Mr. *Hutbwait*, Mr. *Howitt*, Mr. *Green*, Mr. *Oldknow*, Mr. *Lowe*, and Mr. *Hornbuckle*, Aldermen, seven including the Mayor; 18 Senior Council, chosen from the Burgesses at large, who have served the Office of Sheriff; and six Junior Council chosen by the Burgesses at large. The Chamberlains and Sheriffs are chosen annually; the Coroners sometimes hold their office for several years.

The Mayor of Nottingham is nominated the 14th of August, out of the body of Aldermen, and takes place the 29th of the succeeding month, on which day the Sheriffs and Chamberlains are chosen. Of course, some good eating and drinking follow: the dinner is a cold collation, with plenty of good wine, &c. Deering speaking of this entertainment, in his time, says, "that the Mayor and Sheriffs welcomed their guest with *bread and cheese*, fruit in season, and *pipes and tobacco*." I apprehend that there are very few corporation feasts now, where *bread and cheese* are taken as the principal fare.

Deering has this paragraph respecting the ceremony on the 29th of September:—

"Divine-Service ended, at St. Mary's Church, the whole Body goes into the Vestry, where the old Mayor seats himself in an Elbow-Chair, at a Table covered with black Cloth, the Mace being laid in the middle of it, covered with Rosemary and Sprigs of Bay, (which they term burying the Mace) then the Mayor presents the Person before nominated to the Body, and after it has gone through the Votes of all the Cloathing, the late Mayor takes up the Mace, kisses it, and delivers it into the Hand of the New Mayor, with a suitable Compliment, who proposes two Persons for Sheriffs, and two for the Office of Chamberlains, these also having gone through the Votes, the Mayor and the rest go into the Chancel, where the senior Coroner administers the Oath to the New Mayor. in the presence of the Old one, next the Town-Clerk gives to the Sheriffs and Chamberlains, the Oath of their Office. The Ceremony being thus ended, they march in order as before, to the New Hall, attended by such Gentlemen and Tradesmen, as have been invited by the New Mayor and Sheriffs: In their way at the Week day-Cross, over against the ancient Guild-Hall, the Town-Clerk proclaims the Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the next ensuing Market-Day, they are again proclaimed, in the Face of the whole Market, at the Malt-Cross."

The

The substance of the charter of Henry the sixth, by which the corporation at this day regulate their affairs, or act under, is given thus by Deering :—

“ He incorporates the said Town by a new name: To wit, Mayor and Burgesſes of the Town of Nottingham, on the date, to wit, 28th of June 1449.

The Town from the 15th of September 1449, viz. the 28th of Henry VI. to be separated for ever from the body of the County of Nottingham, except the Castle and the King's Hall, wherein is the County Gaol: And to be for ever called the County of the Town of Nottingham.

And instead of two Bailiffs, to chuse two Sheriffs, who shall continue from the 15th of September till Michaelmas-Day next, and till two new Sheriffs shall be chosen for the then next year.

The Mayor and Burgesſes on Michaelmas-Day yearly, shall chuse two Sheriffs, as they were wont to do Bailiffs, who shall take their Oath of Office before the Mayor, who shall the Sheriffs names return, under their Seal, within twelve days after the Election.

The Mayor shall be the King's Escheator, in the said Town, and no other.

And that the Mayor and Sheriffs, and their Successors, shall have for ever in the said Town, the power, jurisdiction and authority, that other Escheators and Sheriffs have, elsewhere, in the kingdom of England.

And that all Writ, &c. which before had been wont to be executed by the Sheriffs of Nottingham, or Bailiffs of the Town, within the same, shall after the said 15th day of the month of September aforesaid, be directed to the Sheriffs of the said Town.

The Sheriffs to hold their County Court for the said Town, on Monday, from month to month.

That the said Burgesſes and their Successors, shall for ever, have a Court there at pleasure, of all contracts, covenants, trespasses against the King's Peace, or otherwise, and of all other things, causes, or matters arising within the said Town and Precincts, from day to day, in the Guild-Hall of the said Town, to be holden before the Mayor, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs.

And that the Mayor for the time being, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs, shall after the said 15th day of September, 1449, the 28th of Henry VI. have power and authority, to hear and determine in that Court, all manner of pleas, &c. as well in the King's presence as in the King's absence.

The Sheriffs to have the profits of the Court.

The Mayor and Sheriffs, yearly to account before the Treasurer of the Exchequer, by their Attorney.

Every Escheator, immediately after his Election, to take the Oath of his Office before the Coroners.

Within twelve days after the choice of the Mayor, the name of the Escheator is to be certified into the Exchequer, under the Mayor's seal.

The Burgesſes to have the chattels of all convicted of Felony, Murder, &c. all Amerciaments, Post-Fines, Issues of Pledges, and Bail, though they hold of the King, and in all other Courts whatsoever, and before all Justices and Ministers of the King, as well in his presence, as in the King's absence.

The

The Burgeſſes may from time to time, chuſe out of themſelves, ſeven Aldermen, one of which may be always choſen to the Mayoralty, and be Mayor of the Town, and to continue Alderman for life, unleſs at their own ſpecial request, or for ſome notable cauſe, they be removed by the Mayor and Burgeſſes.

The Mayor and Burgeſſes may have full power, on the death, departure, or removal of an Alderman, to chuſe from themſelves another Burgeſs to be an Alderman. So from time to time for ever.

The Aldermen for the time being to be Juſtices of the Peace, within the Liberties of the Town, and ſeven, ſix, five, four, and three, of which, the Mayor to be one preſent, have power to puniſh all Felonies, Murders, &c. as fully as other Juſtices of the Peace have, or hereafter ſhall have.

The Burgeſſes to have all fines, &c. ſet by the Mayor and Aldermen or any of them.

The Burgeſſes to levy theſe fines by their own ſervants, towards defraying the charges incumbent on the Town.

The Burgeſſes to have the forfeiture of all victuals.

The King's Steward, or Marshal of his Houſhold, not to exerciſe their Office within the ſaid Town.

The Aldermen to have licence to wear gowns, with collars and half ſleeves, of one form and livery, with furs, facings, and robings, when they aſſemble in manner and form, as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are uſed to do. Any ſtatute againſt wearing of cloaths notwithstanding.

The Eſcheator and Sheriffs to accompt by their Attorney before the Treafurer and Barons of the King's Exchequer, and of all ſuch things, (not in the Charter afore excepted;) which were before accounted for by the Eſcheator and Sheriffs of the County of Nottingham.

The Burgeſſes not to be barred any former rights or privileges, by their acceptance of theſe preſents.

The King will's, that the Burgeſſes ſhall have and uſe all the jurisdictions and franchises, &c. herein expreſſed, or in any former grant, wholly, and without any moleſtation, &c. Notwithstanding there is not expreſs mention there, of the value of the Chattels, Amerciaments, Iſſues, Fines, or other the Premiſſes.

The Charter of Confirmation granted by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens above-mentioned, incluſive of that of King James I. neither alter nor add any thing new."

*Copy of a Grant by QUEEN ANNE of two new Fairs.*

"Anna Dei gratia magnæ Britannia, Franciæ et Hiberniæ regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes literæ noſtræ pervenerint ſalutem. Cum per quandam in-  
 quſitionem indentat. capt. apud Guihald. villæ de Nottingham in comitatu noſtro  
 villæ Nottingham quinto die Maji anno regni undecimo virtute cujuſdam brevis noſtri  
 de ad quod dampnum e cancellaria noſtra nuper emanat. vice-comit comitatus villæ  
 Nottingham predict. direct. et inquſitionem predict. annexat. p. ſacramentum proborum  
 et legalium hominum comitatus prædict. compertum ſit, quod non eſſet ad aliquod  
 dampnum



dampnum vel prejudicium nostri aut aliorum vel ad aliquod nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sive nundinarum si nos concederemus majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham predict. et successoribus suis quod ipsis haberent et tenerent annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de Nottingham predict. unam feriam sive nundinos incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum pascha et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxim. sequent. et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxime præcedentem primum diem martis immediate post festum epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis sive nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum ac omnium et omnimod. bonorum mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quorumcunque communiter in feriis sive nundinis empt. et vendit. et tolnet et profic. inde provenien. et emergen. sibi et successoribus suis percipien. prout per dict. breve et inquisition. in filariis cancellariæ nostræ predict. de recordo remanen. plenius liquet et apparet. Sciatis modo quod nos de gratia nostra special. ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus præfato majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham prædict. et successoribus suis quod ipsi habeant et teneant annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de Nottingham prædict. unam feriam sive nundin. incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante festum paschæ et tunc ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequentibus et aliam feriam sive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxim. præcedent primum diem martis immediate post festum Epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime sequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis sive nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum omnium et omnimod. bonorum, mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quarumcunq. communiter in feriis sive nundinis empt. et vendit. una cum curia pedis pulverisati tempore feriarum prædictarum, ac cum omnibus tolnet et aliis proficis prædict. feriis sive nundinis pertinent sive spectant. habend. tenend. et gaudend. prædict. ferias sive nundinis et curiam pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissas superius p. presentes concessas seu mentionatas fore concessas eisdom majori et burgensibus villæ de Nottingham predict. et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad solum proprium opus et usum præfati majoris et burgensium villæ de Nott. predict. et successorum suorum. Et hoc absque computo vel aliquo alio nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris proinde reddend. solvend. vel faciend.— Quare volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris firmiter injungendo præcepimus et mandamus quod præfatus major et burgeses villæ de Nott. prædict. et successores sui vigore presentium bene libere licite et quiete habeant teneant et custodiant et habere tenere et custodire valeant et possint imperpetuum predictas ferias sive nundinas uno cum curia pedis pulverisati et cæteras premissis predictis secundum tenorem et veram intencionem harum literarum nostrarum patentium absque molestatione p. turbatione gravamina sive contradictione nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum vel aliquorum vice-comit. Esceatorum, ballivorum, officiariorum sive ministrorum nostrorum hæredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque et hoc aq̄sque aliquo alio warranto brevi vel process. imposterum in ea parte procurand. vel obtinend. denique volumus ac p. presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfato majori et burgensibus villæ de Nott. prædict. et successoribus suis quod hæc literæ nostræ patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem sint et erunt bonæ firma, valida, sufficientia, et effectualia

effectualia in lege eisdem majori et burgensibus villæ de Nott. prædict. et successoribus suis secundum veram intentionem earundem.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste meipsa apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Augusti anno regni nostro undecimo.

per breve de privato sigillo

COCKS."

Nottingham is divided into seven wards viz. *Castle-ward*, *Market-ward*, *Chapel-ward*, *North-ward*, *Bridge-ward*, *Middle-ward*, and *Mont-all-ward*, over which the Aldermen and Mayor respectively presides.

Among the ancient customs of the corporation are these :—

On Whitsun-Monday the Mayor of Nottingham and his brethren the Aldermen &c. used to ride in their best liveries to Southwell, and so in procession to the church. (a)

Here was an ancient watch kept so late as the reign of Charles the first, to which every inhabitant of note, sent a man on Midsummer-day, many of them accoutred in armour and wielding misive weapons. At the setting of the sun the mayor's serjeant administered a suitable oath to them. After parading the streets, adorned with neat garlands of flowers, they separated into companies and were stationed till the rising of the sun, and then were dismissed. This was a kind of annual muster-day, or time to shew the arms and armour belonging to the town, in order.

It was a custom, instituted long since for the mayor and aldermen of the town, &c. and their wives to visit St. Ann's Well, (noticed p. 170,) on Monday in Easter-week, having the town waits playing before them.

The butchers, formerly, prior to their killing a bull in Nottingham, were compelled to bait him in the market place, for which purpose, Deering says, "there used to be a ring fixed in the ground, and Mrs. Mayoress was to find a rope, for which she has the consideration of one shilling of every one who takes up his freedom."

The counties of Nottingham and Derby, the 10th of Elizabeth, had but one sheriff, the assize was sometimes held at Nottingham, and sometimes at Derby. The gaol for both counties was at Nottingham till the 23d of Henry eight.

### TRENT RIVER.

This bountiful and lovely stream, passeth within half a mile of the town of Nottingham. Its name, according to Camden, is from the Saxon word *Treanta*, which time had reduced to *Trenta* the name it bears in old records. It is one of the four greatest rivers in England. It partly divides the kingdom in two parts, north and south. Others have said it received its name from Trentham Abby. Some, from the French word *trenta*, on account of its producing thirty sorts of fish, which it is reputed to do.

"The bounteous Trent, that in herself enscams  
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams."

Various

a Thus custom made Deering judge, "that Southwell was considered, formerly, the mother-church of Nottingham." Some have thought St. Nicholas's, the mother-church.

Various as may be opinions about its origin, we may safely advance that the river is coeval with the flood, and that its sources small and great are many. (a)

To enumerate its beneficent and extending influence, we might swell the work far beyond its intended limits. It may be sufficient to observe that this fine river is navigable upwards of 100 miles, has a communication with the sea, and, in consequence, serves to convey the productions of the country from its bosom for general benefit; and likewise to bring hither such things, for common use, which are necessary for the welfare of its inhabitants. Some of the small productions of the ocean are, at times, found within it. Besides the ordinary fish, common to inferior rivers, salmon and sometimes sturgeon are caught in the trent. Deering, who often speaks of his anonymous native of Nottingham, who wrote about the year 1640, and of which he has made considerable use, has introduced this passage from his M. S:—

“ This river, from the head thereof some four miles about Stoke, in Staffordshire, to the midway between Gainsborough and Newark, runs upon gravel, pebbles and boulders, with which it seems, especially with boulders, to be naturally paved. There are in the channel of the river divers hursts or shelves, which in summer time lye dry, from whence the bordering inhabitants gather great store of these boulders, as they have occasion, and with which the whole town of Nottingham is paved.”

#### TRENT BRIDGE.

In Nottingham called *Trent Bridges*, which spans the Trent leading into Nottingham, was called, in ancient times, *Heatbbebe-brigge*, as has been noticed in the former part of these pages. This bridge is an irregular link of arches, originally formed of rough stone, but now it is disfigured with brick and the ordinary materials; from being repaired at a variety of periods it is scarcely left with one trait of uniformity. The bridge indeed is now grown into disrepute, partly owing to its narrowness and its consequent insufficiency, as a passage, to convey the vast increase of passengers, and extended commerce to and from Nottingham, with ease and convenience. It has become, also, dangerous, from the same cause to carriages and passengers that meet thereon. The time, it is conjectured, is not far distant, when gentlemen may turn their thoughts from war to local improvements; when peace shall return smiling with a restoration of happiness; then we may reasonably expect a passage over the venerable trent, here, an useful ornament to this flourishing, opulent, and improving town.

#### RIVER LEEN.

This useful little stream rises above Newstead, in the forest of Shirewood. In its passage to Lenton, from whence it takes its name, it waters several villages. Its natural course was

a “ This river rises in the Morelands near Biddulph, out of Newpool and two springs near Molecop. At this place it is an inconsiderable stream, becomes navigable at Burton-upon-Trent, and after flowing through this county (which it almost equally divides) that of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, it loses its name in the Humber, the great receptacle of the northern rivers.”  
—The name is Saxon, TRENTA, TREONTA, and formed from the word DRIE (three) on account of its rising from three heads.”

“ Rivers arise, whether thou be the son  
Of utmost TWEED or OOZE or gulphy DUN,

Or TRENT, which like some earth-born giant, spreads  
His thirty arms along, the indented meads.” MILTON.

was formerly hence to the trent near Wilford; but was turned soon after the conquest to pass on by the foot of the rock, on which Nottingham stands, so on to the trent beyond the town.

### LEEN BRIDGE.

In some instances has been noticed in the preceding pages. Thoroton, page 174, has shewn us by whom it has been repaired, &c. This passage, over the Leen, into Nottingham, was made a few years since very commodious, and was an ornament to the entrance into the Town; but the late great flood, in March 1795, which will be memorable for its devastation on this side of Nottingham, has partly destroyed it.

Under this head I will just notice this great calamity so far as relates to the approach to Nottingham.

In consequence of making a cut from the Erewash Canal, near Nottingham, to communicate with the Trent, near Trent bridge, the old road from the bridge to Nottingham was in a great measure cut away for that purpose. The high new road was therefore made in a strait line, it was imagined, at a vast expence, rampired and made lofty, above the level of floods, as from Trent bridge to Leen bridge, on the left of the old road, which was more in a ziz-zag form, than the new road. The new project consolidated, if I may be allowed the expression, a number of little bridges, which you before passed over, into one grand, light, span of arches over the swampy, or deepest watery currents, which you had to pass, in entering the town of Nottingham, from the London road. All this excellent improvement, in less than a year after its completion, was by the mighty torrent of waters, which broke forth after the thaw in 1795, destroyed, the whole bridges and roads, which builders deemed of sufficient strength to contend with floods of any magnitude, gave way; this mighty inundation swept all before it. In many places the lofty road was levelled with the meadows below, and the foundations of the bridges were shaken so mightily, that their arches fell, and became an heap of ruin; portions of which appear like a broken rock, lying in all directions, shivered by a tremendous dash of the watery element. The damage is estimated at about 2000l.

### EREWASH CANAL.

Takes its course by Nottingham, at a little distance from the river Leen. This scheme, which was projected in times highly favourable to works of this sort, promises fair to be extremely useful to this place. Future times, however, must determine on this point. The line of the canal passes through that part of the county which abounds in coal and iron-stone, to the Town of Nottingham, where a branch is made to the Trent, as has been observed under the last head, near Leen River, by the side of the high road to Trent Bridge.

This work, like many others of this kind, projected in more favourable times, is in an unfinished state; (a) it perhaps waits its completion from a return of peace and its concomitant blessings, plenteousness.

R

MEADOWS

\* April 1795.

## MEADOWS.

The fine extensive meadows which lie on each side the road from London, are delightful, in the summer season, and as fruitful as beneficent to the health and pleasure of the inhabitants of Nottingham. On the right and on the left, these meadows are watered by the Trent, on which are almost always in sight vessels of burden carrying merchandize to various parts of this, and other counties of the kingdom. The seat of Mr. Musters on the right as you approach Nottingham, and apparently at the extremity of the meadow on this side, and the romantic village of Sneinton, are pleasing objects. On the left the meadows are as richly adorned with objects at the extremity. The beautiful little church of Wilford, and Sir Jervas Clifton's towery embowered dwelling, over the Trent, are delightful scenes which present themselves in your meadow walks near Nottingham. In an opposite direction Wollaton-Hall and Nottingham are a fine contrast.

## WALKS.

Before we proceed to a description of the Town, it may be necessary to notice some of the most principal Walks frequented by the inhabitants. For exercise and air, in its vicinity, as an inland town, none exceeds it. The meadows, the park, the Trent side, on the banks of the Leen, about Colwick, at Clifton, the Race-ground and other places which might be enumerated, are all highly useful and, in general, extremely pleasant. In the park, (a) lately, have been built, very spacious and handsome barracks for horse soldiers.

The burgesses' grounds are also frequented in the summer season, and are beneficial to about 300 burgesses of this place; some portions of them bring in, to each possessor, 31. per ann. which they not only enjoy during life, but the benefit descends to their widows.

## WATER.

The Wells, like the Cellars of this place are deep, in general, 36 yards, one well is 43 the whole is through the rock, not at all subject to damps. But a great part of the Water which is used in Nottingham, is supplied by water-works, which supply all the town but Parliament-street and the New-buildings. There is a Company of Proprietors to the water-works who have brought this scheme to a profitable issue.

## BUILDINGS and MANUFACTORY,

Before we notice any particular building, in this place, it may be observed, in general that Nottingham exceeds all the neighbouring county towns, with which it is connected, in the manufactory, both in the stile and magnitude of its buildings. Leicester and Derby are places of great commerce; but equally inferior to Nottingham both in one and the others,

other. The Houses of Leicester in general, are not so lofty as those of Derby, owing chiefly to the great space of ground it stands on, or rather not being so confined for room in building. The ground on which Leicester stands, is equal, I apprehend, to that on which Nottingham stands, which contains, at least half as many more inhabitants.

The Hosiery business is the chief employment of the Towns of Leicester and Nottingham; Derby, in a comparative point of view, employs but few hands, in this business; but it has other commercial advantages equally profitable, and beneficent to the labourer.

The Nottingham branch, which is in general the finest, and consequently of the most valuable goods, has rapidly increased of late years. An enterprising spirit pervades every branch of the stocking manufactory, and industry is a marking feature in the place. In 1641, Deering informs us that there were only two framework-knitters in this place; in his time fifty; now fifty times fifty may be computed, there and in its neighbourhood. The invention of the Stocking-Frame, which has been so bountiful and productive here, is noticed page 47 of this volume.

It appears that formerly Lenton Martinmas fair, was of eminence, that it nearly served all the shop keepers of Nottingham with every necessary of life, sold in shops; now London, as it does other places, serves this town chiefly with such articles.

The Woollen Manufactory was carried on here soon after the conquest. King John to foster it gave a Royal Charter dated March 19, 1199, wherein all persons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth but in the borough. This branch of business was the immediate rise to opulence of several great families in this place, merchants of Calais, among which may be enumerated the *Willoughbys*, *Binghams*, *Tannessleys*, *Plumptrees* and *Tburlands*.

The Normans introducing malt liquor into this kingdom, the Town of Nottingham soon became eminent in the Malting line. In this branch it had scarcely a competitor in the Midland Counties, for a succession of years. Now its malt liquor is famed far and near, but the malting business for other markets is inconsiderable. Newark now does much in that line of business.

The Tanning business was carried on here formerly, also, with great advantage to the place; but now in a comparative point of view, that business is of little importance.

This Town has been a place of considerable note in the iron branch, on account of the great plenty of coal and iron ore in its neighbourhood, now that business is of no considerable consequence.

#### CHAPEL-BAR.

The sketch of Chapel-bar, page 142 is taken from an ordinary engraving in Deering's book, drawn by T. Sandby. By the representation, there was nothing in the building to attract notice: It was neither dignified by design nor bold in features of antiquity: The celebrity of the name of Sandby, has had more attraction, in giving this sketch, than any thing itself could set forth.

Although the Gate be removed the site retains its name at this day. On this subject I will use Deering's words who lived while it was standing:—

“Chappel Bar

"Chappel-Bar was the only ancient gate which had escaped the injuries of time, and was preserved entire 'till the year 1743, when it was pulled down; under it on each side was an arched Room of a Pentagonal Figure, of which that which had a door opening under the middle of the gate was a Guard-Room, the other, the door which faced the East, was a chappel for the conveniency of the guard, this had given the Gate the name of Chappel-Bar; it was long since turned into a Brewhouse, late in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Hawksley, once an Alderman, and for some time Mayor of Nottingham, to whose own house it was contiguous. In so much that where several Altars stood, Mash-Tubs and other utensils fill up the room, which has given occasion to the following lines:

Here Priests of old turned Wafers into God,  
And gave poor Laymen Bread, for Flesh and Blood,  
But now a Liquid Myst'ry's here set up,  
Where Priests and Laymen both, Partake the Cup.

On the top of this gate at the east end, exactly in the middle, did grow one of the greater sort of Maples, vulgarly called a Sycamore Tree, part of the branches of which covered an arbour where six people might conveniently regale themselves. The north half of this top was very neatly disposed into beds of various figures and turned into a pleasant garden, where besides many different kinds of flowers, a beautiful variety of Tulips has formerly, from high, challenged all the gardens in Nottingham. Had the other half which was in different hands and did lie uncultivated, been managed in like manner, both would have made a garden of a considerable extent, and given a pretty lively idea of the Babylonian hanging Gardens."

### HOLLOW STONE,

Deering says, "A narrow passage cut out of the rock, the south entrance into the town, was secured by a strong Port-cullice, of which not long ago there were plain marks to be seen; within this gate on the left and going up to the town, just turning the elbow of the Hollow Stone, there was a cavity cut into the rock, able to hold about twenty men with a fire place in it and benches fixed, besides a stair-case cut out of the same rock; this had been a Guard-house, and the stair-case leading to the top of the rock, was for sentinels to spy the Enemy at a distance; this was no doubt of good service to the Parliament party during the Civil War, if it was contrived by them. A little farther up the Hollow stone, against and upon the rock there stood an house the property of his Grace the Duke of Kingston, who upon application made to him, gave leave to the corporation to pull it down, being generously willing to forward their design of making the Hollow-stone a more gradual descent and enlarging the south entrance into the Town, so that two or more carriages may conveniently pass each other, to which purpose men were set to work on Tuesday the 17th of December 1740, and this useful and pleasant way into the Town was completed in a few weeks. On the top of the rocks, on the left side of the passage into Nottingham Town, the workmen met with a portion of the Town-wall, the stones of which were so well cemented, that the mortar exceeded them in hardness."

BRIDLE

## BRIDLESMITH-GATE,

Over-against Bridlesmith-gate, Deering says, "Stood an ancient Postern, 'till within these ten years, on the east side of which, where now the Bull's-head is, was a Gate-house, where a guard was kept, as is to this day plainly to be seen; on the west side stood an house formerly called Vout-Hall, the Mansion-House of the family of the Plumptres. Vout-Hall had its name from very large Vaults which were under it, where in the time of the Staple of Calais, great quantities of Wool used to be lodged. In one of these Vaults, in the reign of King Charles the II. the Desenters privately met for the exercise of their Religion, as they did after the Act of Toleration publicly, in a House at the upper end of Pilchergate, which is since pulled down and a new one built in its room, the Property and present Mansion-House of John Sherwin, Esq. This place, on account of Whitlock's and Reinold's (displaced Minister of St. Mary's) officiating in it, obtained the by-name of Little St. Mary's."

## THURLAND-HALL,

Or Clare-Hall, stands opposite to the Black-a-moor's-head stables; it is an ancient building of stone, erected by Francis Pierepoint, third son of Robert Earl of Kingston, who died in 1657. The rooms are spacious but gloomy, the walls are castle-like thick.—Here, on particular public occasions, the noble and gentlemen of the county dine in the great room.

## Mrs. NEWDEGATE's HOUSE.

In Castle-gate, Deering mentions as being the abode of Marshall Tallard, taken by the Duke of Marlborough.

Marshal Tallard who was sometime a prisoner at Nottingham, was taken by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim; during his Captivity here he made very fine gardens. There were also taken at the same time, and sent Prisoners to Nottingham, the Marquis de Montperroux, General of Horse, Compt.de Blanzac, Lieutenant General, Marquis de Hautefeuille, General of Dragoons, Marquis de Velfeme, Marquis de Seppeville, Marquis de Silly, Chevalier de Crovisy, Marquis de Valliere, Major Generals, Monf. de St. Second, Brigadier, Marquis de Vassef, Colonel of Dragoons, and Compt de Horne.

## MARKET-PLACE.

This is one of the most spacious in England. It is environed for the most part by lofty and ornamental buildings. At the upper end stands an ordinary cross, called *Malt-cross*, supported by six plain columns. On the lower end is the 'CHANGE deservedly reckoned the first object here. It is a brick building ornamented with stone, 123 feet in length, supported by a range of stone columns, which form a spacious parade under the building. On its top, in the centre, is placed a figure of justice. On the front

\* R

are



are three niches said to have been originally intended to hold the statues of George the First, and the then Prince and Princess of Wales. The building cost 2400l. Behind this building are the butcher's shambles. Nottingham Market, which is held on Saturdays, is well supplied with every necessary of life.

Under this head it is proper to observe that there are three columns erected, in different parts of the town, which are denominated crosses. The week-day cross stands in an opening at the Town-Gaol, and is well supplied with provisions, and consequently well attended. Another which stands at one of the openings into the Market-Place, from Bridlesmith-gate seems of no great use as a Market-Cross. The other is a newly erected column where formerly stood an old one; called Monday-Cross. This stands near St. Peter's Church, near which is a Sheep Market. On a brass plate "This column erected in the mayoralty of John Carruthers, 1787." It is topped with a handsome vase.

Such is the state of the market-place, &c. at the present day, what follows under this head was the state of things here in Deering's time.

"The west entrance into Nottingham offers to the Travellers view a Market-Place in spaciousness superior to most; inferior to very few (if any) in the kingdom, graced with many beautiful buildings. (a) This place has since the year 1711, received great additions; here the grand Saturday Market and all the fairs are kept. It was formerly divided lengthways in two by a wall breast-high, which had openings at proper distances to pass from one side to the other. On the north side, i. e. by the Long-Row, was kept the great Market of Corn and Malt, Oatmeal and Salt, and many stalls and booths tented for Milliners, Pedlars, Sale-shops, Hardware-men, &c. with Bakers, Turners, Brasiers, Tinmen, Chandlers, Collar-makers, Gardeners, &c. On the south side between the wall and a large hanging bank was the Horse-Market, not paved, called the Sands; on the east end of the just mentioned bank all sorts of sawn timber, as boards, planks, quarters, pannels, and all kinds of stuff for Carpenters, Joiners, and Coopers, was sold, which has given an handsome row of Houses built along this bank, the name of *Timber-Hill*. On the remaining part of this bank, were every Saturday placed sheep-folds for the use of the Country People, who bring sheep to sell. West of the Horse-Market under *Fryar-Row* and *Angel-Row* was kept the Beast-Market, this extended as far as the Market wall reached i. e. to the end of *Bearward-lane* and at the skirt of this between *Frier-Row* and the Sheepfolds, was the Swine-Market. At the east end of the Market Place between the Long-Row and Cuck-stool-Row are two large shambles called the old and new Shambles. In the old are 34 several Butcher's Stalls, over them is a room of a considerable length and breadth floored over with a strong plaister floor, at the west end of which was an open, breast high, whence the whole Market might be viewed, here formerly the Fairs, &c. used to be proclaimed. In the south west corner of them was a square room wainscotted and seated about, where the Mayor, Sheriffs and other Officers used to meet in order to walk the Saturday Market, (a custom now left off) in this room also used to sit the Steward or his Deputy all-day long, on the Market-Day, to enter Auctions, take Bail, &c. all which he now does at his own house. In the remainder of this

(a) In the year 1747, the Spice-Chamber and Old Shambles, were pulled down, enlarged and rebuilt, in a very commodious Manner.

this large place on both sides were shops of divers tradesmen with a large passage between. At the west end of the south side of this room used to stand some Haberdashers of Hats, over against them on the north side stood Country Grocers and Mercers, as the people used to call them, coming from Mansfield, Loughborough, Mount-Sorrel, &c. whence this room was called the Spice-Chamber, a name it bears to this day, all the rest of the shops on both sides were occupied by Leatherfellers, and Glovers, these 'till the year 1747, took up almost the whole place. (a)

On the north and outside of these shambles used to stand Fishmongers and Fishermen.

The New-shambles which contain 26 stalls for butchers, adjoin to the old ones; on the south side over these is likewise a long room where in time past the Tanners after they had done buying raw hides used to stand the remainder of the day to sell leather. South of the New-Shambles are two rows of buildings with a paved passage between, called the *Shoemaker-Booths*, where on a Saturday the men of that trade keep market, but all the week beside they are shut up. South of these over against Peck-Lane, used to stand all the Rope-makers. On the west end of Shoemaker-Booths, did stand such as sold Northern Cloths, Hampshire and Burton-Kerseys, and near them was to be had store of Housewives Cloth both linen and woollen,

In this great Market-place used to be two Crosses, the first on the west end of the Long-Row near Sheep-Lane seated about ten steps high with a pillar in the middle, called the Malt-Cross, because near it the Malt used to be sold; here all Proclamations are read as also Declarations of War in the face of a full market. The second stood on the east end of the Market-place, opposite to the first, near the Shambles called the Butter-Cross, this had large seats about it of four heights and was covered with a large tiled roof supported by six pillars, here those sat who dealt in Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c. near it was the Fruit-Market plentifully provided with all kinds of Fruit in Season.

Such was the face of the Market-Place till within these forty years, since which time the Market-wall has been removed, as well as the Butter-Cross and the whole place well paved, the Malt-Cross has likewise been altered, is now but four steps high, has a raised tiled roof (the top of which is adorned and rendered useful by six Sun-dials and a Fane) rests upon six pillars; under this roof and about this Cross sit such as sell Earthen ware both coarse and fine. The Sheep-folds are removed to a place not far distant from this Market place, and where the Butter-Cross stood, or rather between that and the shambles, which looked before very bare, there is since erected a brick building 123 feet in length, the front of which is supported by ten stone pillars, in the middle of this front are three niches of stone, designed for placing of the statues of King George the 1st, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in them, but they remain still empty; above these is a dial with an hour hand, and on the top of all the building is placed the statue of Justice; between the pillars and some shops and the shambles is an open walk, in the middle of which a broad stair-case leads up into the long room where the Tanners were wont to sell their leather, this has now a boarded floor and two chimneys in it; here the Mayor and Sheriffs give their Michaelmas Entertainments, &c. On the left hand a few steps higher is the Court where the Assizes and Sessions were held for the Town, which formerly used to be done in the old Town-Hall, and whither, since the late reparation, (new fronting and otherwise

a. The Area of it is four Acres and 26 Perches.

otherwise beautifying of it) they are again removed. This building is called the New-Change; it cost the Corporation 2400l. Notwithstanding all these alterations the several dealers or market people keep to the same spots or as near to them as they can, where they used to vend their different commodities, except, that Timber is not now brought to Market, but sold on Wharfs and in Yards, neither do the Rope-makers at this time stand in the Market, and those who sell Fish have at present their stands before the New-Change, and the Gardeners who are mightily encreased since the year 1705, have a row of stalls beyond the Malt-Cross.

Besides the Malt-Cross, there are two others the Hen-Cross and the Weekday-Cross. The first stands east of Timber-Hill, and almost in the centre between four streets which here meet; it is a fair column standing on an hexangular basis four steps high, this is the Poultry Market as may be gathered from its name; hither on Saturdays the Country People bring, all sorts of Fowls both tame and wild, as Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Pigeons, &c. also Pigs. The Week day-Cross is likewise a column standing on an octangular basis larger than the former, with four steps placed almost in the midst of an open space between the High and Middle Pavement; here the Wednesday and Friday Market is kept, for Butter, Eggs, Pigeons, and wild Fowl, and all kind of Fruit in Season; besides on Fridays here are sold, Sea and River Fish. Near this Cross stand other Shambles placed north and south, where all the week except on Saturdays, the Butchers sell all kinds of Flesh-meat. Over and above all these Markets, a Monday Market was lately endeavoured to be established, on a piece of waste ground between the west end of St. Peter's Church-yard, Wheelergate and Houndgate, which attempt though it did not answer the end, because the Country People would not take to it, yet has proved an advantage to the town, for this place, which is in the heart of the town and was a mere sink before, and dangerous to pass especially in the night, is now made good and as well paved as any other part of Nottingham. The Cross, with a roof supported by four pillars is now walled in, and proves a very convenient receptacle for the Town's Fire Engines, and on Saturdays it is the Sheep Market, the Folds, which were formerly placed in the Great Market Place being now removed to this, they stand along the west and north sides of St. Peter's Church-yard and at the east end of Houndgate."

### STREETS,

In general, are upon a narrow scale, if we except that of Castle-gate and High-pavement. And it may be remarked that the new erections called Bunkers hill, and others in that part of the town, are not more convenient; indeed some of them are extremely filthy passages: some of the dwellings seem scattered by the hand of chance, regardless of health, decency or convenience. I had almost forgot one street, however that is spacious, but of no long standing, which was till lately, called *The Back-side*. This passage is now called *Parliament Street* and obtained its present name from the following circumstance:—

One Rouse, an inhabitant, a man of some property; but a little deranged in his mind, offered himself as a candidate, at an election to serve in Parliament, some few years since, in one of his mad fits. He treated his companions, the lower orders of the electors, with  
ale,

ale, purl, and sometimes rhubarb, which he strongly recommended to all, as an excellent thing for the constitution. He not liking the name of the place he lived in, *The Back-side*, and always thinking of the dignity he coveted, was at the expence of placing boards at some of the conspicuous corners of the passages, on which was written *Parliament-Street*, whence he was to pass to his seat in Westminster-Hall. Some of these boards are still remaining; the man is sunk into the grave, but the street has effectually got a name, perhaps for ages.

Here I cannot omit the following quotation, "The origin of the names of several Places says Deering, is as various as that of the Sir-names of Men. Some are derived from their situation, as the High, Low, and Middle-pavements, the Back-side, Back-lane, &c. Some from their shape and magnitude, as the Long-row, Broad-lane, Short-hill, Narrow-marsh, &c. Some from the neighbourhood of some Church, Chapel, Religious House, or the Castle: as St. Mary's-gate, St. Peter's-gate, St. James's-lane, Castle gate, &c. Some from some noted person living there, or having a property in that place: as, Marsden's Court, Stephen's Court, Chappel's Court, Barkergate, Bellerigate. Some from the former condition of the ground: as, Rotten-row, or from what in times past stood there, as Cuckstool-row. Some from particular people inhabiting the place as Jew-lane, (a) or from some animals formerly kept there: as Hound-Gate and Spaniel-Row, where doubtless in the time when our Kings used to reside in the Castle of Nottingham, the Hounds and Spaniels of the King, used to be kept, and as at this present time Lions are kept at the Tower, so formerly in the room of these, Bears used to be kept, as appears by the title of the Officer who takes care of them, (which to this day) is not the King's Lion-Keeper but the King's Bear-Keeper, and thence Bearward-Lane may have obtained its name. Some from the frequent passage of cattle and other live provisions: as Sheep Lane, Cow Lane, Goose Gate, &c. And some from the particular trades that used to dwell in them: as Sadler Gate, Fletcher Gate, Smithy Row, Bridlesmith Gate, and Girdlesmith Gate, of which two last my Anonymous Author expresses himself to this purpose: "Of the Streets in Nottingham I find two very near in sound, differing only in one letter, viz. B and G, but very wide in their derivation, for the first was so called by reason of the great number of Smiths dwelling there, who made Bitts, Snaffles and other articles for Bridles, of which trade there are some still inhabiting this street though the major part of them is now worn out by Smiths of a rougher stamp, such as make Plough Irons, Coulters, Shares, Stroake and Nayles, Harrow Teeth and the like, of which trade there are at this day such store in this street, and other parts of this town, as serve to furnish not only the County of Nottingham, but divers other bordering Shires, as Leicester, Rutland and Lincoln. The reason of which number I suppose is, the great plenty of coals got and the great plenty of iron made in these parts."

Girdlesmith Gate he turns into Girdlesmith Gate and this he derives from the dialect  
S of

\* By an Exemplification of the King's ancient Possessions in Nottingham out of the Pipe Office it appears that there were several Houses of Jews, as also a Synagogue in Nottingham, until in the XXth of Edward the 1st, the King granted the same to Hugh Purcell, of Thurmenton, and to his heirs for ever, paying annually to his Majesty, on Michaelmas Day, by the hands of the Bailiffs of Nottingham, one Penny.

of the common people about the confines of Derby and Staffordshire, who call a Girdle a Gridle, and in this street such lived, who made Buckles, Hooks, and other matters for Girdles.

Nottingham has in general one benefit hardly to be matched by any other of the Kingdom, to wit: That the inhabitants are not only well provided with good Barley to turn into Malt and Ale (for which this Town is famed all over England) but that they have also the best, coolest and deepest rock cellars, to stow their liquor in, many being 20, 24 to 36 steps deep, nay in some places there are cellars within cellars, deeper and deeper in the rock; but of all the rock cellars those which his Honour Willoughby not many years ago caused to be hewed out, deserve the principal notice for several reasons, and it is a question whether there be any rock cellars to be compared with them in the kingdom. From the paved yard even with the brewhouse, which is about 12 feet below the level of the ground floor, these cellars are 16 feet perpendicular in depth, the passage leading down to them opens to the north, is arched and has 32 easy steps covered with bricks, and receives light enough to make the descent pleasant; at the bottom you meet with three doors, that which faces you leads to the greatest cellar, the other two on each side give entrance into two lesser cellars; all three describe exactly circles having hemispherical roofs, the centre of each is supported by a proportionable round pillar of rock, the lesser have bins all around them, and what is particularly remarkable is, that in so large an extent of rock, requisite for three such considerable excavations there does not appear the least crack or flaw.

The shallowest cellars are made use of by tradesmen, for store places to keep certain goods in; others had large and level floors in them with cisterns and kilns to steep barley and dry malt in, of these there were very many even so lately as the latter part of the reign of King Charles the 1st, and in some of these subterraneous Malt Rooms, they used to make Malt as kindly in the heat of the summer, as above ground in the best time of the winter, and though those Malt Kilns were much less than the Malt Offices at present, which are almost all above ground, yet the number of the others and the working of them all the year round, made the yearly quantity very considerable, else this Town could never have supplied with Malt, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire and the Peak of Derbyshire, which used to be done by carriers and huksters, then commonly called badgers, of whom those of Cheshire used to make a double return, by bringing Salt from the Withes, and carrying back Malt.

The Town of Nottingham is about two Statute miles, and the County of the Town spreads its jurisdiction upwards of ten miles in circumference, the boundaries of which they carefully preserve by chusing every half year a certain number of persons of the town, headed by one of the Coroners, which are called the Middleton-Jury; this name I take to be a contraction of Middle-Town-Jury, not only because they are summoned from amongst the Town's people, in the Town, but because they not only take care of the extreme boundaries, but they likewise walk through the middle and every part of the Town, taking notice of, and presenting all incroachments and nuisances.

Speaking of Nuisances calls to my mind what I should have mentioned before when I was speaking of Building in general, viz. my finding some time ago in the Statute Books,

Books, a title of a Statute of the 27th of Henry the 8th. c. 1. For re-edifying Nottingham, Gloucester, Northampton and other Towns. This put me to a stand how this decay should come, not having either read or heard of any Fire, Tempest or War, this Town had suffered by, I therefore in hopes of some information wrote to Mr. Plumptre, who likewise not recollecting to have read of any bad accident of so modern a date, went and did see the original Statute, and was so good as to transmit to me the Preamble, which tho' it does not relate the cause, yet tells us the condition this and other Towns were in at that time: It is as follows:—

“ For so moche as dyverse and many Howses, Mesuages and Tenements of Habitations in the Townes of Notyngnam, Shruysbury, Ludiow, Bridgenorth, Quynborow, Northampton and Gloucester, now are and long Tyme have been in great Ruine, and Decaye, and specially in the pryncypal and cheif Stretes there beyng, in the whiche cheif Stretes in Tymes passed have been betwixtful dwelling Howses there well inhabited, whiche at this day moche part thereof is desolate and voyde Groundes, with Pyttes, Cellars and Vaultes lying open and uncovered very perillous for people to go by in the Nyghte without Jeopardy of Lyf, whiche Decayes are to the great impoverishyng and Hindrains of the same Townes for the Remedy whereof it may please the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde by the assent of his Lordes spirituall and temporal and the Commons in this present Parlyament assembled, and by th' autorite of the same that may be enacted, &c.”

The enacting part provides that if the Owners of the vacant and decayed Houses and Grounds do not re-edify the same, within three years after Proclamation for that purpose by the chief Magistrates of the Towns, those vacant and decayed Grounds, and Houses, shall fall to the Lords of the Manors, and if in three years more those Lords do not re-edify, then they shall go to the Bodies Corporate of those Towns respectively, and if they do not re-edify in three years more, the said Grounds and Houses shall revert to their first Owners. And there is then a saving to all persons under age, under Coverture, in Prison or beyond the Sea, provided they re-edify within three years after the Disability is removed.

Before I conclude this Section continues Deering, I cannot forbear taking notice of my anonymous Author's blameable partiality for his native place, with regard to its beauty and cleanliness. He is extremely angry with the Author of a Leonine Distich which he fathers upon some *Stall-fed Monk*, viz.

*Non, nisi confingam possum, laudare Nottingham,  
Gens fatet atque focus, sordidus ille locus.*

The which he translates thus:

I cannot without Lye and Shame,  
Commend the Town of *Nottingham*,  
The People and the Fuel stink,  
The Place as sordid as a Sink.

If he think the lines to be very old, they could not at all affect the condition of Nottingham in his time. But since they have so highly provoked his indignation, let us see whether the injustice done the town by them be so great as he fain would make it,

In 1641 the traveller especially in winter, found the Trent lanes very dirty and after he had passed the *Leen* bridge, the very foot of the town called the Bridge End, deep and miry. At his first entrance into the narrow passage which used to lead between two high precipices to the upper part of the town, he was from a parcel of little rock houses (if the wind was northerly) saluted with a volley of suffocating smoke, caused by the burning of gorse and Tanner's knobs. Every body knows the fragrancy and cleanliness of Tanners, Fellmongers and Curriers, many of which were then dispersed all over the town; the greatest thoroughfare in the town, Bridlesmith-Gate was then lined on both sides with the roughest kind of Black-smiths; the Market Place though spacious, yet was paved but on one side, and on the other called the Sands it was very miry. That place near St. Peter's Church where the Monday Market was after projected, was not paved, and part of it was so boggy that there was a bridge of planks laid across it with a single rail, till of late years, over which people did pass not without danger in the night time; all St. Peter's Church-yard side was low and dirty, and from the rock of the Church-yard through *Lisser-Gate* to the Leen, was one continued swamp and the ground was not raised and paved till the year \*\*\*\*\* (a) when Mr. William Thorp and Mr. Lilly were Chamberlains. All this is evident by what people remember to have observed within these 40 years, when the reader may judge whether the author of the Distich has done any more than delivered the naked truth. To me it is plain that the improvement of the Town, by mending roads and raising and paving streets, as well as beautifying it with slightly buildings, was a task left to later generations, who have indeed now done it effectually, and no stranger who has taken the pains attentively to consider the situation and present buildings, the state of trade and manufacture, the plenty of provisions brought to the Market, the excellent malt liquor brewed at Nottingham, but will gladly subscribe to what is said of them in the following Lines:—

Fair Nottingham with brilliant beauty graced,  
In ancient Shirewood's South West Angle placed,  
Where Northern Hills her tender Neck protect,  
With dainty Flocks of golden Fleeces deckt,  
No roaring Tempest discompose her Mien,  
Her Canopy of State's a Sky serene.  
She on her left Belvoir's rich Vale descends,  
On th' other, Clifton Hill regale her Eyes;  
If from her lofty Seat she bows her Head,  
There's at her Feet a flowry Carpet spread  
Britain's third Stream which runs with rapid force,  
No sooner Spys her, but retards his Course,

He turns, he winds, he cares not to be gone,  
Until to her he suet his Homage done,  
He cheerfully his wat'ry Tribute pays,  
And at her Footstool foreign Dainties lays,  
With Assiduity her favour Courts,  
And richest Merchandize from Sea imports.  
Ceres her Gift with lavish hand bestows,  
And Bacchus o'er his Burt of English Nectar glows.  
Thy Sons O! Nottingham with fervour pray,  
May no intestine Feuds thy Bliss betray,  
Health, Plenty, Pleasure, then will ne'er decay.

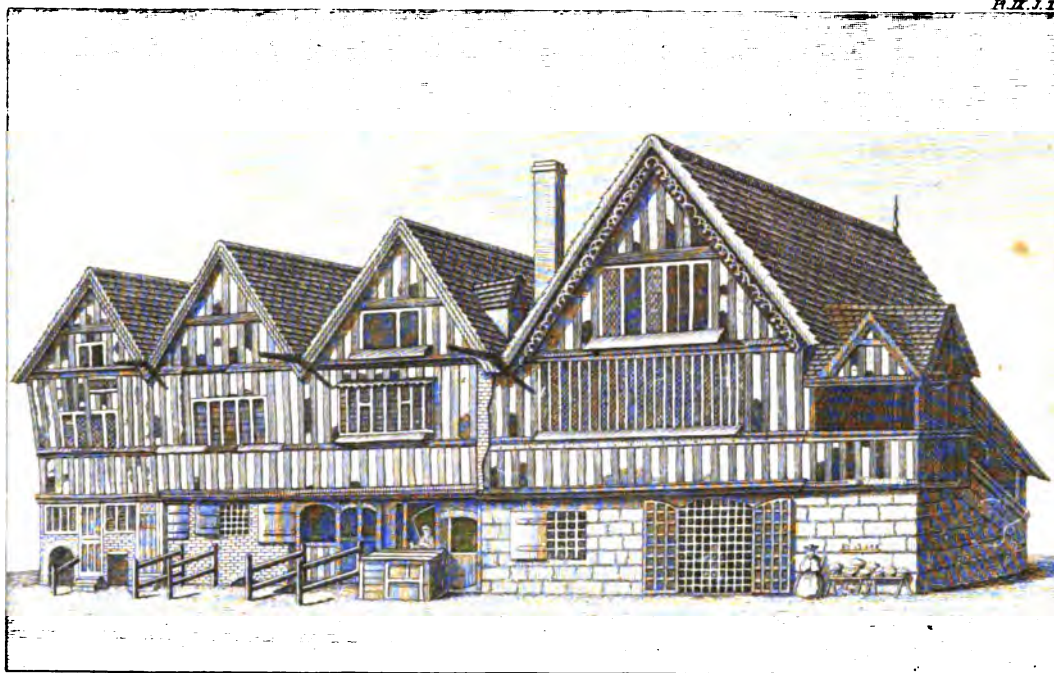
### TOWN-HALL, TOWN GAOL, and COUNTY HALL.

The annexed view of the Town-hall and Prison, in 1741, was taken by Paul Sanby, and stood upon the site of the present, represented below. Here the business of assize and sessions, is transacted. The entrance by steps with iron railing, is to the Town-hall, that in front, under the columns, is that of the prison.

The County-hall stands higher up the street, on the same side, near St. Mary's church. The

a See Index—There was none printed to Deering's book, which is must to its discredit.





*Nottingham Town Hall and Prison. 1741.*



*Nottingham Town Hall and Prison. 1791.*





The front is a plain building of stone, heavy and prison like. It was built in 1770, on the site of an old wretched building, called Shire-Hall. Behind this building is the County Prison. From some of the apartments of this place, you have fine bird's-eye views of some parts of the town down the descending rock. In many instances you see the tops of chimnies of one house on a level with the entrance into another, which to strangers, who inhabit, or live in towns seated on a plain, is attracting. In one place or two it is almost perpendicular, I was shewn one of these precipices, I judge 70 feet deep, where a man jumped from his prison to the bottom to gain his liberty.

Deering says, "At the upper end of the High-pavement, almost over against Mary-gate, is the King's Hall, or the County or Shire Hall. This though within the Town is not within the County of the Town of Nottingham, being excepted by the Charter of Henry VI. and all the subsequent Charters. In this Hall the Assizes and Sessions for the County at large, as also the County Court are held, &c. here likewise by the suffrages of the Freeholders the Knights of the Shire are chosen who are to serve the County in Parliament, and the Coroners of the Shire, as well as the Verderers for the Forest of *Shirewood*. This Hall was built of stone, 27 feet and a half in front, and 54 feet deep, the courts stood facing one another, the Judge of the Common Pleas looking towards the south, and the Judge of the King's Bench towards the north. (a) John Boun, Serjeant-at-Law, did some years before the Civil-War, give an house having the Common Hall of the County on the east, and another house, now (b) Sir Thomas Hutchinson's, on the west side, to be used by the Country People for the more convenient Tryals of *Nisi prius*, it was built with arches open to the street as it remains to this day.

I found a large pannelled table which formerly was hung up in the Hall, but since the repairing of the courts has been taken down, cut in two, and made use of to repair the west end of the *Nisi prius* Bar; upon this table were painted 23 coats of arms, with the bearers names under each, with this inscription:

These whose names and arms are here set down, being then in the Commission of the Peace for this County, were Contributors to the building of this Hall. A. D. 1618.

Some of these arms and names are rubbed out and those I have been able to make out are the following:

" Lord Cavendish, Lord Stanhope, Sir Percival Willoughby, Knt. Sir John Byron, Sir George Parkyns, Knt. Sir George Lascelles, Knt. Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. Sir Francis Leek, Knt. Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knt. Folk Cartwright, Esq. Hardolph Wastnes, Esq. Robert Pierpoint, Esq. Robert Surton, Esq. John Wood, Esq. Robert Williamfon, Esq. Lancelot Rolleston, Esq. Gervas Trevery, Esq."

By this table it appears that this house was given to the County upwards of 24 years before those intestine troubles. (c)

Both Courts are at this time kept in the old Hall, and though of late repaired and altered, so that the Judge of the Crown faces the west and the Judge of the Common Pleas the south, yet are they still very inconvenient. The old as well as the additional arched

\* S

Hall

<sup>a</sup> Thoroton. page 493. <sup>b</sup> This was formerly the property of Nicholas Kennerly, and it continued in the family of the Hutchinson's till Julius Hutchinson, Esq. sold it to the Justices of the County of Nottingham, at the persuasion of Sir Thomas Parkyns, who then had a scheme for putting it down to enlarge the County Hall and Gaol. <sup>c</sup> It is 40 feet in front and about 20 deep.

Hall is in a very indifferent condition, the stone work is here and there patched up with brick, in short 'tis hardly fit to bring any of his Majesty's Judges into, and indeed a certain Judge being very much offended at it, instead of speaking to the gentlemen of the County in a persuasive manner, laid a fine upon the County of 2000*l.* but it not being determined how the same should be levied, so far from forwarding the building of a new Hall, it has rather retarded it; however I would not be suspected to doubt, that e'er long the Gentlemen Justices of the County, will agree on some expedient for the honour of their County and in duty and regard to his Majesty, (whose Representatives the Justices of Assize are) for erecting a building worthy of themselves, and suitable for the reception of the Ministers of Justice. Under the old Hall was the Gaol for the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, as several Charters express, this is most likely, that which King John built. It is now converted into a Brewhouse and Cellars, for the use of the gaoler, and a new one is built behind the old Hall, leaving a light airy yard between.

Here I must not omit to acquaint the reader, that as after the Norman Conquest, this town was divided into two Boroughs of separate jurisdiction; so there were also two Town-Halls, of which that hitherto not mentioned seems to have been the best building, viz. of stone, it stood in the French Borough, on the spot where now the Feather's Inn is, some ruins of the old Stone Work is still visible about the stables. The street leading from this house up to the Castle, commonly called by the people Frier-lane is in all leaves termed Moot-hall-gate.<sup>22</sup>

### THEATRE.

This place was built by the late Mr. James Whiteley, master of a strolling company of players who had a circuit in the neighbouring counties, a great part of his mumming life. He was a jovial and entertaining companion. Without, it has nothing attracting; within it shews a theatrical model. A remnant of king Whiteley's merry-makers have weathered many a stormy season, and still, upon their aged stumps, tread, periodically, their old master's boards. It is not every potentate, that pensions, after a life of servitude, his faithful servants. This king James did, say some of his trusty *Dons*.

FREE SCHOOL.—Is noticed Page 40.

### CHARITY SCHOOL.

This School stands near the Town Gaol, on the High-Pavement; it is a neat little edifice. In the front are figures of a boy and girl. This Institution is chiefly supported by voluntary contribution. The site, on which it stands, was given by Mr. William Thorp, Attorney. Here are also other Schools of inferior note, supported by the liberal and humane. Wilkinson's Boarding-School, for young gentlemen, has been in the highest repute. See the year 1786, page 69.

The CASTLE.—See Page 17, Section 2.

### SPIRITUAL

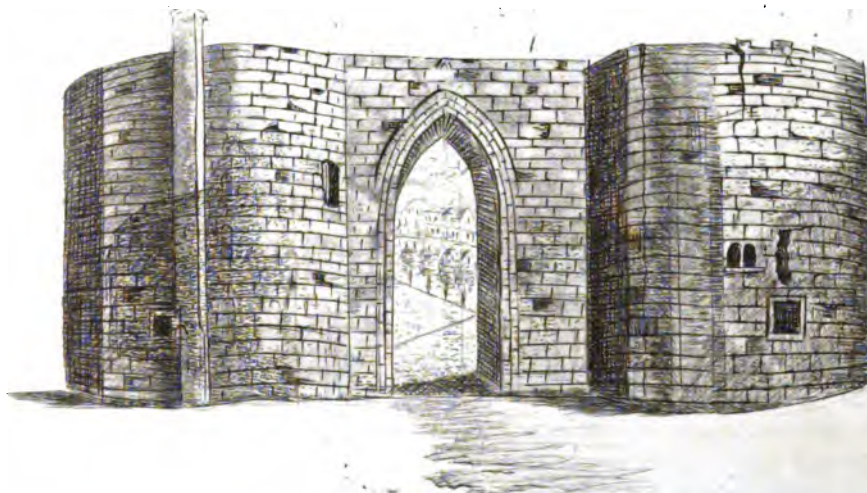
p. 142



LABORERS HOSPITAL.  
p. 108.



C. HALL 1720.



CHAPEL - BAR.  
p. 121



## SPIRITUAL COURT,

Is kept in the parish church of St. Peter. There are in all 182 parishes and chapelries within the jurisdiction of the Arch-deacon of Nottingham.

There is, besides, the jurisdiction of Southwell, consisting of 28 parishes and chapelries; and the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, ten parishes and chapelries, and the peculiar of Kinalton, the Vicar of which is collated by the Arch-bishop of York, and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction, belonging to it, of which the Vicar is commissary. Nottingham, in ecclesiastical matters, is under the see of York; it had once a suffragan Bishop. The last was Richard Barna, who officiated in the reign of Elizabeth.

## MEDALS and COINS.

We are favoured with the following detail of several which have been found in this county, from Mr. Merrey's collection of Nottingham, and a brief account of our English Coinage, by the same gentleman, Author of the *Remarks upon the Coinage of England*, lately printed by S. Tupman, Nottingham, and which have been commended by all the Reviewers.

No. 1.—About the year 1771, a number of Roman silver Medals were turned up by the plough, in a field near Hickling, in this County: Among which was a fair one with the head of the Emperor, and no other title than Divi F. Augustus. On the reverse, the image of Apollo in robes, with his Harp, an emblem of Peace; on the exurge A. C. T. which shews it to be struck upon the victory obtained over Pompey at *Actium*, whereby tranquillity was promoted throughout the empire, and made way for the birth of the *Prince-of-Peace*, who was born about thirty years after.

There were many other Roman Emperors, as Tiberius, Nero, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, &c. and by far the most of the two last named, but as we only propose to copy a few, we step over others to give No. 2, of Domitian, the twelfth Emperor; where we shall find how titles had multiplied.—*Imp: Caes: Domit: Aug: Germ: PM: TR: PVII.* On the reverse, the image of Minerva, (whose son he presumed to call himself) in a walking posture, a Lance in her hand lifted up as ready to strike, and her Shield on her left arm; around *Imp. XIII. Cos. XIII. Cens. P. P. P.* Which abbreviations, on both sides, may be enlarged thus: *Imperator, Caesar, Domitianus, Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex maximus, Tribunitia potestate* the seventh time, *Imperator* the fourteenth time, *Consul* the thirteenth time, *Perpetual Censor*, and *Pater patriæ* or Father of his country. This Medal was struck near ninety years after the birth of Christ, and one hundred and twenty after the former medal of Augustus.

The Romans frequently struck medals of the Empresses; in those found at *Hickling*, there were ten of the elder Faustina, and two of her daughter, who was wife to the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philosopher.

No. 3, is a copy of one of the latter; around the head *Faustina Augusta*. Reverse, the Empress in robes, the wand, an emblem of dignity and power, in one hand, and holding out the other as presenting a child to the Empire. Motto, *Fecunditas*, which seems to imply a wish that the Empress might have more children. As she was married Anno 139, the medal was probably struck the year after. She died Anno 177.

The

The Romans began to coin silver 290 years before Christ, and soon fixed upon a size and weight to which they nearly adhered five or six centuries. They were not so broad as our sixpence but thicker, so as to weigh near eightpence of our present money; they were two of these pieces the good Samaritan left with the host, though it is translated a penny in the New Testament. The impressions exhibit great art and taste, a striking likeness of the person intended, and with strong relief until the latter end of their power, when the arts declined.

Their current Copper and Brass Medals were of various sizes, great numbers are found as large as our crown-piece, but in the lower Empire money became scarce, and no large ones are found, nay some are so small as not to weigh the third part of our farthing. In 1776, there were found at Epperston, ten miles from Nottingham, about a thousand Roman copper coins, nearly of a size and weight with our farthing, of ten different Emperors; but as they are very common we shall only give one.

No. 4, has the head of a man of years, with radiated Crown, the Legend *Imp. Aelianus, P. P.* Reverse, the image of Victory, Motto, *Victoria Aug.* This Emperor in 267, usurped that title and enjoyed it only a month at Mentz, in Germany, when he was subdued by Posthumus who had usurped in Britain. The medal is so rare that a late *Essay on Medals*, says, there have been none found, and indeed this was the only one of the sort in the thousand.

We will now turn to the British Coinage, and give a sample of different ages.

No. 5, is a very ancient coin, supposed to be too valuable, for when made, for common use; it is a mixture of gold and silver, and weighs four penny-weights.

In Gibson's Edition of Camden, page 697, we have a copy of it, and in page 648, he says, "From this and others it is manifest the Britains had gold and silver coins of their own, before the Roman conquest." One side of it is a little convex and the other concave upon which is a very rude design of the British Horse which was always in great esteem. The antiquity of it was confirmed by one eminently skilled in medals.

No. 6, is an Anglo Saxon penny of *Aetheldred Rex Anglo.* As there were two of the name, this is supposed to be the latter, who began his reign in 979. The reverse, says Camden, page 160, "Seems to be a devout acknowledgment of his being sustained by the hand of Almighty God, who is Alpha and Omega;" the two Greek letters at the sides of the hand. The letters around shew it to have been coined by *Tburketel*, at *Torkley*, a town separated from this county by the river Trent.

No. 7, is a penny of William of Scotland, who reigned from 1166 to 1213, and though so long a reign his coins were very scarce; this was found with those at Elton, in this County, and the only whole one of the sort, there was half of one found with them; for in those days they frequently cut pennies into halves and quarters for the sake of change.

Though this was coined 200 years after Eltheldred's time the execution is much worse, and shews how backward the art of coining was in Scotland.

To shew how the art stood in England, we give in No. 8, a penny of Henry the third, who began his reign but three years after the death of William of Scotland; it is one of those

those found at Ekton. *Henricus Rex.* Reverse, *Walter on Lion*, for London. The coin of England at this time consisted of silver pennies only, there being no piece of money larger nor less, for some hundred years before, and the coinage of gold had been disused from the time of Athelstan, Anno 930, though it was used in large payments in Byzants and Ingotts. Our pound sterling was a pound weight of silver coined into 240 pennies, and the penny was a penny-weight, or nearly the weight of our present three-pence; it would at that time do more than pay a labouring man for his day's work, or purchase a peck of corn; and hence the Roman piece of silver might be translated a penny because it would nearly do the same in the time of our Saviour, as we perceive by the parable of the Labourers.

No. 9.—To prevent the necessity of cutting pennies, there were farthings and halfpence coined about the year 1300. No. 9, is a halfpenny of *Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb.* that is King of England and Lord of Ireland; he was the first who took the latter title upon the coin; Rev. Civitas, London. The name of the *Minter* being left out. The weight of this piece is eleven grains, which shews it was struck before the reduction of our silver money took place. This, with many more, as well as pennies of the same King, Edward the third, were found in digging a drain about a mile south of Nottingham, in 1785.

No. 10.—Edward the third was the first of our Kings after the conquest, who, (in 1344) coined gold in a sufficient quantity to make it current. Several of his *Rose Nobles* and their halves were found amongst the rubbish carried from a house repaired upon the Long-row, Nottingham, in 1782: among them there was one more rare than the rest, of the Duke of Burgundy and Earl of Flanders, and so much like the English Noble, that it will not be necessary to give a copy of both; they are the same in size, and fineness of gold, about five penny-weights each, the difference is in the *Legend*, and a small distinction in the *arms* which the duke holds on his arm as a shield; for in the place of the lions there are bends dexter, while the fleur-de-lis are quartered (the duke being related to the French king) in the same manner as our Noble. The Legend, *P. H. S. Die Gra: Dux Burg: Comes & Dns: Fland.* The initial letters are obscure, and probably done so on purpose that they might the easier pass for our English Noble; it is thought the piece was struck by Phillip, who became Duke of Burgundy, 1349. The reverse, is similar to our noble, and the same motto, *I. H. C. Autem Transiens. Per Medium Illorum Ibat.* That is, Jesus passed through the midst of them and went his way. St. Luke, Chap. 4, Ver. 30. If it should be asked why should a foreign Prince counterfeit the gold coin of England, and yet use as good gold as our own? I answer it has mostly been a fault in this country, to value gold at more silver than it was worth, it is the fault of the present day; but Edward, in his first coinage, attempted to make a considerable profit, and ordered the noble to go for more silver than any nation in Europe thought it worth: hence if they paid us for wool, &c. in coined gold, less weight would do than if they had paid in ingots; and no foreigner would pay in silver because he could procure Flanders rose nobles at ten per cent. cheaper than we valued them at. The people of England were so sensible of this, that they refused to give change for the King's nobles, though by proclamations and threats he strove to enforce the circulation; and the parliament, to protect



protect the people, passed a law, that "None should be compelled to take the new money within the sum of twenty shillings," which, at that time, was nearly a pound weight of silver, and in the purchase of provisions, labour, &c. was equal to ten pounds sterling of the present money. This act of parliament has hardly been mentioned by either Historians or Antiquaries, and consequently never accounted for, which it is hoped will plead an excuse for the writer introducing it here, especially as the same fault of valuing our gold too high (though government gets nothing by it now) is the real cause of the scarcity of silver for fifty years past. The reader may find this subject more fully explained in the *Remarks on the Coinage of England*, printed by Mr. Tupman, Nottingham.

No. 11.—Is a quarter noble of Edward the third, more rare than the noble. It was found in a garden near the new burial-ground in Woolpack-lane, Nottingham, 1791. —The Legend *Edward. D. G. Rex. Angl. & Franc.* Reverse, the Rose like the Noble, but the motto, *Exaltabitur in Gloria*: He shall be raised in glory.—Weight 29 grains.

No. 12.—This King, having, by different steps, reduced the penny from twenty three grains to eighteen; and silver becoming of less value compared with every necessary of life, in 1353, introduced the coining of groats (then called Grosses) of 72 grains, and their halves. This No. is a sample of the first enlargement of our silver money. The Legend *Edward. D. G. Rex. Angl. Fra. & Dns. Hyb.* On the reverse is added, an exterior rim, with this motto, *Posui Deum Adjutorem meum*: That is, I have made God my defender.

Though the practice of reducing the weight of our silver money was continued by several succeeding Kings, so as to bring the groat from 72 grains to 48, in the time of Henry the seventh, (and in succeeding reigns to 32 grains) yet the same manner of placing the head with a full face, and the same motto and place of mintage on the reverse, was continued until the year 1504. And it is observable, that during the preceding 300 years, there does not appear to have been so much as an attempt to preserve any similitude of the several Kings in the impression of the face; for, Mr. Folkes observes, although Henry the sixth became king when only nine months old, and reigned above 38 years, yet can no difference be observed in his countenance, by which his first monies and his last may be distinguished from each other; and we may further observe, they never placed a date upon any money till the reign of Edward the sixth, 1548. Henry the third, in his twenty-seventh year, 1242, began to distinguish one king from another, of the same name, by adding III to his name upon some pennies, and *Terci* upon others, yet his successors, the Henries, Edwards, and Richards, never adopted the improvement till Henry the seventh, 1504.

No. 13.—We therefore as a sample of the first considerable improvement, gave a groat with the king's head, and a likeness of his face. Legend *Henric VII. De Gra Rex. Agl. & F.* Reverse, the arms of England in a shield, motto *Posui Deum*, &c. as before.

The coinage continued to improve through the reign of Henry the eighth, and larger pieces were introduced into common circulation equal to three groats, taking the name of Testoons. But in his time the silver coin was so debased as to be more than half brass, and when the extreme inconveniency was felt, and the coin restored to its former purity by

by his son Edward, the Testoon was ordered to go for no more than half of what it was first coined for, and hence the name of Testoon or Tester for a sixpence, and then the piece of three groats took the name of shilling, which was a weight originally of the twentieth part of a pound or twelve penny-weights.

No. 14.—To shew the improvement of our coin about sixty years after the last, we give a gold half sovereign of Edward the sixth; where we find a youthful countenance and no ornament upon his head, around which, instead of titles, the motto *Scutum Fidei Proteget eum*. or, the shield of faith shall protect him. On the reverse, *Edward VI. D. G. Agl. Fra. & Hib. Rex.* Around a garnished escutcheon with the arms of England.

From the time of Edward the third to the end of Elizabeth's reign, the pound sterling had been reduced to one third of its original weight, consequently the penny was under eight grains; yet such was the attention in those times to accommodate the public with change, that there were pieces of silver current in her reign of a halfpenny, of three farthings, of a penny, of three-halfpence, of two-pence, of three-pence, a groat, six-pence, and up to five shillings; for people in those days expected to have real value in their coin, and therefore copper was not current. The quantity of silver coined in her reign was four millions and a half sterling, and if we consider the smallness of the coin, we may reasonably suppose there were more pieces of money struck in a year, through her long reign than has ever been done at the mint either before or since; this was occasioned by a flow of silver from the new worlds, which created such a hurry of business as to check the improvements in her coinage, which otherwise we might justly expect would have taken place. From these causes her coins are so similar and so very common, as are those of James and Charles the first, that we pass them over except, in one instance, being local.

No. 15.—It frequently happened in the civil-wars when the demand for money was urgent, and artists not at hand, that very poor dies were made use of; or if a town was besieged, they coined money with the best stamp they could get made, so that if a man could not form the likeness of a King, he might cut a crown and a few figures, without titles, or motto: of this sort is No. 15. On one side *O. B. S.* for *Obsidium* or siege; Newark, 1646: On the other side was the figures for the value in pence as VI, IX, XII, and XXX. We readily perceive how conveniently these pieces might be shaped out of old plate, and be adjusted in weight by the sheers.

Soon after the restoration, the mill and screw were adopted, which coined our money much handsomer and would preserve it from chipping, but having been in common circulation for near 130 years, renders them no object of curiosity, unless we except the first of the sort cut by the famous artist named *Simon*, bearing the head of Oliver Cromwell. This crown piece, it is said, has not been equalled by any other artist since. The writer of this will cheerfully shew it, and many other coins and Roman medals, to any person desirous of seeing them.

The plate exhibits the true size of the coins, and it is only justice due to Mr. Wigley, the engraver, to say they are copied with taste and minute exactness in every particular.

Since the plate was published, there have been found near Calverton, seven miles from Nottingham, a broken pot which had contained near 200 Roman silver medals of size and

and quality of the three first in the plate, but mostly of Trajan and Hadrian who reigned from the year 98 to 138.

The coins, &c. below, are from the collection of Mr. Wm. Stretton, of Nottingham, (who on every occasion required, has shewn a readiness to aid the prosecution of this work) except No. 8, which is in the possession of Mr. J. W. Kellingley, of Nottingham. See Mr. Stretton's collections of Tradesmens' Tokens, page 56.

About the year 1789, there were found amongst some land, which had been dug near the Forest, on the north side of the town of Nottingham, several Pennies of Edward the Confessor, in high preservation; five varieties of which are given in the annexed plate, one of them being of the Nottingham mint, and is noticed by Thoroton, is a great curiosity, and the only one I have seen.

No. 1.—EDWARD REX. The King's head, bearded, having on a kind of Conical Cap, or Crown, set round with Pearls; in his hand the Scepter, ending in a Cross.

*Reverse*, FORNE ON SNOTING, (*Nottingham*.) A Cross voided, with an Annulet in the centre.—Weight, 21 grains and a half.

No. 2.—The same, without the Pearls round the Crown.

*Reverse*, LUDE ON EOVERICE, (*York*). A Cross voided, with an Annulet in the center, and one in the fourth Quarter.—Weight 22 grains.

No. 3.—The same as No. 1. the Scepter ending in a Lelly instead of a Cross.

*Reverse*, BRUNTING ON LEIC, (*Leicester*). Arms the same as No. 1.—Weight 19 grains and a half.

No. 4.—EDWARD REX ANGL. The King sitting on a Throne, having an imperial Crown on his head, with the Hastapura in his right hand, and the Orb and Cross in his left.

*Reverse*, BRINTWIN ON WALL, (*Wallingford*). An open Cross between four Martlets.—Weight 21 grains.

No. 5.—EDWARD REX. Types as No. 1.

*Reverse*, LEOFRINE ON SAND, (*Sandwich*). Lypes as No. 1.—Weight 19 grs. & a half.

No. 6, 7, & 8,—are the *Half Crown*, *Ninepence*, and *Sixpence* of Charles the First's, coined at Newark; which with the *Shilling* given in the preceding plate, are all the varieties coined there during the siege.

The following to No. 15, are Tradesmens' Tokens, not noticed in plate, page 56.

No. 9.—Thomas Cocking, Chandler, in Nottingham.

No. 10.—Henry Lambe, in Newarke, his Halfpenny, 1667.

Noe want where these are.

No. 11.—Joh. Hodges, his Halfpenny, in Nottingham.

No. 12.—Richard Turpin, Chandler, in Nottingham.

No. 13.—Joshua Ellison, in Nottingham, 1666.

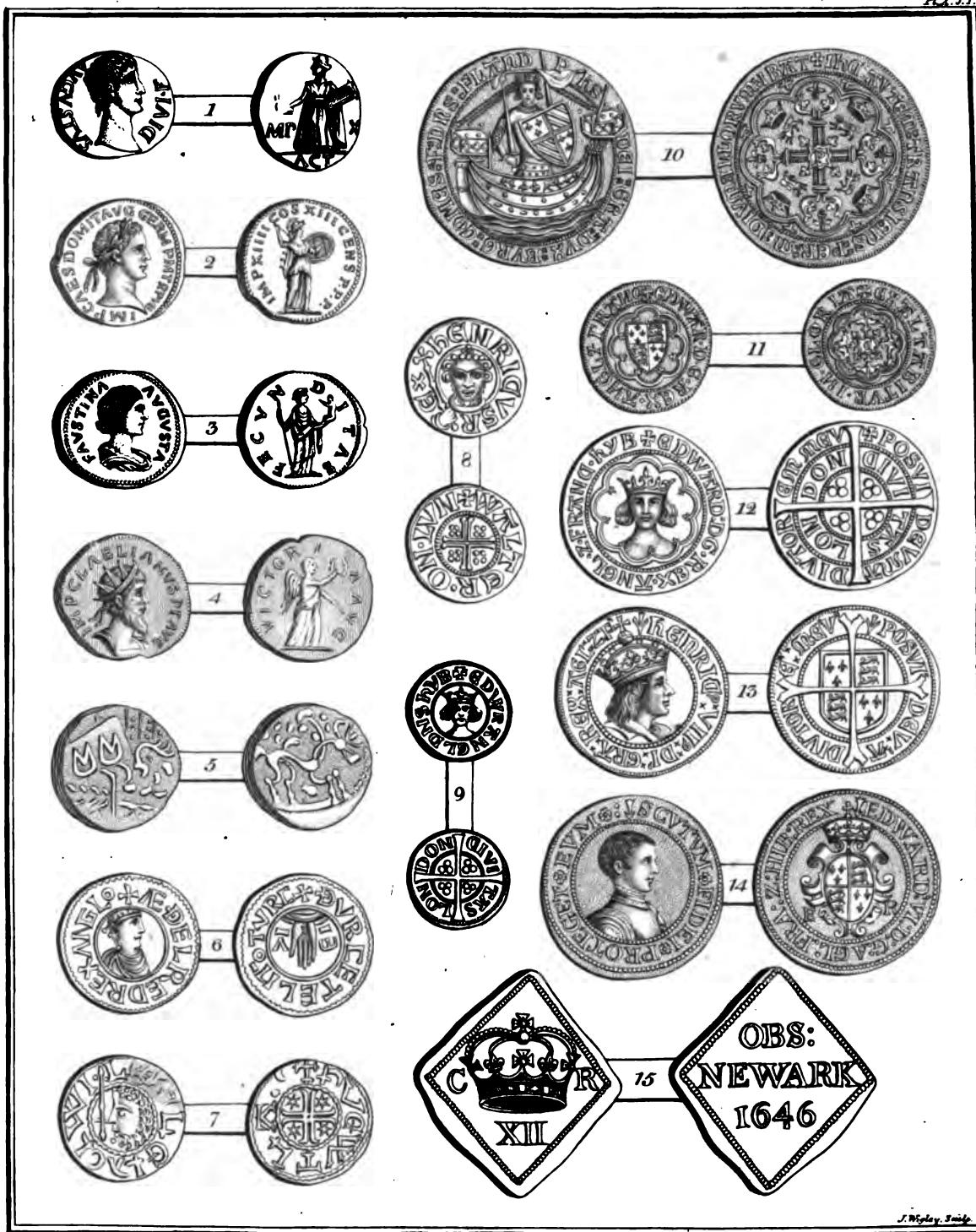
No. 14.—Christopher Hall, in Nottingham.

No. 15.—W. N. of Nottingham, his Halfpenny, 1667.

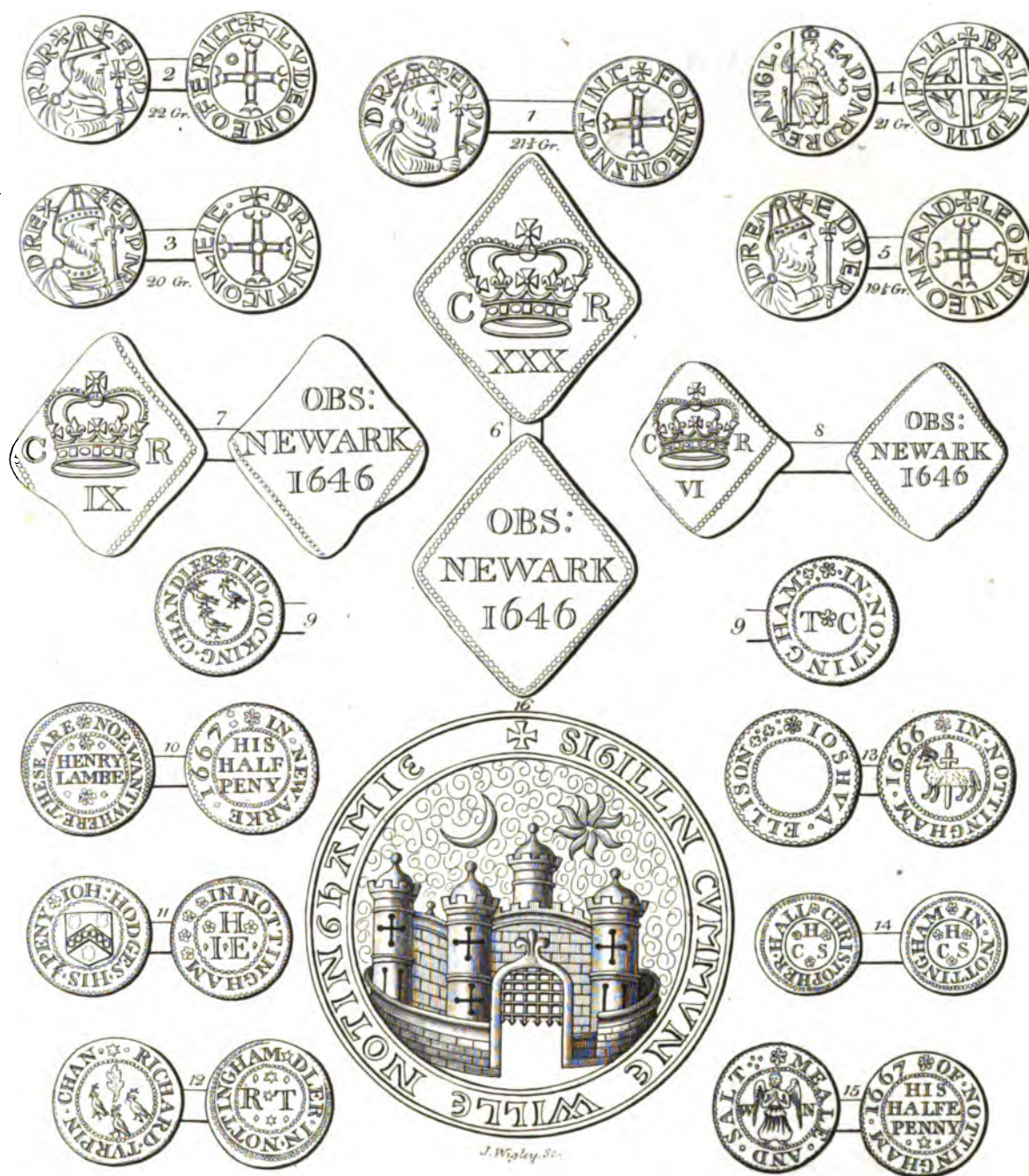
Meal and Salt.

No. 16.—The common Seal of the Town of Nottingham, which is coeval with the Charter of King John.

VENTRILOQUIST













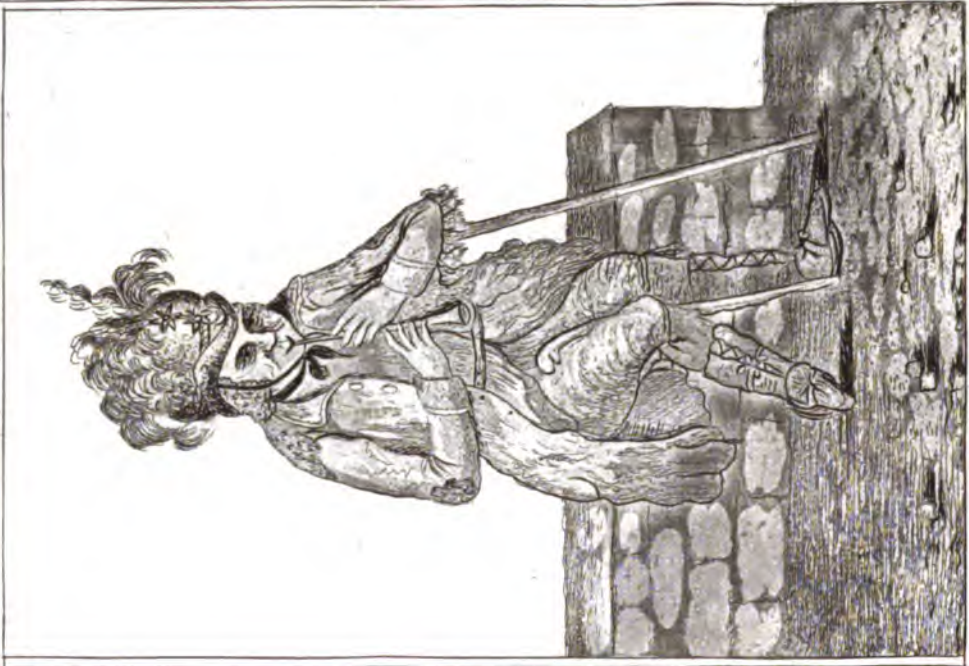
Ventriloquist.



Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely ways and destiny obscure.

Musician.

v 2 p 129



Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,  
The short and simple annals of the poor!

Gray

## VENTRILOQUIST and STREET MUSICIAN.

The former, James Burne, commonly called Shelford Tommy, is a native of that place; and although a bird of passage, he is most frequently to be seen at Nottingham, where, by his extraordinary natural powers he has, in a great measure, subsisted for some years. He carries in his pocket, an ill-shaped doll, with a broad face, which he exhibits at public-houses, on fair days, race days, market days, &c. as giving utterance to his own childish jargon. The gazing croud, who gather round him to see this wooden baby, and hear, as it appears, its speeches, are often deceived; nothing but the movement of the ventriloquist's lips, which he endeavours to conceal, can lead to the deception. I will notice one or two of his exploits in this way.

Tommy was one day at the week-day cross, at Nottingham, and there so much surprised a country girl, in a frolicsome moment, by her hearing, as she thought, a child speak to her and seeing none, that her astonishment was wrought up to such a pitch as to bring on a succession of alarming fits, by which the poor girl suffered for some time. This wanton exercise of his talents got Tommy a lodging, for a little time, in Bridewell, by the order of the magistrates.

Another of his jokes, but of a less serious nature, is told thus: Tommy following a carrier's waggon, on a certain day, imitated, at times, the crying of a child, so naturally, that the waggoner stopped his horses several times, on the road, to examine the waggon, conceiving that the cries of the child came from within his carriage; but on examining the straw, at the tail of the waggon, he could discover no child, and consequently proceeded on his journey, the wily ventriloquist at his side. A little before the waggon entered the next village upon the road, Tommy repeated the crying of a child so effectually and so naturally, as proceeding from within the waggon, that the driver, fearing that he might be accessory to the death of an infant, was determined to unload his waggon at the village, which, by the help of some people, to whom he had told his story, he effected; but found therein no child living or dead. Tommy, we are told, in this search, assisted, who doubtless secretly enjoyed the joke, for which, had it been found out, he would most likely, got a severe threshing.

Our ventriloquist was, at another time, in the house of a stranger to his extraordinary powers, where a servant girl, in the kitchen, was about to dress some fish, not long taken from the river; but apparently dead. When she was about to cut off the head of one of them, Tommy, at the instant she laid her knife on the fishes' neck, uttered, in a plaintive voice, *dont cut my head off*. The girl, upon this, being much alarmed, and knowing not whence the voice proceeded, hastily drew the knife from the little fish and stood for some time in motionless amazement. At length, however, recovering herself, and not seeing the fish stir, had courage to proceed to her business, and took up the knife a second time, to sever the head of the fish from the body. Tommy, at that moment uttered rather sharply, but mournfully, *what you will cut my head off*; upon which the frightened female threw down the knife on the floor and positively refused to dress the fish.

This man appears to be about the middle age of life.

\* T

I have

I have read somewhere of one of these rare beings, being produced in the Emperor's dominions, and of another exercising his extraordinary talents, in London, about the beginning of this century.

### The STREET MUSICIAN,

Which I have classed as a companion to the Ventriloquist, was born in the parish of Clifton, near Nottingham, at a place called Clapham. He is now nearly 70 years of age, and is known, generally, by the name of Charley. This very singular character is often the sport of boys and booby men; but, perhaps, under the influence of their sneers, he, like many a knowing one, might say, *let them laugh that win*. It is not material to our purpose to know of whom he was born, or how trained up into his present way of existence. This, however, is known of him to a certainty, that by his cunning, or by his folly, in putting on such a variety of dress, as he is generally seen in, blending the trappings of the great, the array of a soldier, and the cloathing of a beggar, which he varies at his pleasure, he draws from the pocket of the compassionate, for he is deformed and a cripple, an existence for which his nature seems perfectly adapted. Every day, although now enfeebled by years, you find him perambulating the streets of Nottingham to catch game. The brown jug, the tankard or cash, are alike to him, the objects of his travel. Sometimes the lute, at others his little horn, attract the notice of the stranger, or the boys, his almost constant attendants. His meager figure, decrepit form, and in a frantic dress, paddling along the streets in all seasons of the year, often supply him with pecuniary wants; equally so do the playful indiscretions of the boys make him an object of the stranger's bounty. But enough

All by some mean trudge through life,  
Some get comforts others strife,  
Some sing high and some sing low,  
Some get pangs, we little know.  
Some the sport of wicked boys,  
Pass thro' life, with little joys.  
Here the rich in splendour roll,  
There the niggard starves his soul;  
Here the glutton stuffs his belly,  
There the lover sports with Nelly;

All have views some fort or other  
Branching out from one or t'other.  
This fam'd couple have their share  
Of admirers at a fair,  
Race or market, all the same  
Cash they draw and often fame.  
That his baby, this his pipe  
Whet their whistles as a snipe,  
All intent have some design  
If to fiddle dance or dine.

### NOTTINGHAM RACE-GROUND:

Of this place, there can be gathered but little to amuse the *generality* of readers; as a place of amusement, in the racing line, there are but few which are considered, in any light, in competition with it. It has enough of variety for a rider to shew his skill in the management of his racer, either on trying, easing or accommodating ground. Its turf is admirably calculated for sporting: it is finely verdured upon a sandy soil: here a gentle swell of the earth and there as gentle a declivity; in every season of the year it may be laid to be in order.

During



*Exchange . p 133 .*



*Race Stand .*



*General Hospital . p 108 .*



During the life time of the late Borlace Warren Esq. and Sir Charles Sedley, the races were kept up in a stile far superior to any thing that has been done, in that way, either before or since their time; they were (using an ordinary expression) the life and soul of the sport here. The efforts to make this ground rivalled by none, are now strongly visible in the fences and other improvements, at present, in a state of decay. The Grand Stand was erected in 1777, as has been observed in page 68. This elegant building deserves notice, I have therefore given an elevation of it here, which will convey to the reader, unacquainted with this Race-stand, an idea of its stile and grandeur. The upper part, like other buildings of this sort; in fair weather, is occupied by the ladies and gentlemen during the heats, the lower apartments are used as accomodation rooms for refreshment.

The hills within the race-ground, and those without, are amphitheatrically formed, and serve the numerous spectators that attend the sport; upon the latter, are erected, a number of stables for the use of racers.

Here is an annual king's plate run for.

#### VEGETABLES

About Nottingham, I will just notice from Deering, who was a writer on the subject:—

“ If we cast an eye on Vegetables, which nature here spontaneously produces, the soil about *Nottingham* may justly be called a Physic Garden, abounding in great variety of useful Plants, as may be easily seen by the *Catalogus Stirpium*, published by me in the year 1738, to which I shall refer my reader, I shall in this place only set down what scarce plants, both of the imperfect and perfect kind are met with hereabout, more frequently than elsewhere.

**FUNGUS's.** *Fungoides clavatum coloris aurantii*: not in the Synopsis. It is exactly of the shape of the Pistillum of Aron.

*Fungoides clavatum compressum summitatibus luteis*; not in the Synopsis. This has white and somewhat flat foot-stalks, the tops of which are of a pale yellow, are spread thin and wrinkly, the whole is of a soft spongy substance.

*Fungoides minimum fusco luteum dignitatum apicibus obtusis albis*: not in the Synopsis. It is not quite an inch long of a brownish yellow colour, sending forth very short branches, which terminate in round white knobs.

*Fungi Clathroides nigri pediculis donati*: Dr. Dillenius: not in the Synopsis. These grow in clusters, are of the size, shape and colour, of mouse-turds, having on the top a little oblique awn, and at the bottom, a short foot-stalk not much thicker than a horse-hair.

*Fungus favaginofus*. Syn. 11 Park. *Rugosus vel cavernosus sive merulius*. J. B. The Morel.

*Fungus Phalloides*. Syn. 12: J. B. *Virilis Penis arreæ facie*. Ger. Stink Horn.

*Fungus pulverulentus coli instar perforatus cum volva Stellata* Dood. Syn. 28 Stelliformis Merr. Pin. *Lycoperdon vesicarium Stellatum* Inst. R. H.

*Byssus aureus Derbienfis humifusus*. Syn. 56. found in the stone wall of Colwick church. Saffron colour'd filken Stone moss.

*Byssus fusco-purpurea petraea gelatinam referens*. Not in the Synopsis.

*Byssus*



*Byssus petreæa galatinam referens nigerrima.* Not in the Synopsis.  
*Ulva marina tenuissima et compressa.* Syn. 63.  
*Lichenoides crustaceum peregrinis velut literis in Scriptum.* Syn. 71.  
*Lichenoides crustaceum nigerrimum e meris papillis conflatum.* Not in the Synopsis.  
*Lichenoides fusco nigricans membranaceum gelatinosum majus folus latioribus Lichenis instar dispositus.* Not in the Synopsis.

*Bryum trichoides aurium capsulis pyriformibus nutantibus.* Dr. Dillenius to whom I sent it; this Moss is mentioned by nobody that I know of; I found it in Nottingham Park, growing to the roof of one of the Rock-Holes, it bears heads in May.

*Caryophyllus minor repens nostras.* Syn. 335.

An *Virginus Ger.* Common here.

*Lychnis sylvestris, alba nona Clusii.* Syn. 339. Wild white Catchfly; on the wall of Nottingham castle-yard, and on the rock at Sneinton Hermitage plentifully.

*Colchium commune.* Syn. 373. Meadow Saffron, in Nottingham Meadows, especially on the Rye hills, and on both sides the foot-path, going to Wilford, in abundance.

*Gramen tremulum medium albis glumis non discriptum.* In a hollow lane between Pleasley and Mansfield.

*Verbascum pulverulentum flore tuteo parvo.* J. B. Syn. 287. On a wall in Sheep-Lane, Nottingham, also on the outside of the garden walls on the rock of the High-pavement.

*Petasites major floribus longis pediculis insidentibus.* Syn. 179. In the mill-yard at Lenton, in the road to Wollaton."

Deering, pages 70 and 71, has been minute in noticing most of the articles of food, and their prices, in his time, consequently he has included the vegetables in ordinary use. The following are a part only of what he has given; enough for our purpose, to shew the difference of the prices, in about 60 years, of several of the articles of life.

Deering.	Average of the last 5 years.	July 1795.
Bread, Corn, London Bushel from 3s. 6d. to 4s.	Wheat 7s. per strike	18s.
Barley, at a medium, 16s. per qr.	36s.	60s.
Oats 7s. to 10s.	25s.	40s.
Beans and Peas between 16s. to 32s. per qr.	32s.	50s.
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, pr. st. of 14lb. 3s.	4s. 8d.	6s.
Butter, 6d. per lb.	8d. hf-penny.	9d.
Eggs, 16 for 4d.	8d.	10d.
Poultry, there has been but little variation in proportion to other things enumerated.		
Vegetables in general use for tables, he says, were sold in proportion to turnips 1d. per bunch.		
Potatoes per peck, from 6d. to 8d.	5d.	1s.
Fine and strong ale, 4d. per quart,	4d.	5d.
Rye, 14s. to 16s. per quarter,	40s.	60s.
Hay at a medium, 30s. per ton.	70s.	90s.

SNEINTON

## SNEINTON.

This Lordship, as Dr. Thoroton calls it, is a member of St. Mary's Nottingham; and now may be almost considered as making a part of that place, by its vicinity.—The views, subjoined, are merely sketches; but which, perhaps, may convey a better idea of this place than a description alone. The rock which constitutes the hamlet, or rather its site, is congenial with that of Nottingham, a soft sandy stone, which extends in a line nearly parallel with the Trent, several miles, as you pass towards Gedling. The chapel, figure 1, stands upon the summit of the rock; figure 2 and 3, are views below, nearly in opposite directions. Some of the inhabitants, here, dwell as it were, in dens and caves of the earth, called the Hermitage. This romantic scene, if it lay in regions, seldom explored would afford a wonderful scope for fanciful relation. The traveller might surprise his reader (as doubtless some do by exaggeration and embellishment, and, in that case, he would not fail to relate his own astonishment at what he saw) he would shew a people inhabiting the very bowels of the earth; and he might magnify, or reduce their size, with ease, to that of a giant or a dwarf. Here is a coffee house and other public buildings resorted to by the hollowday-making people of Nottingham.

From the brow of the eminence you have a fine view of the adjacent country. The most distant prospect I saw, hence, is that bold feature, the Leicestershire forest rock, the distance from some part of it is about twenty miles. Below, the seat of Mr. Musters, Colwick Hall, seated by the side of the Trent, is a pleasing object.

The dairy people here are famed for summer cheese, commonly called soft-cheese.

Sneinton fields was honoured, as a place of rendezvous, Tuesday, July 14, 1795, for the Nottinghamshire Gentlemen Yeomanry Cavalry, the day they received their standards. Therefore here let the history of that day be recorded, in memory of that respectable corps, who stepped forth in the most momentous and awful period of our history, when the Throne seemed tottering, the most glorious fabric of a Constitution mightily assailed, and our holy religion attacked by a wild and frantic philosophy, which has occasioned the butchery, some compute, of at least 50000 human victims, of all ages, and of each sex; consigned, by the most tyrannical tribunals, to perish in rivers, by the bullet, and on the scaffold; besides uncalculated numbers by the sword in battle. Thank God, that calm reason here, (and in that unhappy country where the sufferings of her people, all good men pity) has, seemingly, resumed its empire. If we cannot draw a veil over those direful events, let us charitable judge, with temperance, of the intentions of those who fostered principles productive of so much evil. Let us attribute, in some measure, the cause, partly to the abuse of power in former governors, and to a succession of theoretical writers, on governments, of the last and present century. By such a just and amiable opinion, the agitated minds of men, of all descriptions, may find rest after this terrible tempest, thus men may live in peace and with good will towards each other.

*CEREMONY of presenting the STANDARDS. (a)*

Tuesday last, according to public advertisement, the respective troops of Nottinghamshire

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a The account is taken, with but little variation, from that in the Nottingham Journal.



shire Yeomanry Cavalry (comprising Nottingham, Newark, Retford, and Mansfield) met together at this place to receive their COLOURS. The day proving exceeding fine, it prompted an innumerable concourse of spectators, to view the novelty of the scene.

About ten o'clock, the troops took their ground in Sneinton Field, from whence they rode in regular military procession to the market-place, and, forming a square in front of the Exchange-Hall, the windows of which being filled by ladies of the first rank and fashion,—the sight became truly enchanting—every one seemed pleased—and, doubtless, admired the patriotic spirit of their countrymen. The four troops being drawn up in the front of the Exchange-Hall, in the market-place, and an escort being detached to attend the Standards, they were handed from the windows to Charles Pierrepont, Esq. M. P. and Thomas Webbe Edge, Esq. who accompanied by the Rev. Charles Eyre, as Chaplain, advanced to the centre of the regiment, where they were met by Colonel Eyre, to whom Mr. Pierrepont presented the *Royal Standard*, on the part of Mrs. Lumley Savile, with the following address:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ Next to the honour of being your Representative, I know no greater than being deputed to present you THIS STANDARD, which comes from the hands of beauty, and is consigned to those of Honour:—If as Englishmen, and Nottinghamshire men, the name of Savile was dear to us before, it will now be doubly so.—May your laurels be ever entwined with myrtle; and may the conduct of the corps be as irreproachable and meritorious, as that of its commander.”

To which Colonel Eyre returned an answer as follows:—

“ Sir,

“ In the name of the whole corps I must request you to return our warmest thanks to Mrs. Lumley Savile, for the particular honour she has conferred upon us in presenting us with the Royal Standard: assure her, that its Glory shall never be tarnished in our hands, that, we shall cherish and guard it, as well from affection, as duty; that, zealous in the cause in which we are engaged, and animated by the patronage of our fair countrywomen, we trust we shall ever bear it in the paths of victory—and we are resolved never to part with it but with our lives!”

Mr. Edge then presented the Provincial Standard, with an address to the following purport:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ In presenting you the Provincial Standard, allow me to recal to your memory, that, in the unnatural rebellion in 1745, the only county corps that served in quelling it was raised in this province;—where they served, is known to every one—how they served, is recorded in the history of their country: and I trust in its gratitude.—The Lady, in whose name I have the honour to present you this ensign, is the daughter of a General Officer of distinguished reputation, and the wife of one who is serving his country at this moment with the greatest zeal, activity, and success. - - - - -

- - - - - *—May the PRESENT WARREN prove the FUTURE HOWE.*”

Colonel Eyre then addressed him thus:—

“ Sir,



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SNEYNTON.



" Sir,

" In the name of the whole corps I must beg you to assure Lady Warren, that we feel most sensibly the honour she has done us in presenting us with the Provincial Standard, which allows us the enviable privilege of regarding her as our peculiar patroness:—assure her, that we will not part with it but with our last drop of our blood!—and that, as the influence of her charms has already borne the palm of victory over the seas, we feel the animating hope, that the same success will attend us wherever we march under her propitious patronage."

The chaplain then consecrated the Standards with a suitable Prayer (a).

Colonel Eyre then delivered the Standards to the Cornets of the regiment, with this short exhortation:—

" Gentlemen,

" It is with the greatest confidence that I trust these Standards to your hands, as I am convinced that you are sensible of the sacredness of the deposit, and that you will not deliver them up but with your lives."

Colonel Eyre then advanced to the regiment, and in the most distinct and animated manner, addressed them thus:—

" Gentlemen,

" In the names of Mrs. Lumley Savile, and of Lady Warren, I have the honour to present you the Standards of the Regiment, which it is your duty to defend with your lives. I flatter myself that few exhortations will be necessary to induce you to fill this duty: when you consider the cause in which they are set up,—the cause of your King,—of your Constitution,—of your Religion,—and every thing that is dear to Man, or sacred to God.—A neighbouring Nation having torn asunder all the bounds of civil society, having trodden under foot all laws human and divine, has dared in the hour of her insolence, to threaten this country with invasion, and relying for assistance on the traitorous promises of some disaffected individuals within this realm, has ventured to hope that she might plant her destructive principles in this soil;—But I trust that the universal loyalty and attachment to the Constitution, which have been manifested through the kingdom, will convince her of the folly of her expectations, and that we shall secure to ourselves Peace and Tranquillity, by being prepared for War!

It must give the most heart-felt satisfaction to every good citizen to see the number of Volunteers, who, at this alarming crisis, have stood forwards in support of our country,  
and

<sup>a</sup> " O Almighty GOD, who alone art the disposer of all human events, and who listeneth to the cry of those who call upon Thee, look down, we beseech thee, with an eye of pity and compassion upon the miseries which at this time overwhelm a great part of thy people; avert from us, O Lord, the distresses that await the profanation of thy Name, and keep us stedfastly in thy Faith.—Have mercy, O Lord, upon all those who have wandered from thy ways, bring them back to the paths of truth, and stablish them once more in thy true Religion.—Grant, O Lord, that these our countrymen, who are now assembled round their Standards in defence of their dearest Rights, may always act according to thy will; that, relying upon thee for support and protection, they may meet with success in their undertakings, that they may be able to defend against all Invaders, their Liberties, civil and religious, and through thy means they may become the instruments of restoring to the world the blessings of Peace and of good Order.—And this we beg, O Lord, not trusting to our merits, but to thy mercy, and through the mediation of thy beloved Son Jesus Christ, our blessed Saviour, and Redeemer. Amen.

" In the name of our King, our Country, and our God, I consecrate these Standards, and appropriate them to you, my fellow-citizens, as banners under which you have engaged to defend your King, your Country, its Political Constitution, its Liberties, its Religion: and may God, in whose hand is all Victory, grant you success."

and who have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings we enjoy under our present form of government, by being ready to sacrifice every thing in its defence.—With spirits such as yours my Comrades, I will be bold to say, we shall overcome all our foes, foreign and domestic,—we shall support our laws,—maintain our liberties,—and, transmit to our posterity, that excellent Constitution, which has been established by our ancestors after many hardy contest, and which has long been the envy and admiration of the World!—For this cause, Gentlemen, our Standards are now erected,—for this cause who does not feel it his duty to die in its defence?—And when you consider the fair hands from which you have received them, and that the smiles of beauty yield us their patronage, I am convinced that you will all feel what is your duty,—your delight!!!

The regiment then marched to Shirewood Forest, where these provincial soldiers went through a variety of evolutions to the satisfaction of a vast assemblage of people.

On their return to the market-place, Col. Eyre again addressed them as follows:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ I cannot dismiss you without expressing to you the satisfaction I feel at seeing the progress you have made in your military exercises; this can only have been effected by your unremitted attention and by your laudable zeal for the cause in which we are engaged.—Already your country has benefitted by your exertions;—Let us persevere, my comrades, and whatever may be the inconveniencies which you now suffer, be assured that you will be amply repaid by the highest of all earthly rewards—the approbation of your own minds, and the merited thanks of your fellow-citizens.”

After which the corps dined together in Thurland-Hall, where were given many suitable and loyal toasts.—This happy day ended with a ball, and with fireworks displayed in the market-place.

#### *Description of the Standards.*

The Royal Standard was of the most superb workmanship, being crimson, very richly embroidered with the Royal Arms on both sides—devices at one corner, a white horse embroidered, at the other, N. Y. C. surrounded with the Rose and Thistle. The beautiful display of taste represented in the execution of this trophy, reflects great credit upon the fair Patroness.

The Provincial Standard was peculiarly elegant, and the devices admirably chosen.

The ground buff silk, the facing of the regiment, G. R. with a crown very richly embroidered in the centre, costly ornamented with roses, wheat ears, and the Olive branch entwined. The arms of the county at one corner, at the other, implements of husbandry, bound up with flowers; at the opposite corners martial trophies, with a bow and quiver, on which was embroidered—“ Robin Hood.”—Over the crown, on a garter blue silk label the words “ Libertas sub Rege pio,” (a) in letters of gold spangles; underneath a similar label, with the words “ Conguges Liberi, et Penates.” (b)

On the reverse an oak tree, with golden acorns, ivy creeping up the stem, and at the root of it, the word “ Shirewood.” On one side of the tree the arms of the county, on one point of the swallow tails, martial trophies, on the other implements of husbandry. Above the oak tree, a label, on garter blue silk, had the words, “ Et Decus et Tutamen,” (c) and underneath a similar label, with the words “ Nottinghamshire Volunteer Cavalry,” the whole edged with silver fringe, and tassels richly ornamented with silver and buff silk, and was a performance of the most beautiful embroidery.

#### SECTION

a Liberty under a religious King, b Our wives, our children, and all that is dear to us, c Both honour and protection.

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SECTION VII.

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THE FOREST OF SHIREWOOD.

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WE are now arrived at that portion of our history where we must tread (I had almost said classic) magic ground, where beings like fairies danced; where deer sported in groupes unnumbered, and in limits almost unbounded; where Robin Hood, and his gay followers, performed their many and long renowned exploits; where the noble and ignoble, the king and the robber have, alike, dashed through the thicket and the woodland in pursuit of their nimble game. Here the stout archer with his bow, unmolested, traversed this vast domain, discharging his deadly darts. Here the spreading oak, the ornament of forests, stood for ages a grand monument of embellished nature, a shade and covert for the birds and beasts that inhabited this.—Here the little squirrel above, sprang from spray to spray, exhibiting its playful attitudes, while the wolf below, in days of yore, made the woodlands echo with its dreadful yells; or darting on its prey satiated its voracious appetite. Time, which works such mighty changes on the face of nature, in the passing of a few centuries, where man takes up his abode, exhibits here a scene extremely different to what it has been.—No more the *woodland* songsters, whose natal hymns delightfully celebrated each return of the heavenly orb, shall here be heard. All now is divided and subdivided into stumpy fences and right lined hedge rows, intersecting each other; which to him that delights in the grand and majestic scenes of nature, upon a large and varied scale, is cold and meanless. The stranger, who has sumptuous ideas of field embellishments, and has refined his taste by reading and observation, if he expect to meet in this great forest any thing like what there has been, will be miserably disappointed. But no more, population in many instances, and avarice in others, have laid the splendour of nature in the dust: here grandeur and sublimity is prostrate, degraded by culture, and lost, in that point of view, for ever.

In another light, however, we must commend what, in that instance, is unfavourably related. On the forest I observed, raising and raised, many capital farm-houses; and the adjoining fields, belonging thereto, rich in a plentiful crop of corn, which at this lamentable period, July, 1795, may soon be found beneficently useful.—The soil, is not of that nature, which may insure, at all seasons, a plentiful harvest.



vest. A hot summer is very inimical here to the growth of corn; the two preceding years, in some places, in this forest, scarcely produced the quantity of corn sown; but it may be much improved by alternately ploughing and laying down for grass, which I find is much practiced here.

The Forest it appears was anciently divided, or rather known by the names of *Thorny-Wood*, and *High-Forest*, the first of which, although the least, contained, within its boundaries, nineteen Towns or Villages, of which Nottingham was one. The High Forest abounded with fine stately oaks, and was free from underwood.

Thoroton's account of this place, (or rather, chiefly, his father-in-law's, Serjeant Boune's) is as follows:—

The Forest of Shirewood “ extends itself into the Hundreds of *Broxtow*, *Tburgarton a Lee*, and *Bassetlawe*. When this Forest of *Shirewood* was first made I find not; the first mention of it that I do find is in Henry the seconds time, but I conceive it a Forest before, for William Peverell in the first year of Henry the second [which is mistaken for the fifth year of King Stephen] doth answer de Placitis Forestæ in this County. It seems he had the whole profit and command of this Forest for his Estate, which, after coming to the Crown, the Sheriff, 8 H. 2, in the account of his Farm prays to be discharged of 4l. in vasto Forestæ; and in the tenth year of the same Kings reign he prays the like discharge of 4l. for the waste, as also allowance of 6l. 5s. paid to the Constable, eight Foresters, and a Warrener, and to the Canons of *Shirewood* for Alms 40l. which I conceive to be the Prior and Monks of *Newsted*, then newly founded by Henry the second. In the next year the Sheriff of the County Randulphus filius Engelrami answers de censu Forestæ; and in the twelfth year, Robert de Caltz Lord of *Laxton*, a Fermor, answers for it 20l. and 15 H. 2, Reginaldus de Luci answers the like sum of 20l. pro censu Forestæ, in both which years Robert Fitz-Randulph was Sheriff. In the ancient written Forest Books of this County there is the Copy of a Charter made by King John when he was Earl of *Morteyne* to Matilda de Caux, and Raph Fitz-Stephen her husband, and to her heirs, of all the Liberties and Free Customs which any of the Ancestors of the said Maud held at any time in *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, viz. all the Forest of *Nottinghamshire* and *Derbyshire*, as their Ancestors ever held the same. It came to John Birking as heir to this Maud, so to Thomas Birking his son and heir, about 11 H. 3. and shortly after to Everingham, who thereby claimed Custodiam Forestarum Regis in Com. *Not. & Derby*, which I conceive contains no more but this Forest of *Shirewood*, the rest being disafforested by Henry the third, in the sixth year of his reign, in the sum of the Statute of Carta de Forestæ. With this Everingham heir to Birking and Caux it continued till Edward the first's time, and then was seized as forfeited. Since the Guardianship hath been granted by the Princes to Noblemen and Gentlemen as a Character of their especial favour, the state of this Fostership of Everinghams, and of the whole Forest appears in an Inquisition taken by Geoffrey Langley, the Kings then Justice in Eyre of his Forests beyond *Trent*; for the Forest Officers of *Shirewood* there find that there be three Keepers in the Forest, First, Between *Leene* and *Doverbecke*. Secondly, The High Forest. The Third, *Rumwood*. Robert Everingham, chief Keeper of the Forest, ought to have a chief Servant sworn, going through all the Forest at the costs of Robert, to at-

tach

each all trespasses, and present them at the attachments before the Verderors. In the first Keeping between *Liene* and *Doverbecke* he ought to have one Forester riding with a Page and two Foresters on foot; and there be two Verderors, and two Agisters. In this Keeping there be three *Hayes*, *Beskwood Hay*, *Lindeby Hay*, and *Willay Hay*. The second Keeping is the High Forest. In this Robert Everingham is to have two Foresters riding with two Pages, and two Foresters on foot, and there be also two Verderors, and two Agisters. In this Keeping are two *Hayes*, *Birkland* and *Billabay*, and the Park of Clipston, and in these *Hayes* and *Parke* two Verderors, and two Agisters. In the third Keeping *Rumwoode*, Robert Everingham ought to have one Forester on foot, and there be two Woodwards, one of *Carburton*, another of *Budby*, and two Verderors, and two Agisters. Robert Everingham ought also to have a Page bearing his bow through all the Forest to gather Chiminage. The perambulation of this forest was upon the Commission of 16 H. 3, thus set forth, viz. at *Coningswath Ford*, so by the Highway towards *Wellay Hagb* towards *Nottiagham*, leaving out the Close of the Town of *Wellay*, from thence by that way to *Blackstone Haugh*, from thence to that place where the River of *Doverbecke* goes over that way, and so from thence as the river of *Doverbecke* goes into *Trent*. Westerley from the Ford of *Coningswath* by the water called *Mayden* to the Town of *Warksoppe*, and so by the same water to the *Parke* of *Plesley Hagb*, so up the same river to *Otter Brigges*, from thence by the great Highway of *Nottingham* to the *Mill Ford*, from thence to *Mayneshead*, from thence betwixt the fields of *Hardwick* and *Kirkeby* to the corner that is called *Nun Carre*, from thence by the assent of *Edwan Brittain* to the *Earl Stigh*, and from thence to *Stolegate*, from thence by the great Highway under the Castle of *Annesley*, from thence by the great Highway to the Town of *Linbye*, through the midst of the Town to the water of *Leine*, so to *Lenton*, and from thence by the same water, as it was wont of old time to run into the water of *Trent*, and so along the River of *Trent* to the fall of *Doverbecke*, saving *Wellay Hay*, and other the Kings Demesne Woods in the County of *Nottingham*. This I have rather done that most men may know when they are within, and when without the Forest. And although there were some deafforestations after, yet were they resumed, so as the old Perambulation stands at this day without any remarkable alteration. There have not been many Justice Seats in this Forest of *Shirewood*; those that I have met withal I shall here observe. The first was in Henry the second's time before Hugh Bishop of *Durham*, Robert Bishop of *Lincolne*, and Robert Earl of *Leicester*. The next I find was in Henry the third's time before Robert Nevill and his fellows Justices. The next after that was 15 E. 1. before William Vesey and his fellows; and of this Justice Seat the Rolls of are extant with the Chamberlains of the Exchequer in the *Tallye Office*, as also the Rolls of the next Justice Seat of 8 E. 3. before Raph Nevill and his fellows. The next Justice Seat I can meet with is 21 H. 7. before Simon Stalworth, and John Collier, Clarks, Robert Nevill, and John Port or Porter, and before them as Deputies and Lieutenants of Sir Thomas Lovell, Guardian and Chief Forester, and the Justice of the Forest of our Lord the King of *Shirewood*. But his Seat I cannot find recorded in any place, although I made diligent enquiry for it upon a claim there for the Town of *Nottingham*, and upon conference with William Noy, the late Attorney-General to his Majesty that now is, he told me it was no where to be found where  
he



he had seen. I have seen some claims, as the beginning of another Justice Seat for this particular Forest, 26 H. 8. before Thomas the first Earl of *Rutland*, but no further proceeding therein that I could learn. The last upon record in the Exchequer in the same *Tally Office* is a Book, wherein is entred the Claims and Commencement of a Justice Seat here before the then Lord Crumwell, the Kings then Chief Justice in Eyre of his Forests on the North side of *Trent*. The state of this Forest at this present consists of a Warden, his Lieutenant, and his Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderors, twelve Regarders, so reduced to the number of twelve by an Ordinance made in Edward the first's time by William Vesey and his fellows, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers or Foresters in the main Forest; besides there are now four Keepers in *Tborney Woods*, where anciently there were but two, one of the North *Bayle*, another of the South, they are all reduced under the Chief Forester the Earl of *Chesterfeild* and his heirs, whose father Sir John Stanhoppe had the same granted in fee, with liberty to destroy and kill at their pleasures, reserving an hundred Deer in the whole walk. There are also besides the Forest-Keepers three in *Beskwood Park*, that before Edward the third's time was an *Hay* or Wood uninclosed, but since it was imparked, the general Keeper of the *Park* hath had the command of the other Keepers, as I presume the general Forester of the *Hay* had before, for I find Richardus de Strelley was Forester there 2 E. 3. There is also one other Keeper of *Nottingham Parke*, one other of *Clifton Parke*. The twelve Forester-Keepers are these, one of *Maunsfeilde*, one of *Maunsfeilde Woodbouse*, one of *Annesley Hills* and *Newsteede*, one of *Papplewicke*, one of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*, one of *Rugbford*, one of *Billabay*, one of *Kirkland*, one of *Calveront*, one of *Farnesfeilde*, one of *Langton Arbour* and *Blidworth*, and one of *Sutton* in *Ashfeild*. The Castle and the *Park* of *Nottingham* was granted to the late Earl Francis of *Rutland*, and is now the inheritance of the Dutcheffs of *Buckingham* his daughter and heir. *Clifton Park* is now the inheritance of the Earl of *Newcastle*, who is the present Warden of this Forest, and his are also the perpetual placing of the Keeper of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*. The Keepership of *Rugbford* is the inheritance of Sir William Savile Lord of *Rugbford*. *Annesley Hills*, *Papplewick* and *Newsteede* are granted to Sir John Byron Lord of *Newsteede*, and the rest of the walks are in the disposition of the Warden of the Forest. There are besides as members of the Forest several Woodwardes for every Township within the Forest, and for every principal Wood one."

It would not be impertinent to set down how that in the beginning of the reign of King Henry the second, Ranulph the Sheriff, Hugh de Buyrun, (a) Raph de Hantelin, Robert de Perreriis, Raph de Annesley, Galfr. de le Fremunt, Raph de Heronvill, Hugh Fitz-Wlviert, Robert de Hoveringham, Alexander Fitz-Toche, Simon Fitz Richard, Robert de Ripera, Richard de Croxton, William de Herys, Walter de Amundevill, Sampson de Stereley, Gervas Fitz Richard de Muey, Ingelram, the brother of Sheriff, Hugh Fitz-Roger, William Fitz-Reyner, Hugh Fitz-Albred, Hardewin, and Gaufr. de Staunton, swore at *Nottingham* in the presence of Robert Earl of *Leicester*, who on the part of the King commanded them that they should tell the truth concerning the Customs and Liberties which the Land of the Archbishop (of *York*) which is in *Nottinghamshire*,

*hamshire*, and the Archbishop himself had in the same Shire, in the time of King Henry the elder (viz. the first) and the year and day wherein that King Henry the first was alive and dead. And after they had sworne, they said, That the whole Land of the Archbishop was without the Forest, which was contained between the bounds underwritten: As *Doverbeck* falleth into *Trent*, and on the upper part from the water of *Doverbeck* unto *Ciningeswad*, as the way of *Blyth* goes, and all that Land which is beyond *Ciningeswad*, and beyond the aforesaid way, was out of the Forest unto *Bykerdike*, so that no Forester of the Kings could intermeddle on the Kings part concerning that land, but the Archbishop and his men did freely both effort and do what they would with it as their own. And out of the afore-named bounds in the old Forest, the Archbishop did Hunt nine daies in the year, viz. three against Christmas, three against Easter, and three against Whitsunday, through the whole Wood of *Blythworth*, and in that Wood of *Blythworth* the Archbishop, and his Canons, and his men, had all the Attachments without waste [guasto] and had their proper Foresters, and Aieryes of Hawks, and Paunage: This was sealed by Robert Bishop of *Lincolne*, and Hugh Bishop of *Durrham*. John Romanus Archbishop of *York*, 15 E. 1. by Hugh de Stapleford his Atturney, had great pleading before William de Vescy, Thomas de Normanville, and Richard de Crepping, Justices in Eyre, concerning his holding Pleas of Vert in his Court of *Southwell*, and many other Privileges: As William de Melton, one of his successours, Archbishop of *York*, by William de Southwell his Atturney, had 8 E. 3. before Raph de Nevill, Richard de Aldeburgh, and Peter de Midleton, as may be seen at large in the Rolls of both these Justice Seats in the *Tally Office*. But I shall not be further particular in exhibiting any further Collections on this subject, because the pleasant and glorious condition of this noble Forest is now wonderfully declined. And there is at present, and long hath been, a Justice Seat, which is not yet finished, and therefore cannot now be rendred a good account of, held under my Lords Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Justice in Eyre of all his Majesties Forests, &c. *Trent* North, wherein it seems his Deputies or Lieutenants have allowed such and so many claims, that there will not very shortly be Wood enough left to cover the Bilberries, which every summer were wont to be an extraordinary great profit and pleasure to poor people, who gathered them and carried them all about the country to sell: I shall therefore at this time say no more, May 24, 1675."

A gentleman having favoured me with a copy of the perambulation of the forest in the reign of Henry the VIII. which I have not seen printed, I give it here:—

A Perambulation of the Forrest of Sheerewood made the ninth day of September in the Thirtyeth year of the Reigne of King Henry the Eighth (by the grace of God of England and France King defender of the faith Lord of Ireland and Supreme head upon earth of the English Church;) By Robert Brymesley, Gabriel Berwicke, Richard Perepoint Esqr's; Alexander Merring, Christopher Fitzrandole, Robert Whitmore, John Walker, Manrite Orrell, John Garnon, John Palmer Gentlemen; Robert Levett, William Mellars, Robert Rawson, John Loiscowe, John Bristow, and Robert North, Regarders of the said Forrest of Sheerewood. Which perambulation begun at the Kings Castle of Nottingham, And passing from thence unto the Kings bridge meadow gate, And from thence by the Old Trent untill to the ancient Courle of the Water of

Leene; which is the bound between the Kings Meadow and the Meadow of Wilforth and from henceforward by the said ancient course of the Water of Leene even to the Meadow called Carlam, And thence by the Comon way even to the Bridge upon Leene nigh to the Orchard of the Priory of Lenton, And from thence ascending by the said Water of Leene even unto the Bounds of the Kings Village of Bulwell; And so about the Kings Wood of Bulwell Rise untill to the said Water of Leene so coming up by the said water unto Lindby Mill and so through the Midle Town of Lindby unto the Cross there, And thence from the said Cross by the great Highway which leads to the ancient Castle of Annessey, leaveing the said Castle on the right hand, And from thence by the said great Highway unto Stolegate which leads unto Chesterfield lediate; And from thence turning out of the way a very little towards the West by the Stole Stighe from the north part of Annessey field unto a certain Lane which is between Annessey Woodhouse field on the West side and a certain Assart ground of Richard Savion, heretofore of Evans de Bretton on the East side; And so going down through the said Lane towards the North unto a certain Corner called Nuncarr, And from thence by the way between the Moores of Kirkby and Kirkby-fields unto the Lane between the fields of Hardewick and the fields of Kirkby, And then by the said Lane towards the East; And then towards the North by the housedoore of Hardewick up to Mannswell Hedde; And from thence towards the West by Hardewick hedge, And so going down towards the South by the Rewarder Mere. between Kirkby fields and Sutton fields, up unto Holebrucke Hawe; And from thence by the hedge of Holebrucke Hawe unto Coolegate; And so passing away by the Coppice Wood of the Lord the King called fullwood, And so by the whole Bounds of fullwood round about up to Normanton Lane, And from the said Lane by the hedge of Normanton field, up to Hawkiswell, And from thence about the fields of Dirty Kuckwall and Houthwell up to Milnford bridge; And from thence turning away by the great Way from Nottingham and the water up to Heyterbridge, And by the said water going down to Plessey, And from thence by the water of Mayden unto the Town of Warsop, And so through the Midle Town of Warsop up unto the Cross there, And so directly by the way of Warsop, And by that way unto the said water of Mayden, And so by the said water towards the East up to Mugley fford; And from thence going up towards the North unto the Haselgapp, And so leaveing the Prest Crown on the right hand up unto the hedge between Rumwood and Crown fields up to the Kings Park late of the Abbot of Welbeck, And then going up by the said Park unto the Owtegate fforrest; which is between the said Park, and the Park of the Earle of Shrewsbury heretofore Lord of ffurnevall, And from the said Owtegate extending to Byards Stable, And again going up between the said Parks unto the Rodegate, And so going down towards the East by the Sand Rodegate to a certain Stone at the East of Warwood; And so decending a little towards the South unto A certain Stone in Clumbre, And so beyond the ffordes of Clumbre even to A Stone fixed on the East part of Glemires and of the North part of the way there; And from thence directly towards the South up to another Stone which is fixed near to the way leads from Merrill-briggs to Awsland, And from thence up to a certain Holyn, which is nigh to Thoresbie fields, And going down through the aforesaid fields (viz.) by the Parson Balke unto the

the Town of Thoresbie, and from thence by the water of Meadern to Coningbie foard, And from thence by the great way from Blyth to Coningswath forth, and so on the West part of the Town of Wellow, And from thence by the great way which leads from Nottingham unto Blackstone Hew, And from thence unto the little brooke of Dover becke, And so as that Brooke runns through the Midle of the Town of Cathorp thence by the said brooke of Dover beck where it was wont to runn of ancient time unto the water of Trent, And so the aforesaid water untill it come against the Abbey of Shelford; So that the said Abbey is out of the fforrest, And afterwards by the said River of Trent where of ancient time it used to runn (viz.) on the East side the new course now of Trent npto the Mannor of Colwicke, And there where the water of Trent was wont to runn, So that the Limitts there called Hekin is within the fforrest, And from thence by the said River unto Nottingham Bridge called Heathbecke Briggs and from thence by the South part of the Meadows of Nottingham unto the Castle there."

In passing over this forest, I observed, that it is now, in a great measure, enclosed between Blyth and Nottingham. As many parts of it is but thinly inhabited, at present, and in consequence of the enclosure, you meet with a great variety of roads, branching here and there; handposts would be found extremely useful to a stranger. They are at all times, in such places, the most civil things he meets with, but rarely seen here.

As to the age of the forest, it is beyond any known record. It was a royal domain long before the conquest.

Manwood, on Forest Laws, defines it thus:—

"A Forest is a vast extensive wood; in French *lieu forestier et sauvage*: in Latin *Locus sylvestris et sauosus*.

"A forest is a certain territory of woody grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide there in the safe protection of the king, for his princely delight and pleasure: which territory of ground so privileged, is meered and bounded by unremoveable marks, meers, and boundaries, either known by matter of record, or else by prescription, and also replenished with wild beasts of venery or chase; and with great coverts of *vert* (a) for the succour of the said wild beasts; for the preservation and continuance of which said place, together with the vert and venison, there are certain particular laws, privileges, and officers belonging only to the same.

The manner of making forests, as the same author informs us, is as follows:—"The king sends out his commission, under the great seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for the view, perambulation, meeting and bounding of the place he mindeth to be a forest, which being returned into the chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the shire where the ground lieth, that none shall hunt or chase any manner of wild beasts in that precinct, without the king's special licence; after which he appointeth ordinances, laws, and officers fit for the preservation of the vert and venison; and so it becometh a *forest* by matter of record."

Kings, whose property forests were, in many instances punished those with the greatest severity

a Vert which in the French signifies green, comprehends every thing which bears green leaves in the forest. Manwood, 51.

severity who hunted and killed beasts therein without leave. In the conqueror's time it was lawful to put out the eyes of a man who killed either a buck or a boar. (a)

Beasts of the forest are denominated to be: The hart, hind, buck, hare, boar, and wolf, legally all beasts of venery.

## ROBIN HOOD.

It cannot be foreign to our purpose to notice Robin Hood, under this head, of whom much has been said, and but little known to a certainty. His story, however, has been a favorite subject for the Drama. A pastoral comedy of Robin Hood and Little John, was printed in 1594. Robin Hood's pastoral May Games, appeared in 1624.—Robin Hood, an opera, was acted in Bartholamew fair, in 1730. Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers, an interlude, near the same time. Robin Hood, a musical entertainment, was performed at Drury-lane Theatre in 1751; and lastly Shirewood Forest, at present a favorite opera with the public.

In Rapin's History of England, our renowned hero is noticed to this purpose:—That about the time of 1199, lived the famous Robin Hood, with his companion Little John, who were said to infest Yorkshire with their robberies. It has been said Robin Hood was of the Huntingdon family and by necessity was driven to the course of life he pursued.

The popular and animating story of Robin Hood, which we acknowledge to know but little of to a certainty, has been the theme of every age, since his time. The songs, in the Garland, which goes by his name, are simply and historically poetized, & have been the favorites of the lower orders of mankind for each succeeding age. Who were the authors of them nobody knows. They were, most probably, written by various hands, as some have much more the spirit of poetry than others. Their remote antiquity is not doubted; but they, most likely, have been varied agreeably to the phraseology of the different periods they have been used.

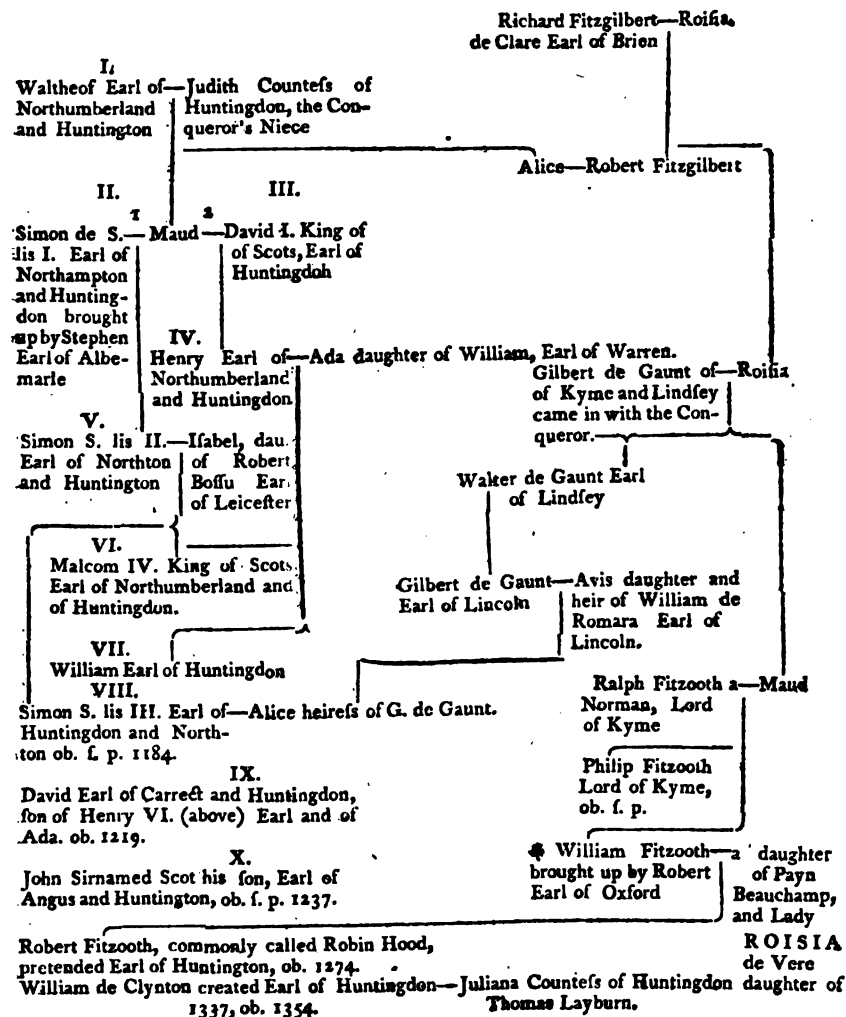
The birth place of our hero is said to be at Loxley, in Staffordshire. (b) He is made to be of honourable descent, of which the pedigree inserted from Dr. Stukeley's Palæographia Britannicæ, in the next page, will testify.

The true name therefore of ROBIN HOOD was ROBERT FITZ-ODD, but agreeable with the custom of dropping the Norman addition to names, FITZ; and the two last letters TH being turned into D, he was vulgarly called OOD or HOOD. The reader will discover also, that it is probable he might claim the title of Earl of Huntingdon by reason of John Scot, 10th earl of Huntingdon dying in 1237, without issue, as he was heir by the female line, as descended from Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Kyme and Lindsey. This title, it seems, lay dormant 90 years, after Robert's death, and about ten of the last days of his life. (c) His arms were *gules two bends engrailed or*.

From noticing the birth and high connections of *Robin Hood*, I will notice his life.—Ingenuously it has been observed that this famed robber might be driven to this course of life on account of the attainder of himself or relatives, or on account of the intestines troubles during the reign of Henry the II. when the son of that king was in open rebellion against his father, when devastation, plunder, attainders, and confiscation were the

a Brumpton. b Anecdotes of Archery. c Ib.

## The PEDIGREE of ROBIN HOOD, Earl of Huntingdon.



the fatal followers of that unnatural contention. The Ferrers being lords of Loxley, the birth place of our hero; and Robert de Ferrers manning the castles of Tutbury and Duffield, in behalf of the prince, William Fitz-ooth, Robert's father, might by his connections with that family or by some such means be implicated in the guilt and consequences of that rebellion. Thus might it happen, that *Robin Hood* was possessed of no paternal estate, and deprived of the title of Earl of Huntingdon; and this might be also the cause of his taking refuge in woods and forests, to avoid the punishment of his own, or his father's crimes against the state, where he continued, during his life, in a state of

\* Dugdale, vol. 1. fol. 197, calls this ward of the Earl of Oxford's William Fitz-Oates.

of actual rebellion; where his little army contended a series of years, successfully, against the power and armies of the king.

Others have conjectured that he was a man of birth and fortune, and had spent his estate in riotous living, which was the original cause of his taking to that mode of life for existence, which his nature seemed to point out to him. Whatever might be the cause of his defection from lawful pursuits, we know not; that the untoward times which succeeded those of Henry the II. might occasion it, is probable.

This celebrated chief of English archers, it is certain, was an outlaw, with many of his followers. Historians have placed his chief residence in Yorkshire; but it is certain, that SHIREWOOD FOREST was his favorite haunt. *Stow* in his annals calls them renowned thieves. *ROBIN* had another favorite place near the sea, in the north riding of Yorkshire, (a) called Robin Hood's Bay. Sir Edward Cook, in his third Institute, p. 197, speaks of *Robin Hood*, and he observes, that, men of his lawless profession were called *Roberdsmen*. The statute at Winchester, 13 of Edward the I. and another the 5th of Edward the III. he observes, were made solely for the punishment of *Roberdsmen*, and other felons.

Our hero, it is allowed on all hands, had great skill in archery, and much personal courage. His humanity and levelling principles are celebrated by Drayton in his *Poly-Olbion*, song XXVI.

From wealthy abbots' chests, and churches' abundant store,  
What often times he took he shared amongst the poor:  
No Lordly bishop came in lusty Robin's way;

To him before he went but for his pafs must pay;  
The widow in distress he graciously relieved,  
And remedied the wrongs of many a virgin grieved.

“*Hearne*, in his Glossary, inserts a manuscript note out of *Wood*, containing a passage cited from *John Major*, the Scottish historian, to this purpose: that Robin Hood was indeed an arch robber, but the gentlest thief that ever was: And says, he might have added, from the Harlein MSS. of John Fordun's Scottish Chronicle, that he was, though a notorious robber, a man of great charity.” (b)

In the vision of *Pierce Plowman*, written by Robert Longland, a secular Priest and Fellow of Oriel College, and who flourished in the reign of Edward III. is this passage:

I cannot perfitly my Pater Noster as the priest it singeth;  
I can rimes of Robinhod and Randal of Chester.

In ANECDOTES OF ARCHERY is the following little history of this great robber:

Tutbury, and other places in the vicinity of his native town, seems to have been the scene of his juvenile frolics. We afterwards find him at the head of two hundred strong resolute men, and expert archers, ranging the woods and forests of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the north of England. (c)

Charton, in his history of Whitby Abbey, page 146, recites, “That in the days of Abbot Richard this freebooter, when closely pursued by the civil or military power, found

\* *Magna Britannica*. b *Ib.* c Besides many other places, the following are particularly mentioned, viz. Barnsdale, Wakefield, Plompton Park, and Fountains-Abbey.

found it necessary to leave his usual haunts, and retreating cross the moors that surrounded Whitby, came to the sea coast, where he always had in readiness some small fishing vessels; and in these putting off to sea, he looked upon himself as quite secure, and held the whole power of the English nation at defiance. The chief place of his resort at these times, and where his boats were generally laid up, was about six miles from Whitby, and is still called Robin Hood's Bay." Tradition further informs us, that in one of these peregrinations he, attended by his Lieutenant, JOHN LITTLE, went to dine (a) with Abbot Richard, who having heard them often famed for their great dexterity in shooting with the long-bow, begged them after dinner to shew him a specimen thereof; when to oblige the Abbot, they went up to the top of the Abbey, whence each of them shot an arrow, which fell not far from Whitby Laths, but on the contrary side of the lane. In memory of this transaction, a pillar was set up by the Abbot in the place where each of the arrows fell, which were standing in 1779; each pillar still retaining the name of the owner of each arrow. Their distance from Whitby Abbey is more than a measured mile, which seems very far for the flight of an arrow; but when we consider the advantage a shooter must have from an elevation, so great as the top of the abbey, situated on a high cliff, the fact will not appear so very extraordinary. These very pillars are mentioned, and the fields called by the aforesaid names in the old deeds for that ground, (b) now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Watson. It appears by his Epitaph, that ROBERT FITZ-ROOTH lived 59 years after this time (1188); a very long period for a life abounding with so many dangerous enterprizes, and rendered obnoxious both to church and state. Perhaps no part of English history afforded so fair an opportunity for such practices, as the turbulent reigns of Richard the I. King John, and Henry the III.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury and chief Justiciary of England, we are told, issued several proclamations for the suppressing of outlaws; and even set a price on the head of this hero. Several stratagems were used to apprehend him, but in vain. Force he repelled by force; nor was he less artful than his enemies. At length being closely pursued, many of his followers slain, and the rest dispersed, he took refuge in the Priory of Kirkstrees, about twelve miles from Leeds, in Yorkshire, the Priorefs at that time being his near relation. Old age, disappointment, and fatigue, brought on disease; a monk was called in to open a vein, who, either through ignorance or design, performed his part so ill, that the bleeding could not be stopped. Believing he should not recover, and wishing to point out the place where his remains might be deposited, he called for his bow and discharging two arrows, the first fell in the river Calder, the second falling in the park, marked the place of his sepulture. He died on the 24 of December, in the year 1247, (c) as appears by the following epitaph, which was once legible on his tomb, in Kirkstrees park; where, though the tomb remains, yet the inscription hath been long obliterated. It is, however, preserved by Dr. Gale, Dean of York, and inserted from his papers by Mr. Thoresby, in his Ducat. Leod. and is as follows:

HEAR,

a Possibly without Invitation. b That each of the arrows of these renowned shooters fell, as above described, is probable; but that they were shot from some other place than the top of the Abbey is equally probable. c Supposing him 21 years of age when he visited Abbot RICHARD, at Whitby, he must at this time have been at least in his 80 year.



HEAR, UNDERNEAD DIS LATIL STEAN,  
LAIZ ROBERT EARL OF HUNTINGTON;  
NEA ARCIR VER AZ HIE SA GEUD,  
AN PIPL KAULD IM ROBIN HEUD:  
SICK UTLAZ AZ HI AN IZ MEN,  
VIL ENGLAND NIVR SI AGEN.

Obit 24 Kal. Dekembris, 1247.

It appears that the inscription was long since obliterated although the stone remains broken and defaced, Mr. Gough has preserved a drawing of it in his Sepulchral Monuments, copied facing page 171. It is said at the end of Robin Hood's Garland, that the inscription was placed on his gravestone by the Priorefs of Birkley, (Kirklees.)

What may be gathered, from the celebrated Robin Hood's Garland, respecting his birth, life, and family connections, are briefly as follows; by which the reader will find, who has not *condescended* to peruse those ancient songs, that this humble relation of him agrees not, in some instances, with the account above, viz.

The father of Robin was a forester, and could send an arrow two north country miles at a shoot. That his mother was niece to the famous Guy earl of Warwick whose brother was a notable 'squire, who lived at Gamewell Hall, in the county of Nottingham. (a)—That his uncle, whose name was George Gamewell, was desirous of having our young hero to live with him; but his attachment was rivetted to field sports and unbounded freedom: he complied not with the offer, went to Tutbury to marry a Shepherdess whom he had seen in Shirewood Forest kill a buck dexterously. Her form, dress and features are thus simply poetized :

As that word was spoke, Clorinda came by,  
The Queen of the Shepherds was she;  
And her gown was of velvet as green as the grass,  
And her buskin did reach to her knee:  
Her gait it was graceful, her body was straight,  
And her countenance it was free from pride:

A bow in her hand, and a quiver of arrows,  
Hung dangling by her sweet side.  
Her eye-brows were black, ay, and so was her hair,  
And her skin was as smooth as glass,  
Her visage spoke wisdom and modesty too,  
Sets with Robin Hood, such a lass?

After fifteen years of age, we find that he was expert at the use of the bow, which he used much in the forest, and, we are told, he killed fifteen foresters, who were all buried, in a row, in one of the church-yards in Nottingham. By this time he had about 100 followers. His robberies, frolics, clemency, and charity to the poor, soon became the theme of all people. He robbed a bishop and the sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and sported with their persons and characters. He fought with a tinker, a shepherd, and a friar, and others, who handled him roughly. In the song which relates his great exploits before Queen Catharine, we have a picture of his dress:—

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,  
It was of Lincoln green,  
And sent it by this lovely page,  
For a present to the Queen.  
In summer time, when leaves grow green,  
'Twas a seemly sight to see,  
Robin Hood had dressed himself,  
And all his yeomandre.

He cloath'd his men in Lincoln green,  
And himself in scarlet red;  
Black hats, white feathers, all alike,  
Now hold Robin Hood is rid.  
And when he came to London court,  
He fell down on his knee:  
Thou art welcome Locksley, (b) said the Queen,  
And all thy yeomandre.

In

a There are Villages of the Names of GAMELSTONE and GAMESTONE. b Robin Hood is here called by the name of his birth place, a thing very common in those days.

## In one of these songs we have a description of Little John.

WHEN Robin Hood was about twenty years,  
He happened to meet Little John,  
A jolly brisk blade, right fit for the trade,  
For he was a luffy young man.

Tho' he was called Little, his limbs were all large,  
And his stature was seven feet high;  
Wherever he came, they quak'd at his name,  
For soon he would make them to fly.

After this meeting of Little John and Robin Hood, the ballad informs you that they fought, in which combat the latter was worsted; but after the fight, a little persuasion made Little John join this band of merry-making robbers. As the latter part of this ballad is particularly descriptive of the manner this little host of warriors lived; and of the changing of John Little's name to that of Little John, and as the poetry is not the most indifferent in the Garland, I give it here:

There's no one shall wrong thee, friend, be not afraid,  
These bowmen upon me do wait.  
There are three score and nine; if thou wilt be mine,  
Thou shalt have my livery frain  
And other accoutrements fitting also:  
Speak up, jolly blade, never fear,  
I'll teach you also the use of long bow,  
To shoot at the fat fallow deer.  
O here is my hand, the stranger reply'd,  
I'll serve you with all my whole heart;  
My name is John Little, a man of good mettle,  
Ne'er doubt me for I'll play my part.  
His name shall be alter'd, quoth Will Stutely,  
And I will his godfather be;  
Prepare thou a feast, and none of the least,  
For we will be merry, quoth he.  
They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does;  
With humming strong liquor likewise;  
They lov'd what was good; so in the greenwood,  
This pretty sweet babe they baptiz'd.  
He was, I must tell you, but seven feet high,  
And, may be, an ell in the waist;  
He was a sweet lad, much feasting they had;  
Robin Hood the christening grac'd,  
With all his bowmen, which stood in a ring,  
They were of the Nottingham breed;  
Brave Stutely came then, with seven yeomen,  
And did in his manner proceed;

This infant was called John Little, quoth he,  
Which name shall be changed anon,  
The words we'll transpose, so where're he goes,  
His name shall be call'd Little John.  
They all with a shout made the elements ring;  
So soon as the office was o'er,  
To feasting they went, with true merriment,  
And tipp'd strong liquors, gillore.  
Then Robin he took the pretty sweet babe,  
And cloath'd him from top to his toe  
In garments of green, most gay to be seen,  
And gave him a curious long bow.  
Thou shalt be an archer as well as the best,  
And range in the greenwood with us,  
Where we'll not want gold nor silver, behold,  
While bishops have aught in their purse  
We live here like 'squires or lords of renown,  
Without e'er a foot of free land;  
We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,  
And every thing at our command.  
Then music and dancing did finish the day,  
At length when the sun waxed low,  
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,  
And into their caves they did go.  
And so ever after, as long as he liv'd,  
Although he was proper and tall,  
Yet nevertheless, the truth to express,  
Still Little John they did him call.

The last ballad speaks of his death after fighting, desperately, with a party of the king's forces, on the 30th of June, under a valiant knight, who was slain in the contest, Bold Robin being taken ill soon after.

He sent for a monk, who let him blood,  
And took his life away;  
Now this being done, his archers did run,  
It was not a time to stay.  
Some went on board, and cross'd the seas,  
To Flanders, France, and Spain,

And others to Rome, for fear of their doom,  
But soon returned again.—  
Thus he, that never fear'd bow nor spear,  
Was murder'd by letting of blood.  
And so, loving friend, the story doth end  
Of valiant bold Robin Hood.

From Robin Hood arose these proverbial expressions, first in the county of Nottingham, and then all over England. (a)

*Many talk of Robin Hood who never shot in his bow.*

This certainly alludes to people who talk of things beyond their knowledge.

*To sell Robin Hood's penny-worths.*—This alludes to things sold come lightly by.

Y

a Mag. Brit.

In

In a small grove, part of the cemetery belonging to Kirklees Priory, is a large flat gravestone, on which is carved the figure of a Crois de Calvary, extending the whole length of the stone, and round the margin is inscribed in Monastic characters:—

DOUCE: IHU: DE: NAZAREH: DONNE: MERCY: ELIZABETH: DE: STANTON:  
PRIORES: DE: CETTE MAISON. (a)

The lady whose memory is here recorded, is said to have been related to Robin Hood, and under whose protection he took refuge sometime before his death. These being the only monuments, remaining at the place make it probable, at least, that they have been preserved on account of the supposed affinity of the persons over whose remains they were erected.

R. Hood's mother had two sisters, (b) each older than herself. The first married Roger Lord Mowbray; the other married into the family of Wake. As neither of these could be prioresses of Kirklees, Eliz. Stanton might be one of their descendants. (c)

Of Little John's death, or more properly John Little, which was his true name, who was supposed to be a very tall man, and Robin Hood's prime counsellor, we have the following:—

Antiquarian Rep. Vol. 3, p. 140.

From a loose paper in Mr. Ashmoles hand-writing, Oxford Museum.

"The famous Little John, Robin Hood's companion, lies buried in Hatherlidge church-yard, in the Peak of Derbyshire, with one stone at his head, another at his feet, each of which, sometime since, had some remains of the letters I. L. and part of his bow hangs up in the chancel, anno 1652."

Near the Abbey, Leicester, stands an upright ponderous forest stone, which goes by the name of Little John's stone; but for what reason none can tell.

### St. ANN'S WELL,

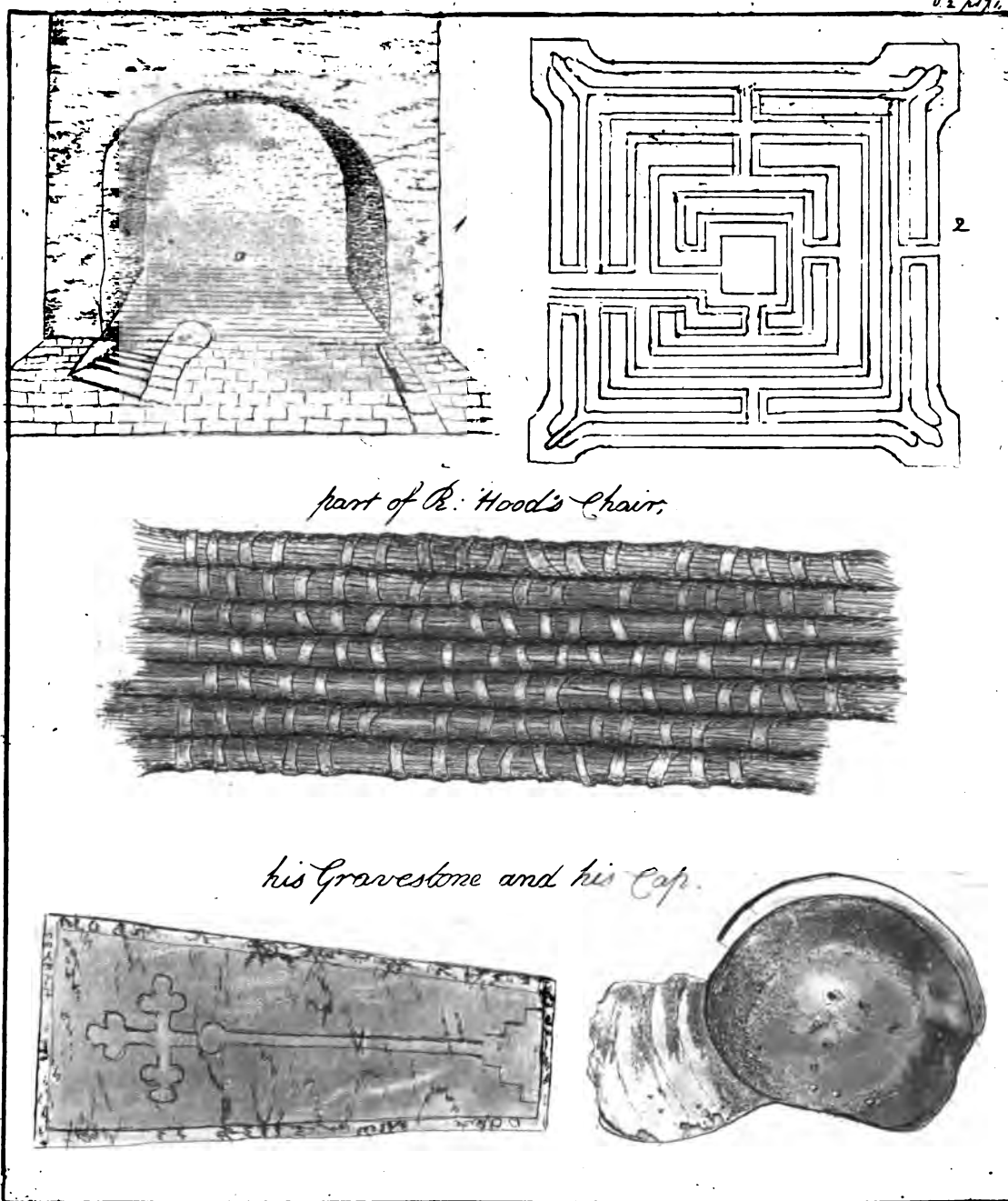
Near Nottingham, was, it is said, a sequestered haunt of the famous Robin Hood, which tradition has given celebrity to for ages. It is situate within two miles North East of Nottingham, on the base of a hill, which a century ago, or less, was covered with fine ash trees and copice, as well as a great part of the adjacent fields, which are now cleared of wood, and is become good land; some portion of which still retains the name of copice and belongs to the Burgeffes of Nottingham. The house which is resorted to in summer time, stands near the Well, both which are shaded by firs and other trees.— Here is a large bowling-green, and a little neglected pleasure ground.

The

a This Norman inscription shews its Antiquity.—Robin Hood's ancestors were Normans, and possessed the Lordship of Kyme, in Lincolnshire. There is a market-town in that county called Stanton,

b Dr. Stukeley, c Anecdotes of Archery.





Robin Hood obiit xxiv kal Decembris mcccxxxvii

The Well is under an arched stone roof, of rude workmanship, the water is very cold, it will kill a toad.—See figure 1.—It is used by those who are afflicted with rheumatic pains; and indeed, like many other popular springs, for a variety of disorders. At the house were formerly shewn several things said to have belonged to Robin Hood; but they are frittered down to what are now called his cap, or helmet, and a part of his chair. As these have passed current for many years, and perhaps ages, as things once belonging to that renowned robber, I sketched them. They are represented on the annexed plate.

A remarkable circumstance happened here about fifty years since. The story is told thus: A regiment of dragoons lay at Nottingham, at that time, and five of the men agreed to go a deer-stealing, for which purpose they traversed, in the night, over a great extent of country, in vain. Chagrined at the disappointment, in passing over an eminence called Shepherd's Race, near St. Ann's Well, two of them agreed to go down the hill and steal some geese belonging to the people who lived at St. Ann's Well. A young man who was a servant in the family, and had been out late in company instead of going to bed layed himself down upon a table in a room, or some other ready and convenient place, where he slept sometime; but was awaked by the noise of the frightened geese, which were disturbed by the soldiers attempting to steal them. The young man being a little elevated in liquor had the temerity to go from the house with an intent to protect his master's or mistress's property, in which attempt he was shot through the head, by a piece placed so near him that his brains were seen scattered about him, where he fell, in a variety of directions.

The particulars concerning this murder did not come out till about 20 years after the transaction, when two old pensioners, from Chelsea Hospital, were taken up for the fact, and brought to Nottingham gaol; but it turned out that the principals, in the horrid deed, were dead.

### SHEPHERD'S RACE,

Which I had occasion to mention in the above narrative, is a place much resorted to, and is represented, fig. 2.

It is cut on the summit of a hill near St. Ann's Well, and appears to be cut out of the turf for a place of exercise. Opinions vary about this as well as other things of this sort: where history is silent the ingenuity of man supplies the place. Dr. Stukely supposes it Roman. Deering says, "it seems to be a name of no old standing." It is on a common belonging to Sneinton, given to that village by the Pierponts, and the last author judges its name to have been given by the shepherds using it since that time as an amusement in running it. "It is evidently, he says, from the cross-crosslets in the centres of the four lesser rounds; and in that there are no banks raised but circular trenches cut into the turf, and those so narrow that persons cannot run in them, but must run on the top of the turf," that it is of no Roman origin, and yet is more ancient than the reformation. He farther adds, as an opinion, "that it was made by some priests belonging

belonging to St. Ann's Chapel, who being confined so as not to venture out of sight or hearing, contrived this to give themselves a breathing for want of other exercises."

I perceived a number of the initials of names cut in the turf about the Shepherd's-race, done by those, I am told, who have run it; and I also saw two or three humble imitations of this celebrated race cut, on a small scale, out of the turf near it.

This maze or labyrinth is 17 or 18 yards square. At the angles are four oval projections facing the four cardinal points; the distance of the extremities of which are 34 yards or thereabouts.

At Clifton, also, there is one of this sort; but dissimilar in formation.

After what has been said of this ancient Forest, both with respect to its antiquity as a forest, extent, and its former splendour, and its present, with regard to appearance, degradation, it will be no unentertaining portion of this history to relate here, the discoveries of ancient things, that have been made upon this royal domain. It may shew, that in very remote times, it was a chosen spot for a tribe of the aborigines of this island, or at least, of the Romans, who subdued them. It is but justice, however, to preface this part of the seventh Section, with an acknowledgement to Hayman Rooke, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, in this county, for the favour of part of the materials with which the account of Shirewood Forest is concluded; a gentleman whose zeal for the furtherance of this history has been testified, to me, by the most liberal and candid behaviour.

Near Blidworth, on Shirewood Forest, is a singular Rock, represented in the subjoined plate. The only account Mr. Rooke could get of it was, that it has been there time immemorial. Upon a close examination, it appears to be a kind of natural cement of gravel and sand, but whether not of art it is not easy to discern. It stands on a rock, the ground sloping on every side. Part of it is hollow, which probably might have been excavated by the ancient Britons, for some mysterious purposes. We find from the druidical monuments which have been discovered, in this island, many remarkable rocks that have evidently had the assistance of the tool in their formation, and these, we have reason to suppose were held sacred by the Druids. Mr. R. cannot help thinking, that, this very singular rock would not pass unnoticed by the superstitious Britons.

The circumference of the rock, near the bottom, is 48 feet. Hight 14.

The ruined chapel of Kimberly, represented in the same plate, with the rock, has not much relationship to the Forest as a Forest; it stands without its boundaries; but was taken on an excursion into the Forest, in 1792.—It has but little about it to attract attention, and is not so much as mentioned in Thoroton's history of the village, which by his account, was but a small place about two centuries ago, now it is of considerable magnitude. It is in the parish of Greifly. The village is one of the most romantic, I have seen, in these parts. Its site is extraordinarily diversified: some of the dwellings perch upon the eminence, others sit snugly on the side, and some on the base: comparing little things with great, the travelling of an insect over a succession of ant-hills, is like that of a man over the lanes or passages through this village.

King



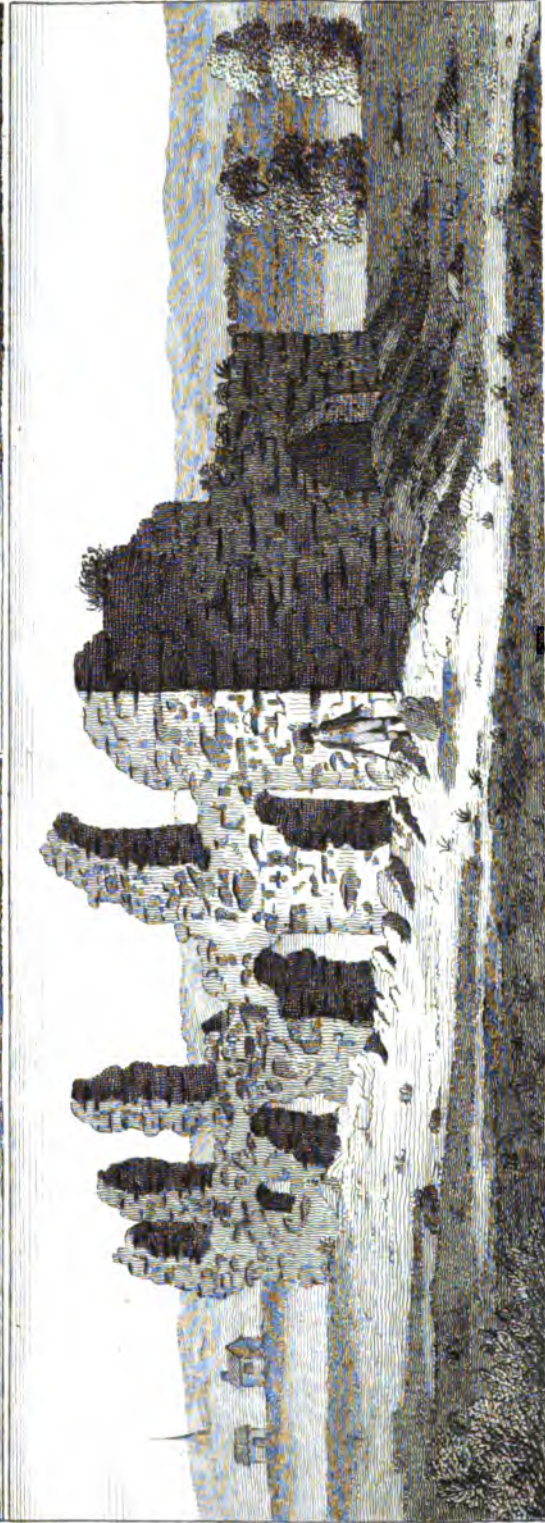
*Whidworth Rock*



*Humberley Chapel*



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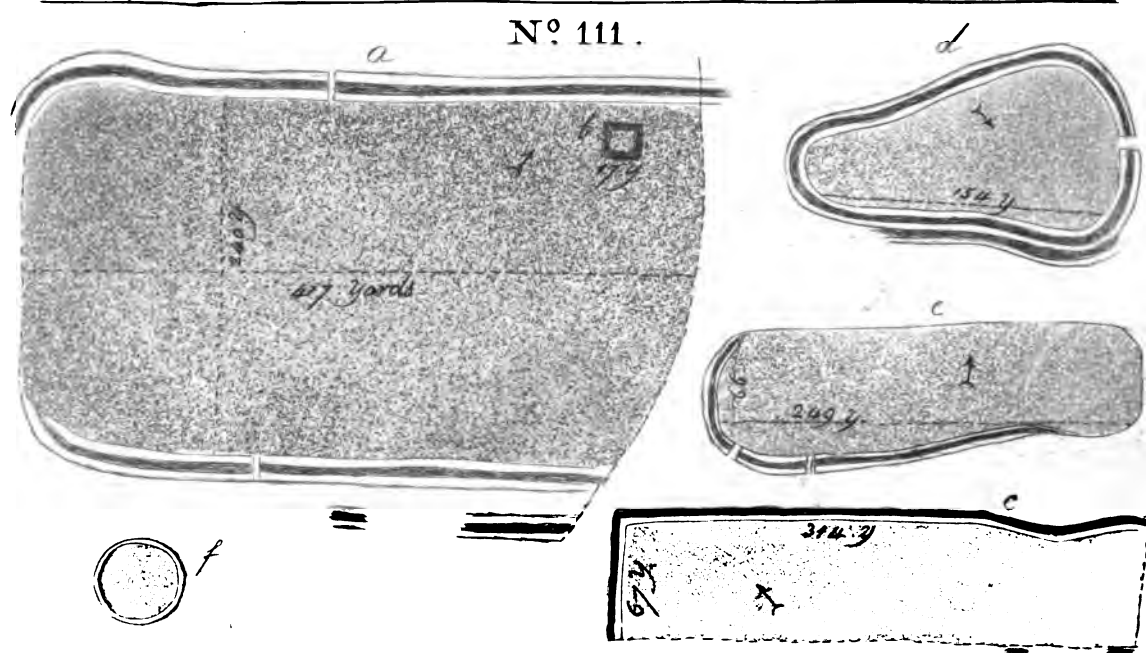
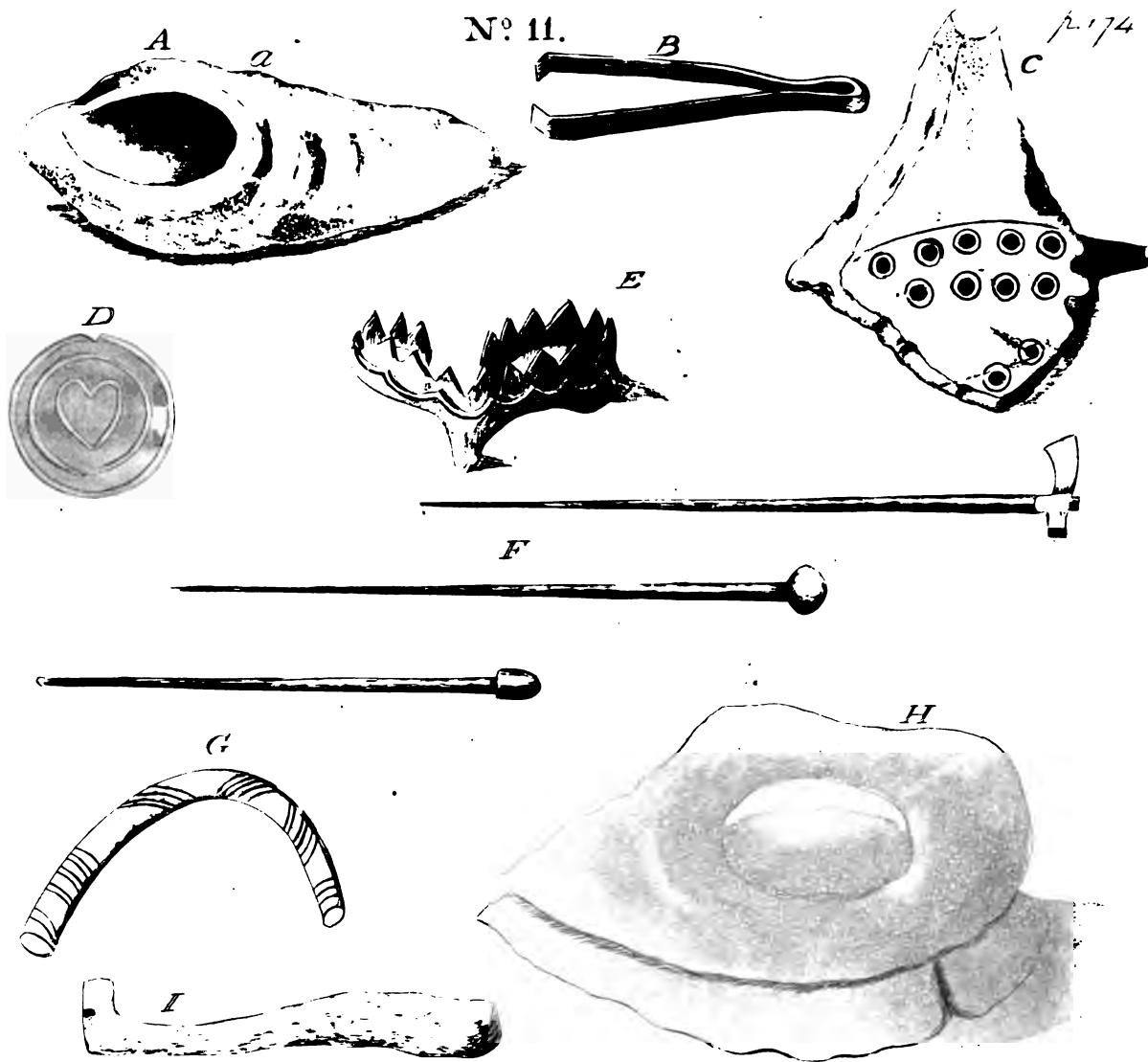


*King John's Palace*





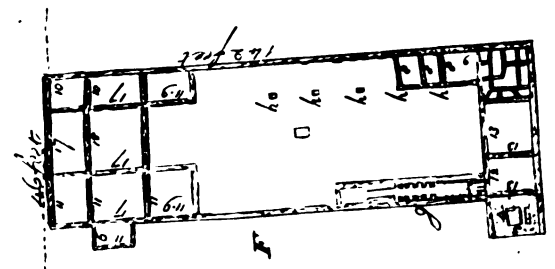




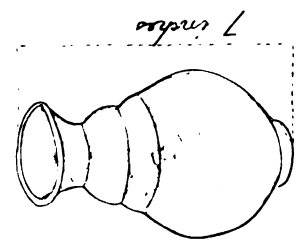


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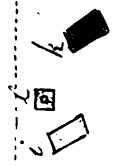
abside.



open door



abside.



King John's Palace as a ruin, on the same plate, is scarcely noticed by Thoroton. He tells us, however, *it was burnt*; but whether he means the building here represented, or the village of Clipston, under which head he has noticed it, and near which it stands, is not certain. The view is N. W.

This ruin stands on the Forest, and was a palace for our kings, so early as the reign of Henry II. King John, before and after he was King, frequently resided here; it was considered as his favorite dwelling. Hence his charter granted to Nottingham, in the first year of his reign, is dated. A Parliament was held here by Edward I. 1290, and an old oak, at the edge of the Park, long bore the name of *Parliament Oak*.—Edward II. and III. visited this palace. Henry VI. gave it with the manor, to Edmund earl of Richmond and Jasper earl of Pembroke. In Henry the VIIIth's reign, it was granted to the then duke of Norfolk. It afterwards passed to the earl of Warwick, and Henry Sidney. By them it was forfeited, and was attached to the crown till James the First's reign, when it passed to the feoffees of Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury. It was afterwards in the Newcastle family, and now is the property of the duke of Portland. Its park is nearly eight miles in circumference, and has been famed for its fine oaks, which were partly destroyed during the troubles in the last century.

### Antiquities upon Shirewood Forest, and in the Neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse.

In the year 1786, Hayman Rooke, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, discovered, within a mile and half of that Village, two Roman Villæ. What led to this discovery was his having seen several small Tesserae, which the Romans used in their pavements, said to have been found in the north fields, where, in digging about a foot below the surface, the labourers came to a wall, which, by following, Mr. Rooke traced out a complete Villa Urbana; (a) consisting of nine rooms and a hypocaust. See the plan, (A) in No. 1. In clearing out the earth, which was a foot deep to the floors, the walls of most of the rooms appeared to have been stuccoed and painted in stripes of purple, red, yellow, and green. In the centre room, marked (b) in the plan, is part of a very elegant Mosaic Pavement; this room was probably the triclinium, or dining-room.

The entrance of this Villa seems to have been on the east front, into a narrow cryptoporticus, marked (c) with painted walls and a tessellated pavement; the cubes near an inch square of a light stone colour; at one end of the cryptoporticus is the hypocaust (d) to which the heat was conveyed through an arch under the wall from the other side, where the fire was made, and a quantity of ashes found.

At about fourteen feet from the north-west end of this Villa, was a building, marked (e) which he imagines was a necessary convenience.

The Villa Rustica, marked (F) in the plan, certainly belonged to the Villa Urbana,  
Z z the

a A Roman Villa, consisting of three parts, viz. Urbana, Rustica, and Fructuaria; the first of which was that part of the House set apart for the Master's use, the second was for the servants and cattle; the last consisted only of repositories for corn, &c.

the distance being only ten yards from the north-east end. This Villa consists of thirteen small rooms, two hypocausts, a cold bath, and, what Mr. Rooke then thought, a court in the centre, but as he has since discovered a fire-place in the middle, he thinks it must have been covered in; three of these rooms had painted walls, in that on the east end, near the hypocaust and cold bath, which he supposes to have been the apodyterium, or stripping room, the colours were remarkably bright. In clearing out the large hypocaust (*g*) several pieces of a smooth stucco floor were found, which Mr. Rooke supposes to have been the floor of the Sudatorium and calida lavatio over the hypocaust. In the inside wall of the little room were fixed two oblong bases of pillars, marked (*b*) in the plan. Three more of the same kind were discovered about three months after, in a line with the other two, these are marked (*b*) in the plan; on the tops of these stone bases are grooves, but as they are not all of the same dimensions, Mr. R. does not imagine they were intended for pillars, but rather supposes, they were bases of altars, dedicated to local deities.

At about one hundred yards south-east of the Villa Urbana, Mr. Rooke discovered two Roman sepulchres—see (*i*) and (*k*) nothing remains of (*i*) but the foundation; the other was more perfect. The remains of the side walls were about one foot under ground, in clearing two feet of earth, he came to a stucco floor, which covered one large flat stone and two or three small ones. These were laid over a cist or little vault, seven feet long, two wide, and one foot six inches deep: This was full of a very light kind of earth; in the bottom stood an Urn, containing ashes, which had been cracked by the weight of the earth, and fell to pieces on being removed. Two small bones of the arm, two rib bones, and four or five joints of the back bone, lay scattered in the bottom; these were what probably had escaped the fire and were afterwards deposited with the urn. Between the two sepulchres is a pavement seven feet square, marked, (*l*) in the centre was a kind of pedestal, part of it broken; on this probably was placed a stone with a sepulchral inscription, fragments of which were found in clearing away the earth from the pavement, but, not being able to recover them all, Mr. R. could not make out the inscription.

Many fragments of pateræ and pots of different kind of Roman ware, were picked up in clearing out the rooms, some of a dark colour, thin, hard, and elegantly ornamented with indented work; a small patera of the best kind of red ware had ALBVS, the maker's name, in Roman capitals, at the bottom. Several pieces of a large stage's horns were found, some had been sawed off, one piece, in particular, had been sawed and smoothed on each side, and stamped with a circular mark. Many bones of animals, boar's tusks, and some remarkable large teeth, supposed to have been horses, were found in both Villæ. (*a*).

### Antiquities found in the Villa, see No. 2.

- A. The top of a Lamp of yellow pottery.
- B. A Brass Nipper which still retains its elasticity:

G. A Piece

<sup>a</sup> For a more particular Description of these Villæ, see Mr. Rooke's Account in the *Archæologia*: Vol. 8. p. 363.

C. A piece of a Cullender.

D. Part of a circular Ornament with narrow borders of a yellow metal; within these it has the appearance of green enamel, but now much defaced.

E. Seems to have been part of a brass fibula, it was found sticking to the coulter of a plough, in a field near the villa.

F. Three Ivory Pins.

G. Part of a Brass Ornament, which has now a fine green polish.

H. Seems to have been a kind of Strigil or Rubber, which the Romans used to rub their skins with. It is of a pale grey colour, the bottom smooth; the indented rim was probably intended for fixing a cloth round it, when a more gentle friction was required.

I. An Iron Key much corroded by rust.

Several Roman Coins were found, some very small, three of Constantine very perfect, the heads of the others hardly perceptible except one of Claudius Gothicus, and one of Salonina.

Mr. Rooke thinks it probable that the Romans had a station at Mansfield, though not mentioned in any of the Itineraries; several Roman Coins have been found there, four Mr. R. has in his possession, one of Vespasian and one of Constantinus, very perfect; the other two appear to be Antoninus pius and Marcus Aurelius. There are remains of several little exploratory Camps in the neighbourhood, one is at the end of Mansfield Woodhouse, on a little eminence called Winny Hill; the double ditch and vallum are perfect in some places, but most of it has been destroyed by the road which goes to Ollerton. On the Forest, within three miles of Mansfield, are some remains of another Camp on a hill that slopes down to a little brook called Rainworth Water, which divides Mansfield and Blidworth parishes. (a)

On the South-East end of Shirewood Forest, and within two miles of the village of Arnold, is part of a very extensive Roman Camp, see the plan in (a) in No. 3. where (b) is the prætorium, or place where the General pitched his tent; this camp is situated on an elevated spot called Holly-Hill, commanding an extensive view towards Mansfield, and supposed to be the highest ground on the Forest; this Mr. Rooke thinks was the principal camp of the main body of the Roman army, in these parts. This ground has been lately enclosed, so that probably there may be now no traces of this camp to be seen. The progress of a Roman army through this part of Nottinghamshire, is strongly marked by the size and situation of this camp, which is not above five miles from Nottingham, the *Causennæ* of the Romans.

In a field called Lovely-Grange, not far from Oxtun, is another Roman camp, see the plan (c) in No. 3. About a mile west of this is another small exploratory camp, see the plan: (d) It goes by the name of Oldox, which probably means old works. At the distance of one mile north-east, is a farm situated on an eminence called the Combs, where a Roman camp is plainly to be made out; see the plan, (e) here Mr. R. found several Roman bricks and tiles, which the farmers told him they frequently turned up in ploughing. At about fifty yards to the north, is a circular vallum of earth, near forty yards

a For a further Account of these, see Mr. Rooke on the Roman Road and Camps, *Archæologia*: Vol. 9. p. 198 & 200.



yards diameter, part of it has lately been destroyed by the plough, see (f) At about three miles and a half north-east of the Combs, near the village of Kirklington, is a hill called Hexgrave Park, where there are evident marks of an encampment. The ditch and vallum here and there perfect. These small camps command extensive views over the Forest towards Mansfield and are visible from the great camp on Holly-Hill, from whence intelligence might be conveyed by signals. Roman Coins have been found in and near these camps. Mr. Rooke has got three, two of the middle brads, the heads only distinguishable; these were found near the camp at Aldox; the other in his possession, is of the larger brads, supposed to be Antoninus Pius; on the reverse is a figure half naked, with a hasta in the right hand, and the other resting on the left knee, with the letters S. C. Senatus Consulto; the legend totally defaced. This was found near Arnold, and several others have been picked up on that part of Holly-Hill, that has been cultivated.

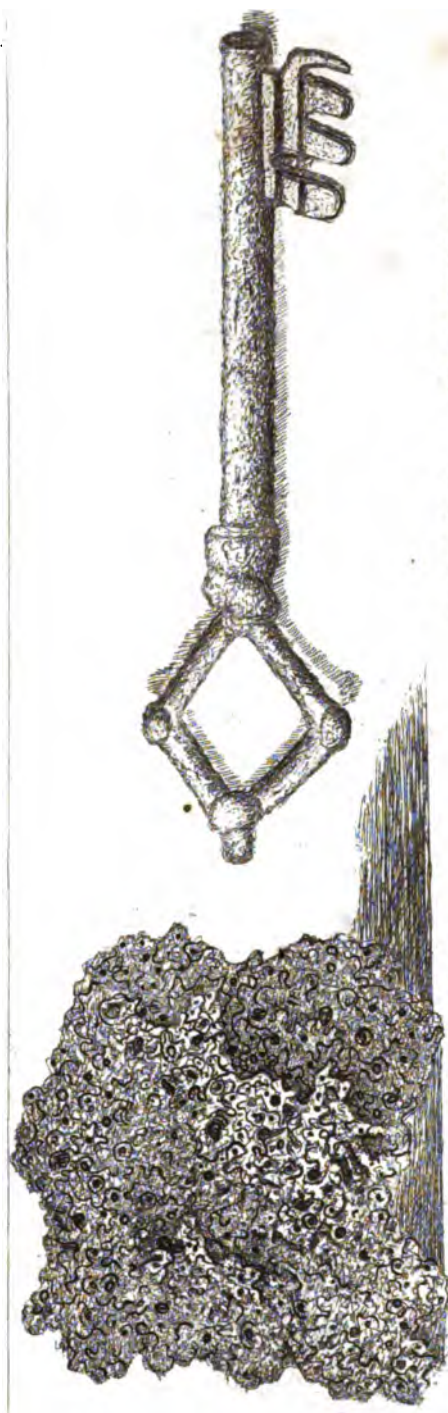
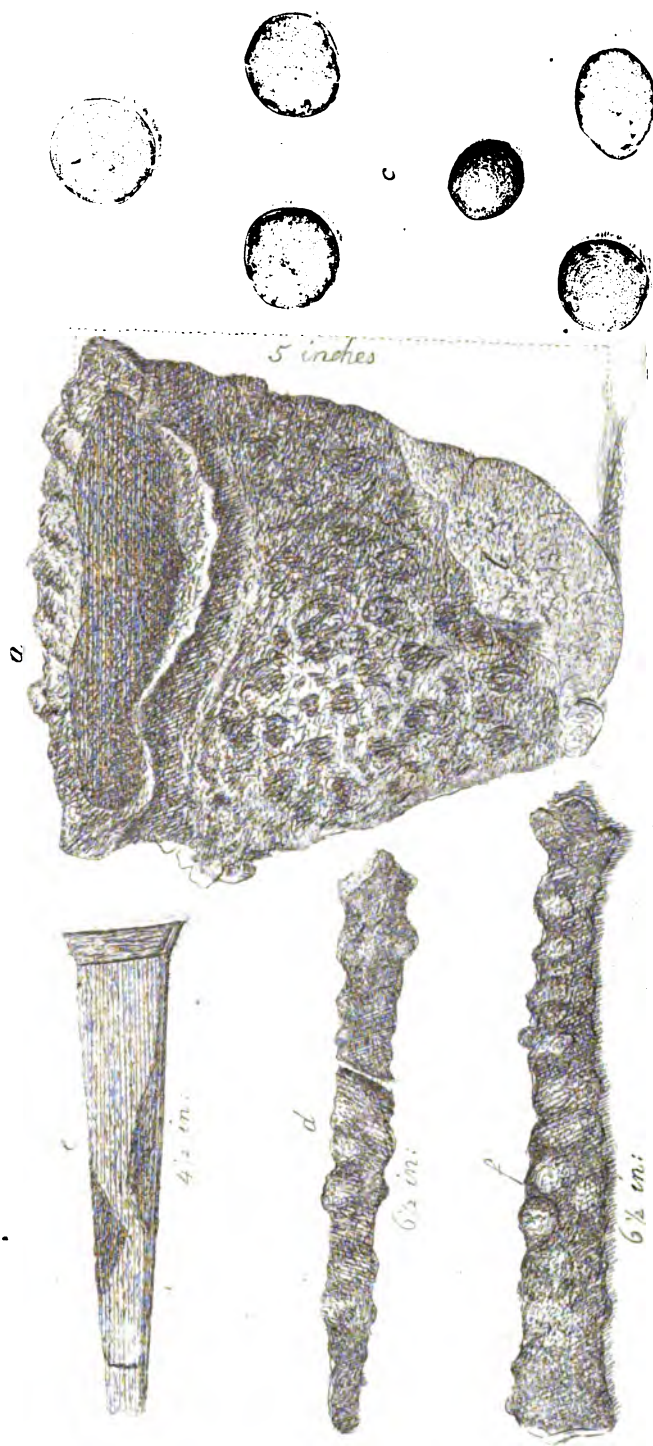
On the 20th of October, 1789, Mr. Rooke, opened a large Barrow on Shirewood Forest, near Oxtou, which measured 159 feet in circumference. In digging about seven feet and a half from the top to a little below the level soil, he discovered an Urn, see (a) in the subjoined plate, half full of ashes, and covered with a piece of coarse baked earth; on examining the Urn, he found it was made of iron, and much corroded with rust; on one side, and at the bottom is a piece of wood, marked (b) which sticks to the Urn, and several small pieces were found near it. Mr. R. thinks there is great reason to suppose, that, this urn was deposited in the Barrow, in a wooden case. Near the urn was a Sword in a wooden scabbard, two feet six inches in length, and four inches broad. In taking it up, it broke into seven pieces; the wood, when pressed, mouldered into dust. Near the end of the sword, fifteen Glass Beads were picked up, some green, others clouded with yellow, and some of deep yellow. See their size marked (c) in the plate.

Mr. Rooke thinks it probable, that, these beads were deposited as amulets; not being perforated they could not be used as ornaments, and when so found, the barrow is generally thought to be the sepulchre of a woman. The finding beads and arms together, Mr. R. thinks is very remarkable, and believes, this is the only instance where they have been discovered with weapons. (a)

In the same plate, (d) is an Iron Dagger, which broke in taking up. It has been in a wooden scabbard, bits of which now adhere to the rust, and are distinguished in the drawing by the light parts. (e) Is an Iron Instrument of a singular shape; the sides are flat, the point plainly appears to have been broken off, and upon it is a thin coat of smooth yellow rust, which probably may be owing to some acid quality in that part of the earth where it was found: (f) seems to be an iron weapon, with a hole at the end for a staff, very much corroded with rust. The Brass Key at the bottom of the plate, was found on Shirewood Forest, in making a new road from Kirkby to join that which goes from Mansfield to Nottingham. The singular shape of this key, and the green rust that it has acquired from age, make Mr. R. inclined to think it is the work of a Roman artist. In Montfaucon there is a key whose wards exactly resemble this.

## BROXTOW

<sup>a</sup> For a more particular description of these relics, see Mr. Rooke's account in *Archæologia*: Vol. vi, p. 378.





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## BROXTOW HUNDRED.

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### BROXTOW. DOOMSD. BROCOLSTOU WAPENTAC.

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**T**HERE was in the time of King *Edward* the first, great complaining concerning the farms of Hundreds, so that juries returned their verdicts, which were of ancient farm, and which not, and how much every farmer gave for his bayliwike: at which time the jury found and said, that in the time of *Phillip Mark*; and *Eustace de Loudham*, Sheriffs of *Nott*, and of other Sheriffs in ancient time (*viz.* King *John*) the Bayliffs of *Brokelsowe* gave for having the Bayliwike half a Mark, *viz.* *Morris de Nuteball*, and other Bayliffs of that time; <sup>(a)</sup> and in the time of Sir *Robert le Vavasour* (which was 20, or 30 H. 3.) the Bayliffs, *viz.* *John Warlett*, and other Bayliffs of that time, gave xxs. And afterwards, in the time of *Simon de Hedon*, Sheriff, the Bayliffs gave for having the Bayliwike four Marks (*viz.* 43 H. 3.) and in the time of *Hugh Babington*, and *Walter de Stirchely* *viz.* 4, *vel* 5 E. 1.) being Sheriffs, the Bayliffs, *viz.* *Stephen de Darleton*, and *Tho. de Lee*, and *Galsfr. de Herdeby*, for having their Baliwicks gave six Marks, to the great damage of the Country, and yet lost much. And in the time of *Gervas de Clifton*, then the Sheriff, (*viz.* between 7 and 18 E. 1.) *Aunsell de Gamelston*, and *William de Tybely* gave, for having the said Bayliwick, nine Marks, with Courtesies, to the great damage of the Country: and this they did to get a living, and only to make the bargain, sold their lands. The Jury likewise said that *Brokelsowe* was an entire Wapentac, yet the greatest part was of the honour of *Peverell*, and *Hugh de Stapleford* held that honour of *Peverell*, by the Charter of King *Henry*, son of King *John*, for term of his life, and the Farm of the honour of *Peverell* was raised in the same manner, as the Farm of the Wapentac to the great damage of the Country.

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## ATTENBOROUGH.

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**T**HIS place lies in the corner, where the river of *Yrewis* or *Erwas*, which parts the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, falls into *Trent*, and is rather to be called a Church than a Village, having but few houses, and no Fields. The Church serves for

A 2

a. Test. de. Nev. de Firmis Hundr. &c.

*Chilkele,*

*Chillewelle*, and *Toueton*, and part of *Bramcote*. Half of it was in the Conquerors time with *Chillewelle*, of the fee of *Ralph Fitz-Hubart*, and shortly after at or near the foundation of the priory of *Lenton*, given to that monastery by *Odo de Boney*, and afterwards confirmed by his successor *Edward*, and *Aeliz* his wife, as in *Boney* and *Barton* is shown. The other half with *Touten*, was of *Peeverells* fee, and came to the Lords of *Codenour* in *Derbysbire*.

Betwixt Henry Lord Grey, and a prior and Covent of *Lenton*, there was a case depending in the Kings court, which could not be there determined according to their minds in forty years, concerning the right of patronage of the moyety of the Church of *Adinboro*.(a) At length *Richard* Lord Grey, son and heir of the said Henry, and the prior, totally submitted the controversie to *W.* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, who to make peace, and avoid the effusion of blood, ordained that the Prior and his successors should have tythes to the value of forty shillings yearly, in the name of a simple benefice, in that moyety of the chapel of *Bramcote*, whereof Mr. *Robert de Stanford* was then rector, and who also gave his consent, and that the right of patronage of the other mediety should remain to the said *Richard* Lord Grey, and his heirs. This ordinance bears date in *January* 1246. The rector was to have the other Mark, which remained of the then full value of those tythes, and the prior was to pay a pound of Frankincense at *Adinboro* feast every year. This was afterwards confirmed by *William* Arch-bishop of *York*, as it seemeth.

*John de Grey* of *Cudnoure* Chr. by fine, 13 E. 3. passed one acre of land in *Toueton*, and the advowson of the Church of *Adyngburgh*, which *Thomas de Vaus* then held for life, by vertue of a fine levied at *York*(b) the day after *All Souls*, 11 E. 3. to the prior and covent of *Felley*, and their successors; to which monastery it was appropriated by *William* Arch-bishop of *York*, about the year 1343.(c)

The Church and rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, late belonging to the priory of *Felley*, King *Edward* the sixth granted, *May* 4, in the seventh year of his reign, to Sir *James Folejambe*, Knight, for the rent of 18l. *per annum*. It was by....*Folejambe* given to a charitable use for *Chesterfield* school (as I take it) to which it remains.

The vicarage of *Adynbrugbe* was ten Marks, when the prior of *Felley* was patron. 'Tis now 4l. 6s. 8d. in the Kings books, and Sir *Francis Folejambe* patron.(d)

In the Church were the arms of *Babington* impalling with quarterly *Ermine*, and *Chequey Or*, and *Gules*. And *Nevile*, viz. *Gules*, a *Saltier Ermine*, impaling with *Babington*, And *Leake* impaling *Babington*, and *Arg. two Bars Azure*.(e)

Upon a plain stone there was also,

Here lieth *Thomas Trowell*, and *Dianise*, and *Margaret* his wives, *Henry*, *John*, *William*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Annes*, *John*, *Margaret*, *Alice*, his Children by *Dianise* his wife; which *Thomas* died *Anno* 1536. the 2. of *May*.

## ATTENBOROUGH.

Is now as in *Thoroton's* time, a village of about 15 houses and no field. It stands upon the lordship of *Toueton* *Chillwell*.

The

a. Reg. de. Lenton, p. 47. b. Fin. lev. a die Pasce. in 15 dies & postea in O.R. S. Mic. 13 E. 3. c. Mon. Ang. vol. 2. p. 57 d. M.I. J. B. e. Ex Coll. S. Lo Kniveton.

The church has a respectable appearance. It consists of a nave and side aisles, and a good chancel. It has a spire steeple with 5 bells. Here are some remains of painting on glass, in the windows, and some very rude figures on the capitals of the pillars, which support the roof. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Near the entrance into the chancel Francis Jaques, gent. is remembered who died in 1606. Here are several floor stones, some with crosses thereon, but the inscriptions are defaced. On one is a neat little brass 8 inches long, represented page 243 fig. 4. Vol. 1. In the church yard: Mary Lown died in 1754 aged 12 years, her stone has these lines.

" The blast that nipt my youth will conquer thee;  
 " It strikes the bud, the blossom and the tree  
 " Since life is short and death is always nigh  
 " Of many years to come---let none rely.  
 " The present time learn wisely to employ  
 " That thou mayest gain eternal life and joy."

Attenborough with Bramcore. Patron Francis Foljambe Esq. Incumbent Rev. Samuel Turner, V. K. B. 4l. 15s. od. yearly tenths 18l. 15s. od. real value 60l. archiepisc. ad Festum Michælis 3s. Val in mans. cum gleb. ibid. per ann. 10s. decim. proc. anc. ov. lin. canab. lan. agn &c. Pri Felley, propr. The King presented in 1711. Francis Foljambe Esq. 1748. 1767. Francis Ferrand Foljambe Esq. 1783.

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## CHILLEWELL.

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IT seems that by the book of Doomſday, that here were two *Chillewelles*, one whereof was *Estre Cillewelle*, both *Soc* to *Barton*, of *Raph Fitz-Huberts* fee, and answered the tax or Geld as three Car. and three bov. of land. The land was four Car. and an half. There *Raph* had one Car. and two Sochm. and five Vill. and thirteen bordars, having six Car. or Plows, and two (*Draught*, or) plowing oxen. (a) There was seventy acres of meadow, and half a Church, and four acres of small wood, and four acres of Oziers (or Holt.) In *Childewelle* of that *Soc* five Bovats for the Geld, were in *Tolbestone*. Here was also of *William Peverells* fee *Soc* to *Tobertune* as much as was rated to the public Geld at three Bovats. And in *Estre-Cillewelle* of the *Taynland* here was a mannor, which before the conquest *Dumine* had, and paid to the Tax for five Bovats for it. The land being then certified to be five Bov. *Erwin* after the conquest had there one Villain with half a Car. and twelve acres of Medow. In the confessor's time the value was 5s. 4d. in the conquerors but 3s. 4d.

*Odo de Boney*, and his successor *Edward*, already mentioned in *Barton*, and several other

their places, were undoubtedly the first tenants of *Fitz-Huberts* fee, (b) howbeit *Raph Fitz-Staplen*, and *Hubert Fitz-Raph* passed afterwards to the Abbey of *Derley* the land of *Pentrie*, and of *Ripple*, and of *Ulkeriborp*, and the land of *Chillewell*, belonging to the manor of *Pentris*.

*Norman de Mountfautrell*, as other of *Peverells* men did in several places, gave two parts of the tythes of his demesne in *Chillewelle*, which Will. Arch-Bishop of *York* afterwards confirmed to *Lenton* priory, as in that place may be noted. (c)

*John* Constable of *Chester* gave to God and the Church of the holy *Trinity* at *Lenton*, and his brethren the Monks there serving God, an first draught of *Sperlencs* (so in *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* they now ordinarily call *Smelts*, (d) therefore I here suppose *Guageons*) next after the draught of his steward in his Fishing of *Chillewelle*, and whatsoever in the said draught God should bestow on the said brethren, as *Salmon* or *Lamprey*, or any other kind of Fish, he gave them freely: the witnesses were *Henry Biset*, and *Ailreda de Lifures* his wife (sister of the Constable), and *Geffrey*, the said Constables son, *Sansou de Strelley*, *Gaufr. Hugh*, and *Phillip* his sons, *Roger de Weston*, and many others. At another time he gave the said Monks a draught in the river of *Berfe*, called *Sandwarpe*, so that the Fish should be for the monks own use, (e) and not lett to farm; and there he mentioned the third draught in the Fishing of *Chillewell*, where he also gave them an acre of his demesne to enclose, to make a dwelling for their servants to look after their Fishing, for which they were to make an *Anniversary* for his father and Mother during his life, and afterwards for himself: to this were witnesses (after some clergy) *Robert* Constable of *Chester* his son (miswritten I suppose for *Roger*) *Raph de Furneis*, *Sampson de Strelley*, *Richard*, and *Gaufr.* sons also of the said Constable, *John*, and others.

The Family of *Strelley* held lands here from the time of *Henry* the first, till about 27 H. 8. that *Thomas Pcutrell*, by partition had them, (f) as one of the four co-heirs of *John Strelley*, esquire, with which family of *Poutrell* some of them yet continue. *Robert de Moyz*, 14 H. 3. claimed against *Robert de Estradleghe* two parts of three bovats of land, with the appurtenances in *Chelewelle*, (g) whereof *Robert de Moyz* his father was seised in the time of *Henry* the second, and eleven bovats of land with the appurtenances in *Chelewelle*, as his own right, whereof one *Isilia* his great grandmother was seised in the time of H. 1. There were lands parted to the five sons of *Isilia*, whereof three *Robert*, *Henry*, and *Richard*, she had by her first husband *William de Moyz*, but *Sampson* and *Rog.* she had by her second husband *Walter de Stradleghe*, *Sampson* was father of *Walter de Strelley*, the father of *Robert* the defendant, who pleaded that *Robert*, son of *Will. de Moiz* and *Isilia*, had no son by his married wife, as he did likewise the same term, concerning twenty four bovats in *Hafelbeck* in *Darbishire*, which he had passed to *Phillip de Stradleghe*, about which *Nicholas de Karl*, *Adam de Herthell*, *John Bret*, and *Roger de Ayencurt* were the four Knights summoned to chuse twelve, to make a recognition at the grand assize between the said *Robert de Moyz*, complainant, and *Robert*, son of *Walter de Stradleghe*, defendant. They came and chose *Richard de Curton*, *Hugh Pycot*, *Richard Putrell*, &c.

Robert

b. Men. Angl. vol. 2. p. 230. c. Reg. Lent. p. 12. d. ib. 46. b. e. ib. 131. f. Autog. pen. Will. Sachvarell, Ar. g. Pl. de. Eanc. Hill. 14 H. 3 ro. 6. h. ib. rot. 5; Dereby in dorso.



(a) Robert de Strelley died seised about 12 E. 1. of twelve Bovats here, and likewise of sixteen more which he held of Henry de Grey. His son and heir Robert was then found to be above thirty years of age; and his son and heir Robert de Strelley, 30 E. 1. was found to be twenty years old on St. *Matthews* day. (b) There was then mention of a wind-mill, and customary Tenants at *Chillewell*. Robert de Strelley is certified to have held here the fourth part of a Knights Fee of Henry de Grey, and the Abbat of *Derley* the third part of one, of the heir of Anker de Frechevill, and Robert Dethec, a fourth part of a Knights Fee of the Abbat of *Derley*. (c)

(d) Richard Martell, and William Torkard held shares here also in the time of E. 1. The Prior of *Sempringham*, 8 E. 1. had a trial, wherein Geoffrey de Southcolme, and Joane his wife were cast, concerning two Mess. and two bovats of land in *Westrechillewell*. (e) In 9 E. 2. *Chillewell* answered for a whole Villa, and the Abbat of *Derley* Robert de Strelley, and Richard Martell were certified to be Lords of it. (f)

These Martells had interest in *Ruddington*, as in that place is shown, whose heir was married to Sir William Babington. Sir John Babington (his Grandson) had a sister called Atheldena married to—Delves, as in *Bridgeford* is shown, who had a daughter and heir called Elena, who carried a great Estate in this County to the Family of Sheffield, viz. the Mannors of *Chillewell*, *Ruddington*, and *Boston*, that in *Bridgeford*, and lands in *Newton*, *Bramcote*, *Allefworth*, *Stapleford*, *Attinborough*, *Nottingham*, *Hucknall Torcard*, *Clifton*, *Bradmere*, *Rolleston*, and *Kellum*.

This Mannor was sold by the Earl of *Bulgrave* to—Pymme, and since that it is purchased by—Poutrell, who hath also Strelley's part, as before is said.

Certain lands in *Chillewell*, and the Fishing in *Trent*, belonging to the Monastery of *Derley*, 16 Aug. 38 H. 8. among many other things were granted to Robert and Hugh Thornehill, Gent. and their heirs. (g) And all the lands and rents, formerly belonging to that Monastery in *Chillewell*, *Bramcote*, and *Adenborough*, 28 Nov. 42 Eliz. were granted to Hercules Witham, and Francis, Thekeston, Gent. and their heirs. (h)

Nicholas Charleton, Father of Thomas Charleton, Esquire, late High Sheriff of this County, left him an house, and considerable lands here, which were purchased of — Pymme.

William Sacheverell of *Barton*, Esquire, hath purchased of Mrs. Poutrell, the widow of John Poutrell, lands lying on the South side the river of *Trent*, called *Chillewell*, *Berwasse*, adjoining to the Lordship of *Barton*.

In the old house in a chamber window at *Chillewell*, Babington impales with Arg. three Hammers, or Pickaxes, Gules, Martell. (i)

This Mannor, Tythe and Demesne were given by the said Mrs. Poutrell to her Nephew Sir Henry Humlake of *Wingerworth* in *Derbyshire*, Baronet, whose Ancestor Nicholas Humlake was an owner hereabouts in the time of H 8. (k)

## CHILLWEL.

This Lordship is divided, mostly enclosed. Sir Henry Humlake is lord of the manor. Here are about 60 Dwellings but no church.

TOUETON,

2 B

<sup>a</sup> Esc. 12 E. 1. n. 10. <sup>b</sup> Esc. 30. E. 1. n. 39. <sup>c</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>d</sup> ib. <sup>e</sup> Pl. de Jur. & Ass. in Com. Nott. 8. E. 1. m. 15. <sup>f</sup> Nom. Vill. <sup>g</sup> Par. 3 pat. 38. H. 8. <sup>h</sup> Par. 11, pat. 42, Eliz. <sup>i</sup> Ex Coll. St Lo Kniveton. <sup>k</sup> Ex relat. ipsius Hen. Episc. Feb. 2, 1674.



## TOUETON,

**M**ISTAKEN by Dr. Thomas Fuller, in his Ecclesiastical History, for that in *Yorkshire*, where the great battel was fought 1461. between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and slain, viz. 35,091. and King Henry the sixth defeated. (a)

This was of the fee of William Peverell, and one Aldric had it before the conquest, who was rated for this manor at the public tax at three carucats. The land whereof was then three car. and an half. (b) Here Warner the man (or tenant) of William had three car. (or Plows) and four sochm. or three bov. of this land, and 16 vill. three bord. having six car. (or plows). Here was half a church, and a Priest, and two mills 8s. one hundred acres of meadow, and a small ozier bed (or holt). It continued the old value 60s. having Soc in *Chilwell*.

Robert, son of Warner, at the foundation of *Lenton* priory, by his lord William Peverel, in the time of Henry the first, gave, as others did, two parts of the tythes of his demesne here in *Toucton*. (c)

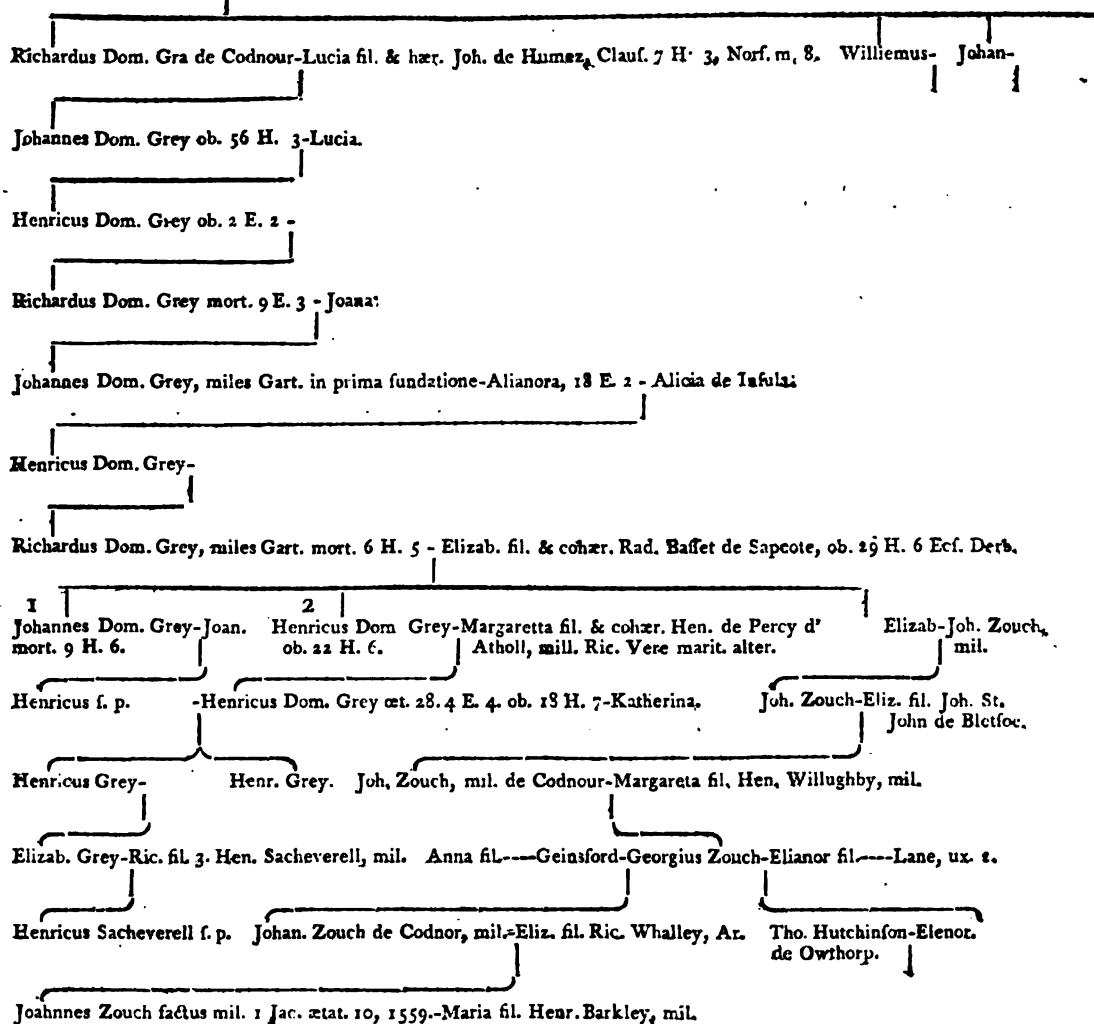
By an inquisition taken 13 Joh. it appears that Henry de Grey had then six knights fees of the honour of Peverell, which came to the king by Escheat in the counties of *Nott.* and *Derb.* viz. in *Henour* one in *Normantone* one, in *Sirland* one, in *Codenour* and *Toucton* one, in *Radcliffe* one, and in *Becley* one. (d) The sheriff William Briwerre, 8 R. 1. gave account of the scutage of the honour of Peverel of *Nottingham*, assessed the year before, being the second for the army of *Normandy*, and likewise of Henry de Grey Cs. of his scutoge for five knights fees, because he was in the king's service beyond the sea. (e) His seal, within the circumscription of his name, hath upon it Barry of six (which were arg. and azure) as in *Radcliff* upon *Trent* may be observed. His wife was Ifolda, whom Mr. Burton, in his description of *Leicestershire*, affirms to have been the daughter and heir of Hugh Bardolf. (f) He was undoubtedly a great man, and I think had divers sons, John Father of Reginald de Grey, who had *Shirland*, and William lord of *Sandiacre*, mentioned in *Hickling*, but the eldest son and heir, both of him and Ifolda his wife, (who after his decease was married to Reginald de Mendre) was Richard de Gra lord of *Codeubour*, in *Darbyshire*, who married Lucia, the daughter and heir of John de Homaz. (h)

The Jury 56 H. 3. found that John de Grey held the manor of *Radcliffe*, as belonging to this of *Toucton*, which he held by Barony, viz. in capite, together with *Codenowre*, said to be an old escheat, and many other lands in several counties; and that his son Henry de Grey was his heir and fourteen or fifteen years of age. (i)

(k) Henry de Grey, 29 E. 1. entered into a recognizance of 10,000 pounds to Robt. Fitz-Payn before Roger de Brabouzon, and his fellow Justices, which yet was to be void if the said Henry

\* Book 4 page 137, &c. 190. b Lib. Doomf. c Reg. Lent. p. 1. d Lib. Rubr. 151. e Rot. Pip. 8. R. 1. f Autog. pen. The. Rotul. Ar. g Pip. 31 H. 3. h Ch. 23 H. 3. m. 5, & 6. i Pip. 13 H. 3. Staff. Etc. 56 H. 3. n. 34. k Pl. de banc. 21 H. 29 E. 1. 10. 37.

Henricus de Grae-Ifolda-Reginald de Mendre marit. post.



Henry did not sell nor Alienate the mannors of *Toueton* and *Estwayt* in this county, but leave them to Richard de Grey his son and heir, and to the heirs of his body. (a) In 2 E. 2. Henry de Grey was dead, and his son Richard de Grey his heir was then found to be twenty six years of age. (b)

Richard de Grey of *Codnoure*, 3 E. 3. claimed the emendation of the assise of bread and ale broken in *Toueton*, as a member of *Codnoure*. He left Joane his widow, 9 E. 3. and his son John his heir then aged twenty eight years. (c)

The

The jury, 18 E. 2. found it not to the kings loss, if he granted John, the son of Richard de Grey, and Alianor his wife, to retain the mannor *Hm* in *Kent* to themselves. The castle of *Codnoure*, with the members, in *Darbyshire*, and the manor of *Towton* in *Notff.* remaining over, &c. (a) This John Lord Grey was knight of the Garter at the first foundation, His grandchild Richard Lord Grey was also knight of that order, who was son and heir of Henry, eldest son of the said John, by Alice de Insula his wife. (b)

This Richard married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Raph Basset of *Sapcote*, knight she was born at Castle *Bytham* in the County of *Lincolne*, and Baptized in the church of St. James there, the Sunday before the feast of St. James the Apostle, 46 E. 3. and was fourteen years old 22 July, 10 R. 2. (c) He was, 26 Apr. 2 H. 4. constituted admiral from the mouth of Thames towards the northern parts of *England*, as Sir Thomas Rempston was, 21 Apr. towards the west. She bore him two sons John and Henry, both lords Grey, whom she out-lived.

(d) The king, 9 H. 6. Decemb. 18. committed to John duke of *Bedford*, the custody of the Castles, mannors, &c. which were Joanes, late wife of lord Grey of *Codnor*, deceased, which, after the death of the said Joane, came into the kings hands, by reason of the minority (e) of Henry de Grey, son and heir of the said Joane, with the marriage of the said heir: but he died about that time, and the forementioned Henry brother of the said John, was lord Grey, and had to wife Margaret, the daughter and co-heir of Henry Percy de Atholl, knight, whose son and heir Henry de Grey, after her death. (f) 4 E. 4. was found to be about twenty eight years old; being above nine years of age at the death of his Father, the said Henry lord Grey, (g) which was, 17 July, 22 H. 6. (h)

Henry Lord Grey, and Katherine his wife (said to be the daughter of the earl of *Devonsbire*) suffered a recovery, 5 H. 7. (i) of the manors of *Estwayt*, *Toueton*, *Barton*, *Radcliff*, and *Dunham* in this County, to Thomas Leek, and Roger Johnson, who were appointed by the last will of the said Henry Lord Grey, bearing date 18 H. 7. (k) to convey them to his two sons (natural). (l) One of them (I suppose the elder) called Henry Grey of *Tawton*, 13 H. 8. gave three mess. &c. here in marriage with Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, to Richard, third son of Sir Henry Sacheverell of *Borley*, mentioned in *Barton*, and himself died about 23 H. 8.

This mannor, in the year 1568. 10 Eliz. was by Richard Whalley of *Welbeck*, Esq. settled one half on his son Thomas, who had married Elizabeth, and the other half on his son William, who had married Barbara, the two daughters and co-heirs of Henry Hatfield. (m)

In the 13 Eliz. Thomas Stanhope, and Edward Stanhope, Esq. suffered a recovery of this manor, and called to warrant the said Richard Whalley, and William his son, and Thomas his son and heir. (n)

In

a Efc. 18 E. 2. n. 134. b The Instit. Eliz. Ashmole, Ar. p. 698. Ib. c Efc. 10 R. 2. d Fin. 9 H. 6. m. 10. e Efc. 9 H. 6. n. 137. f Fin. 11 H. 6. n. 13. g Efc. 4 E. 4. h Efc. 22 H. 6. i Ex Coll. S. Lo Kniveton. k Mic. 5 H. 7. rot. 410. l Ex Antog. pen, Will, Sacheverell de Barton, Ar. m Ex Antog. pen, Penist, Whalley, Ar. n Trin, 13 Eliz. rot, 155.

(a) In 27 Eliz. and 42 Eliz. John Zouch of *Codnor*, Esquire, claimed as son and heir of Sir John Zouch, knight, son and heir of George Zouch, esquire, son and heir of John Zouch, knight, son and heir of John Zouch, esquire, son and heir of Elizabeth Grey, cousin and heir of Henry lord Grey, viz. daughter of Richard lord Grey, father of Henry lord Grey, father of Henry last lord Grey.

Richard Whalley of *Screveton*, then claimed as son of Thomas, son of Richard, son of Thomas Whalley, son and heir of Joane (mistaken for Elizabeth) Leek, daughter and heir of Thomas Leek (as in *Screveton* may be seen).

How they ended their suits I have not found, but shortly after the forementioned settlement and recovery, it was Sir Thomas Stanhopes; and Sir John Stanhope of *Elvaston* in the County of *Darby*, left it to John Stanhope, Esquire, his son and heir, who first mortgaged, and after sold it to Arthur Waren, son of Sir Arnold Waren of *Thorpe Arnold*, descended of those mentioned in *Costock*, who hath inclosed the Fields, and sold some of the ancienter inclosure, lying towards the *Trent* side, to William Sacheverell of *Barton*, Esq. with the ferry.

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## B R A M C O T E.

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## B R O N C O T E.

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**P**ART of *Brancote* the Book of Domesday shows to belong to *Ernebale*, the Kings mannor and was rated to the tax at six bovats, the land of it being six bovats: and part to *Dlaveston* (now *Wollerton*) of William Peverels fee, charged to the dane-geld as six bovats also, yet at that time waste.

But the principal part seems to be four mannors, which Ulchel, Godric, Alvrice, and (b) Levric had before the conquest, and paid to the dane tax as twelve bovats for them. The land whereof was then certified to be no more. Afterwards William Ostiarius (the usher, or porter) whose fee it was, had two car. four Vill. four Bord. having three car. and a half. This part in the Confessours time was 60s. value, but when the great survey was made by the Conqueror 20s. was the rate of it.

(a) Herbert de Brampcote confirmed to the holy Trinity and the monks of *Lenton*, the gift which Axor, son of Ulfac, made of two carucats of the fee of *Arnale* which the said Herbert held in *Brampcote*, leaving his heirs the curse of Almighty God, and his own, if they should ever attempt to go against his grant. H. de Nevill confirmed eight bovats of land in *Brampcote*, and four in *Sutton*, of his soc of *Arnale*, concerning which there had formerly been some controversy in the Kings court, to the said priory, reserving 12s. yearly rent to himself, and his heirs: to this deed were witnesses H. de Burgo, the Kings justice, William Briwer, Stephen de Sedgrave, Raph de Nevile, Phillip Marc, William Rufus, Robert de Harleston, Walter de Estwayt, John de Leke, Helyus Briton, Gervas de Arnale.

Herbert de Risely, and William de Risely, and the Nuns of *Sempringham*, held half a knights fee here, which is said to be of the fee of Mortimer; and Henry de Birchinwood the sixth part of a knights fee. (b) Nicholas Birchwood did suit for eight bovats of Land in *Bramcote*, to the honour of Pevrel, 21 E. 1.

(c) In the nom. Villar. 9 E. 2. Robert de Byley, and the prior of *Sempringham*, are certified to be Lords. (d) And in 3 E. 3. Robert de Billy of *Bramcote* claimed assize of bread and ale of his tenants in *Eramcote*. As the said prior did free Warren in his demense lands here at *Trowel*, and *Chilwell*. Afterwards John de Beley held that which was Riseleys; and 22 E. 3. that which was Birchwoods, was become Richard de Willughbyes of *Walaton*, with which family it continued, and with his posterity, lords of that place, still remaineth. (e)

Richard, son of Richard de Willughby, 13 E. 2. released to John del Ker of *Retington* 9s. 8d. rent out of 10s. 4d. which the said John was to pay to Richard, as part of 11. 9s. 4d. which Richard had by the grant of John de Thorneton, out of a mess. and four oxgangs in *Bramcote*, which the said John was to hold of the said Richard by service, &c. (f) Here was a place called Karr mannor, and some lands which were Sir William Babingtons lord of *Chilwell*, whereof his son William Babington, Esquire, was found heir 33 H. 6. Some part of this town belonged to *Attenberow* parish, as in that place may be discerned. (g)

The manor of Bramcote, formerly belonging to the priory of *Sempringham*, was by Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent dated 14 July, in the sixth year of her reign, amongst other things granted to Charles Jackson, and William Mafon, and the heirs of Charles. (h)

Richard Handley, yeoman, purchased the *Sempringham* lands, and left his son Henry, father of Henry, at *Bramcote*, and Gervas his second son, who married An. the daughter of Jerome Brand of *Staunton* at *Wilford*, where his posterity in the male-line still continueth. (i)

Sir

a Regist. de Lent. 47. b Test. de Nev. c Nom. Vill. d Quo War. 3 E. 3. e Ex Inq. Coll. Auxilii ad fil. primog. mil. f Ex Autog. in Cartul. Fr. Willughby, Ar. nuper defuncti. g Efc. 33 H. 6. n. 23. h Part. 10. pat. 6. E. i Ex Autog.

Richardus Handley de Wilford- ---fil.---Fitz-Williams de Com. Ebor.

Henricus Handley de Bramcote-Alicia fil.---Bray. Gerv. Handley de Wilford-Anna fil.-Jer. Brand.

Henr. Handley de Bramcote- Richardus H. de Wilford- Gerv.- Rob. Hen. Huat.

Percivall Handley, f. p. Gervas Handley de Wilford-Kather. fil. - -Wharton Rectoris de Wilford.

Gervas Handley de Wilford et. 31, 1673.

Sir William Segar Garter, 21 June, 1614, granted arg. a fesse gules between three goats passant sab. garnished or, &c.

Henry Handley had a manor here, whereof he (having buried his only son Percival Handly) made some settlement for pious or charitable uses: but his kinsman Robert Harding barrester at law, keeps it in his possession, though Gervas Handly of *Wilford*, did make some attempt to obtain it before he died, by suit at law.

## B E E S T O N.

## B E S T O N E.

**I**N *Bestune* before the conquest, were three mannors which Alfeg, Alwin, and Ulchiel held; who were rated for them to the tax then paid, at three carucats. The land was then certified to be four carucats. There afterwards William Pevrel had in demesne two car. 17 Vill. 1 tochm. having nine car. (a) There also was meadow 24 acres. The value in the confessor's time, and then likewise was 30s. when the conquerours survey was taken.

(b) This manor after it was escheated was granted from the crown to a branch of the family of Bellocampo: Miles and Richard paid two marks for one knights fee, in the beginning of the Reign of H. 3. and John de Beauchamp forty shillings another time.

In the year 1241. Richard de Beauchamp gave two bovats in *Beston*, which Jordan son of Yvo held; together with the said Jordan and all his sequel, to the priory of *Lenton*. (a)

Sarra Wawton the wife of Adam de Hockewold, joined with the said Adam in confirming the gift of her Uncle, the said Richard; who it seems was son of Richard de Bellocamp. (b) who had another son of that name, and one called Hugh, who all died without issue, and left their sisters heirs, viz. Isabell, mother of Robert de Souleby; Matilda, mother of John de Croxton, and Philippa mother of Sarra the wife Adam de Hockewold, who in the right of Sarra his said wife together with the Prior of *Wimundley*, Robert Daft, and William de Ley, held this town. 21 E. 1. (c) Robert de Whatton is reckoned with the rest instead of the said Adam and his wife, by Richard Martel, Bailiff of the honour of Peverell, who gave into the Exchequer an account of the knights fees, 7 November, that year; and there Rafe Bellocamp is mentioned to have held it in former time.

In the Nom. Vill. 9 E. 2. (d) Roger de Bellocampo is returned Lord of it. And after him his son Roger, 22 E. 3. as appears by the Inquisition taken the Saturday after the feast of St. Laur. at *Nott.* before John de Vaus, John de Mustiers, and John del Kerr, Collectors for the aid of 40s. for every knights fee, to make the king's son a knight.

William de Beston, Parson of *Cotegrave*, (e) held divers lands here of Roger de Bellocamp; whom I take to be son of Roger, son of Ralph, son of Roger de Bellocamp, of whom the forementioned persons held.

William de Beston, otherwise called William de Beckeford, Parson of *Cotegrave*, (f) founded a Chauntry in the church of *Beston*, for his own soul, and the souls of John, his father, and Felice, his mother, and of Alice de Langeton, and of his brothers and sisters, to which he first presented John, son of John de Beston; to which and to his successors, he gave one mess. and two bovats in *Beston* which Matilda Rotour then lately held. And one mess. in the same town, which was Hugh Manisterfons, together with the reversion of two bovats of land with the appurtenance lying to the said mess. which Margaret Hereward held for term of her life. Likewise one mess. and one bovat which were John de Stretleyes of *Nottingham*, and the reversion of a place of meadow called *Doddesholm*, under *Lenton*; and 12d. yearly rent. He likewise gave to the said John two mess. and thirty-four acres of arable land in *Lenton*; which he had of John de Tumby of *Nottingham*, &c. which was confirmed by John Archbishop of *Yorke*, by his Instrument bearing date at his manor nigh *Westminster*, May 19, 1356, and in the fourth year of his translation.

Galfr. Poultrell, son of Robert Poultrell, 3 E. 3. (g) claimed lands here, which Henry Putrel of *Thurmeton*, his great grandfather, settled on his grandfather Henry Putrell and Wilimina his wife in the time of E. 1.

(h) Richard de Willughby had some interest here also, 27 E. 3.

The

a Regist. Lenton, p. 43. b In Bundello, de Esson. Hill. 9 E. 1. ro. 55. c Test. de Nev. d Nom. vill. e Efc. 28 E. 3. n. 39. f Regist. de Lenton, p. 175. g Pl. de Ju rat. & Aff. apud Not. Mich. 3 E. 3. ro. 13. h Efc. 27 E. 3. n. 8.

The Mannor of *Beeston*, late belonging to the Priory of *Wymondley*, in the County of *Hartford*, 12 Apr. 29 H. 8. (a) was granted amongst other things to James Needham gent. paying 69s. 4d. yearly rent. He sold it to William Bolles, from whom coming again to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth passed it in the forty-second year of her Reign, amongst others, to Ben. Harris and Robert Morgan gent. at the extent of 9l. Beauchamps Mannor, seems to go by inheritance from Delves to Sheffield, as in *Chilwell*; the Lord Sheffield hath sold it to divers free-holders, of whom I take Mr. Charleton of *Chilwell* to be chief.

(b) The Priory of *Lenton* got the Rectory appropriated, and the Church to be made as a Chappel only, and *Lenton* to be the mother Church, by the help of the Popes Alexander the third, and Lucius 3, whose Letters they produced against the Parishioners, and poor Vicar, before John de la Laund and William de Hundon, Rectors of Arnale and Barneburgh, Commissaries especially deputed to determine the cause concerning the repair of the Chancel by the Parish, and the payment of 22s. yearly by the Vicar to that Covent, in the year 1330.

(c) The Vicarage of *Beiston* was eight Marks when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron. 'Tis now 4l 15s. in the Kings books, and the Earle of *Devonshire* Patron.

## TOUETON AND BRAMCOTE,

The two preceding places noticed by Thoroton, in this neighbourhood : the former is inconsiderable. Its Lordship is, chiefly, in the hands of Sir John Borlace Warren. The latter is in several hands. It contains 1100 acres, enclosed.

Mr. Serwin has the royalty, and is the biggest proprietor. I am informed he enjoys that portion which was owned by Henry Hanley, Esq. who was a considerable benefactor to the poor of this, and the neighbouring villages. Nottingham, also was benefited by his bounties, which is shewn in the history of that place.

The village consists of 40 or 50 dwellings, and is pleasantly situated.

In a good house lives the Rev. Mr. Bigsby, and in another a Mr. Robinson, in the cotton line.

The Church has a tower with three bells. Near the Altar, John Little, gent. is remembered who died in 1786, aged 98. Rev. Benjamin Cockayne, Vicar of Attenbury, died in 1747, aged 65. Attenborough cum Bramcote, makes about 60l. per annum.— See page 179.

## BEESTON

Lordship is open fields, but small, and is divided, the Cavendish family have the corn tythe, and I believe nothing else. Here are about 150 dwellings. Many of the inhabitants are in the stocking line.

2 D

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The Church is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and consists of a nave and side aisle with a tower, and three bells; over the communion table are a few remnants of painted glass. In the chancel are three stalls and the holy-water stock.

Patron, the Duke of Devonshire, Pri Lenton propr. Incumbent, the Rev. Timothy Wyld, Vicar. K. B. 4l. 15s. clear yearly value, 25l. 10s. Archidac. Nottingham. pro. prox. 6s. 8d. Val. in mans. cum gleb. ibid. per ann. 1l. 10s. decim. lan. agn. lac. porc. anc. lin. &c. cum decim. vac. Magnport.

Here let me apologize for a little irregularity, in words, paying a tribute to the memory and worth of one, dear to all who knew her.—The Additions to the two villages, preceding this, small as they are, should have been placed, as usual, after Thoroton's account respectively; but death if it disorder not materially the creation, because as one goeth another cometh; yet it often arrests us, unexpectedly, in our pursuits. While the articles of *Touetou* and *Bramcote* were at press, the Additions were neglected. At that juncture, a Daughter of J. T. at the age of 25, on the eve of a matrimonial connection, which promised felicity, was snatched from the affections of her parents, her lover, and her numerous friends. She expired after suffering an illness of a few hours; but with a calmness and serenity of mind, not often experienced by those at a more advanced age. Religion, in the habits of which she had lived from an early age, taught her to meet death with a sweet and pleasing composure: *Grieve not for me, she said, Christ is my Comforter! My departure is not loss, but gain.* She took leave of her brothers and sisters with an admonition suitable to their years, and to their interests in another life. The youth of her affection, whose life then seemed misery, on approaching her bed of death, she smilingly checked for his apparent sorrow: *James, dont weep, we shall meet again.* She died, faintly articulating: *Jesus I come quickly, Hail-le-lu-jah.*

Such was the end of one, beloved by all who knew her. If a parent has indicated weakness, in this feeble attempt to record the worth of an amiable daughter; if some should call it an extraneous effusion, parents of good children, and the religious reader, it is presumed, will readily pardon what *may be*, in this case, an error; it was done while the object of it was uncoffin'd, and the press waiting for fresh matter.

## STAPLEFORD.

IN *Stapleford* before the Norman Invasion, were four Mannors, which Ulcilt, Staplewin, Godwin, and Gladwin had; and were rated for them to the Danegeld, (the tax of that time) at two car. and six bov. The land of them being then returned to be sufficient

ficient for three Plows, or three Car. (a) There afterwards William Pevrel, of whom Robert (I suppose de Heriz) held it, had in demesne three Car. six Vill. and two Servants, with six Car. or Plows. There was then a Priest, and a Church, and 58 Acres of Meadow: In the Confeffours time the value was 60s. in the Conquerours 40s.

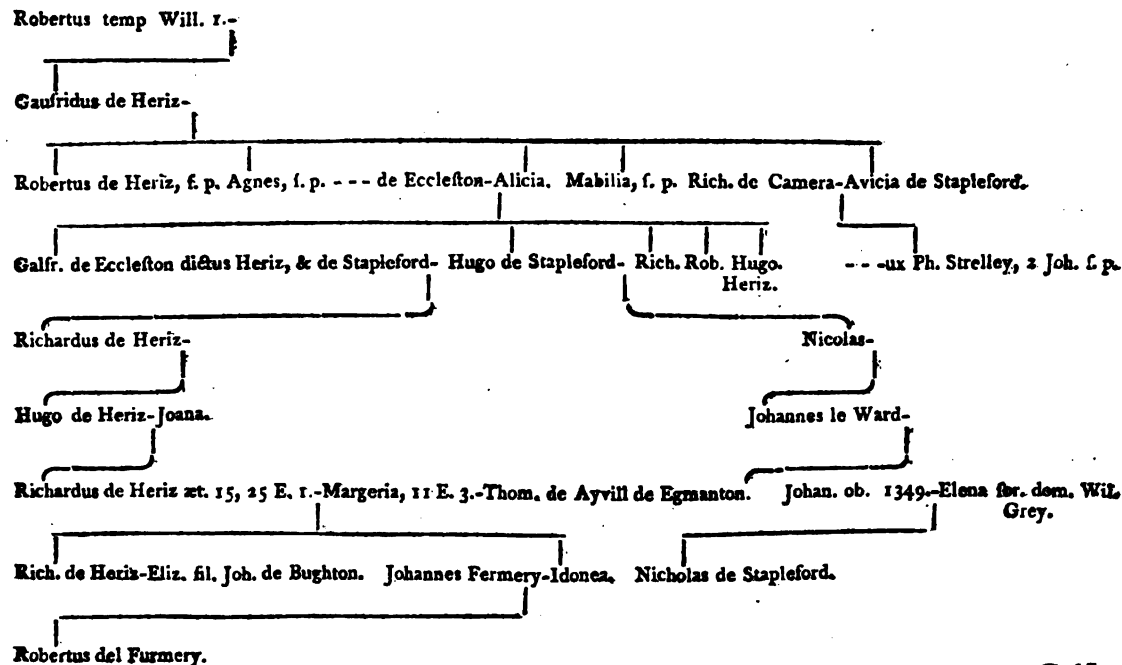
(b) Gaufr. de Heriz held it at the foundation of *Lenton* Priory, in the time of King Henry the first, by William Pevrel, who gave two parts of the tythe of his demesne here to that Monastery, as in the rest of Lands. (c) King Stephen confirmed that which Gaufr. de Heriz by the consent of his mother, gave to that Church. The Sheriff, 25 H. 2. (d) gave account of 79s. 8d. of *Stapleford* the Land of Robert de Heriz.

(e) Galfr. de Heriz, Lord of *Stapleford*, had descending of him Robert, who died without issue, and Agnes who died without issue, Avicia Mabilia who died without issue, and Alice, of whom Galfrid. Robert, Hugh, Richard, aud Hugh Heriz.

(f) Richard de Cazmera married Avicia Lady of *Stapleford*, who gave that Church to *Newstede* Priory.

(g) Phillip de Stradley, 2 Joh<sup>r</sup> gave the King ten marks and a Palfrey, for having the daughter of Avicia de Stapilford to wife with her inheritance.

Galfr. de Ecclestone, 26 May, 8 H. 3. (h) made fine of 10l. for seizing of the Land which Avicia, who had been wife of Richard de Camera, held of the King in Capite, which concerned him as his inheritance in *Stapleford*. This man I take to be the son of her sister Alice, and sometimes called Heriz, and sometimes Stapleford.



Galfr.

a Lib. Doomf. b Reg. de Lenton p. 1. c Ib. p. 15. d Pip. 25 H. 2. e Regist. de Novo 10: p. 262. f Ib. 257. g Oblat. 2 Joh. m. 19. h Fin. 8. H. 3. m. 6.

(a) Galfr. de Heriz, and Hugh de Stapleford, were brothers; but Galf. held the capital Mess. with the demesne of *Stapleford*, and Hugh held that part which John de Stapleford, called le Ward, and his heirs held, but they both joined and gave two bovats, in alms to the Priory of *Newstede*: And Richard the son and heir of the said Galfrid gave four. Nicolas son and heir of Hugh gave two. Which Nicolas was father of John le Ward, who son and heir John married Elena, sister of Sir William Grey, of *Sandiacre*: and both of them died in the pestilence, in the year 1349, and left Nicholas their son under age, whom the same Sir William had in custody.

The other Hugh, brother of Galfr. de Heriz, called also de Stapleford, I take to have been the Clergyman, or at least Lawyer, (for so Clericus did then also import) who was under or deputy Sheriff, for Riginald Grey, 51 H. 3. (b) and afterwards himself Sheriff in 54 H. 3. and in 55 H. 3. for Walter Grey, Arch bishop of *York*, as may be seen in the Pipe Rolls of that time.

(c) Richard de Stapleford, son of that Galfr. de Heriz, had a son and heir called Hugh de Heriz; omitted in the book of *Newstede*, who yet, 2 E. 1. (d) claimed the Advowson of the Church of *Stapleford*, whereof his Ancestor was seized in the time of King John, against the Prior of that place. And afterwards passed it by Fine levied at *Nott.* the day after St. Martin, 8 E. 1. (e) to John the Prior, and the Church of St. Mary at *Newstede*, as that which Eustachius the Prior his Predecessour had of the gift of Avicia de Heriz, cousin of the said Hugh; and by the confirmation of Galfr. de Eccleston, grandfather of the said Hugh, whose heir he also was.

(f) This Hugh de Heriz (of whom Galfr. de Stapleford, knight, held thirty-six bovats in *Stapleford* and *Thurmeton*, and John, son of John de Stapleford, twenty-six bovats, &c. in this town) left Richard de Heriz, his son and heir fifteen years old, 25 E. 1. Richard de Heriz left a son also of his own name, his heir under age, whom the said book of *Newstede* mentions to be granted to Sir John de Mounteney, knight, by the King, and that Sir John sold his Wardship and Marriage to one John de Bugton of *Wellum*, who married him under age to his daughter Elizabeth, in the time of the Eyre, 3 E. 2.

(g) Richard de Heriz, and Elizabeth his wife, by a Fine levied at *York* the day after St. John Baptist, 11 E. 3. passed two parts of this Mannor, and the third part which Margery, the wife of Thomas Dayvill of *Egmanton*, had then in Dower, after her decease, to Richard de Bugton, and his heirs, paying them 40l. per annum, during their lives.

(h) The Book of *Newstede* saith, this Richard de Bugton was an Ecclesiastical person, and that the said Richard de Heriz gave this Mannor to Richard, the brother of his wife, who first died, and then his said wife, in the aforesaid Pestilence, and that after their deaths he the said Richard de Heriz enfeoffed William de Wakebrigge, and others, to give to the Priory of *Newstede*, to make and found Chantries; but having a sister called Idonea, the wife of John del Furnery, who had both sons and daughters, he was by her, and other friends, within three days after persuaded to revoke that, and settle it on Robert del Furnery her son, who was to have married Cecily, the sister of Elizabeth, before

<sup>a</sup> Regist. de Noto loco, p. 257. <sup>b</sup> Rot. Pip. <sup>c</sup> Esc. 32 & 33 H. 3. n. 19. & Esc. 51 H. 3. n. 49. <sup>d</sup> Pl. 44 Banc. Mic. 2 E. 1. ro. 92. <sup>e</sup> Fin. lev. apud Nott. 8 E. 1. <sup>f</sup> Esc. 25 E. 1. n. 32. <sup>g</sup> Fin. apud Ebor. Trim. 11 E. 3. <sup>h</sup> Reg. de Nevil. p. 159.

before named, but he did not; so dying without issue, it remained to the said Idones, and her heirs, who gave only two bovats to *Newstede*.

(a) By an Inquisition taken at *Nott.* the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Michael, before Thomas Mapurley, and his fellow Commissioners, 7 H. 6. it appears that the Knights Fee, which Richard de Heriz formerly held in *Stapleford*, was then in five parts, whereof the Prior of *Newstede* had one, Thomas Columbello one, Nicholas Stapleford one, Robert Matley another, and William Johnson another.

Robert Matley had a daughter and heir called Margaret, the wife of John Davenport, esquire, whom the Jury, 32 H. 6. found to be but seventeen years of age; and that Elena Vernon, mother of Richard Vernon, and sometimes wife of Robert Matley, and after of William Hereffe, had in Dower here the third part of half the Water Mill, and two mess. six bovats, and the third part of 5s. rent, &c. This part I guess now to be my cousin Hollingworths, who hath the Water Mill, and considerable Lands in this town.

Columbello's part is sold to Edward Manley.

The Lands which belonged to the Priory of *Newstede*, I suppose, most of them were John Brodbents, to whom William Camden Clarenceaux, 45 Eliz. 1601, (b) granted for his arms Party per pale, Ermine and Azure, a Fesse Wavy, Gules, the Crest a Pheon; his daughter and heir Mary Broadbent was married to Gervas Jackson, by whom she had George Jackson the chief Constable, the present owner.

In the year 1612, (c) I find the owners to be John Brodbent, who had ten oxgangs, William Greyfeley four oxgangs, George Clarke four, Thomas Mere two, Peter Columbello, gent. four oxgangs, Francis Hollingworth fourteen oxgangs, and Gervas Teverye, gent. forty oxgangs. He purchased the Lord Sheffields' lands in this town, whereof mention is made in *Chilwell*, and inherited a good share in this Lordship, besides some at *Thrumpton* and *Sandiacre*, which was most anciently the Staplefords, and descended to the Teveryes, formerly resident at Long *Eaton* in the County of *Derby*, in which they had Lands in several other places; but since the match with Stapleford's heir, which the Genealogy inserted (drawn out of Mr. Pigots evidences, for the most part) manifesteth, they have made this place their chief habitation, which the said Gervas Teverye, esquire, together with his Lands at *Estwayt*, *Eyton*, *Sandiacre*, Little *Thrumpton*, (the other *Thrumpton* he sold to Mr. Pigot) and divers others in these parts, settled on Teverye Palmes his grandson, second son of his eldest daughter Mary, the wife of Sir Brian, son of Sir Guy Palmes, knight, but he died a bachelor, and his elder brother Francis succeeded, who married the lady of Mary Fane, daughter of Mildmay Earl of *Westmorland* (since married to John Earl of *Exeter*) whom he left without issue, so that this estate descended to William Palmes the next brother, who having married Mary, a co-heir of the Lord Evers his estate, and liking *Yorkshire* better, hath disposed of this old house to Arthur Warren, son of Arthur, named in *Touton*, with the demesne, as he did before the farms to Mr. ——— Burrowes, the soapboyler of *Darby*, who purchased them about a year since, or more, as I have heard.

2 E

In

(a) In the year of our Lord 1259, the Prior and Covent of *Lenton*, passed both their great and small tythes which they had in the parish of *Stapleford*, by reason of the demesne

(b)

Willielmus de Stapleford-

(b)

Robertus de Stapleford

(b)

Richardus de Stapleford-Elizab.

(b)

Adam,

(b)

Elus.

(b)

Galfridus de Stapleford, miles-

Richardus de Stapulford-

Rich. de Stapulford-Agnes.  
hær. frat. 17 E. 2.

Will. Paveley-Alicia.

Galfr. hær.  
10 E. 2.

Thomas.

Sampson de Stapleford f. p. 42 E. 3.

Nichol. f. p.

Margareta-Johannes Teverey.

Hugo Teverey de Stapilford-Agnes.

Robertus Teverey ætat. 26. 6 E. 4.-

Hugo Teverey ob. 8 H. 8.-Elizab. fil. Hugonis Willughby de Risley, Ar.

Robertus Teverey ætat. 21. 8 H. 8. ob. 1553.-Katherina fil. Georgii Chaworth, Ar. ob. 1572;

Johannes Teverey ob. 1603.-Anna fil. & hær. Johannis Crevequeur de Twiford.

Gervasius Teverey ob. 1639.-Anna fil. --- Ashby de Quenby Com. Leicest.

1	Maria-Bryan Palmes, miles.	Raph Huband de Ipsley Com. Warw. Ar.	3	Anna.	2	Elizab. f. p.	Johannes f. p.
2	Teverey Palmes. f. p.	1	Franc. Palmes-Maria Fane fili Mildmai-Joh. Com. Exeter. f. p. Com. Westm. marit. 2.	3	Willielmus-Maria fil. & coher. [...Evers]		

a Regist, de Lent. p. 47. b, b Regist, de Dale, p. 86, 90;

lands

lands which were William Peverells in that place, to the Prior and Covent of *Newstede* in *Shirewood*, for five marks per annum rent: but if they of *Newstede* should lose or be excluded from the possession of the Church of *Stapleford*, the bargain was to be void.—To which were witnesses Sir Richard de Sutton, Canon of *Southwell*, John his brother, Rector of *Lerington*, Mr. William Bishop, Rector of St. Nicolas Church in *Nottingham*, and others.

Upon a Gravestone in the chancel.—Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Abbot, capellanus istius Ecclesie xlviij. annos; qui obiit vii. die Novemb. Anno Dom. M.CCCCXXXVIII.

In a high Window in the Church, and twice on Surcotes.—Arg. on two Bars, Azures, three Cinquefoyls Or. And the same impaling Arg. a Bendlet, Gules.

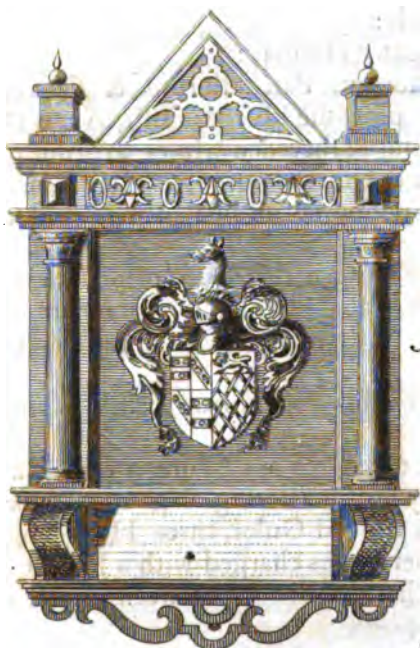
In a Window of the Chancel, Gules on a Bend Azure between two Wolves heads erased Arg. three Libards heads Or.

A Bordure, Gobony of the second and third, underneath, Thomas Gunthorp, Prior of *Newstede*.

Three Lions passant gardant Arg. upon large Bars sable, divided with Barrulets, Gules. The chief is broken away, and intended for the Priory of *Newstede*.

Arg. on a Bend sable, three Birds, or Choughs, Or.

In the North Ile Window of the Church, quarterly, 1. Or on two Bars Gules, three Waterbougets Arg. Willoughby.—2. Sable, a Lion Rampant amongst Cinquefoils Arg. Clifton.—3. On the upper half Arg. on two Bars Azure, three Cinquefoils Or, and on the lower half Arg. on a Bend Gules, three Hedgehogs Or.—4. Willughby again impaling Gules, on a bend Arg. three Scallops sable.



Johannes Tevery.

See p. 196



Cerv.

Hic jacet Johannes Tevery, filius et hæres Roberti Tevery, et Katherinæ Chaworth, Amicorum amator, pauperum amicus, Comis, affabilis, benevolus, munificus, librorum studiosus, rem familiarem adaugens: Uxorem habuit Annam Crevequer, filiam et hæredem Johannis Crevequer de Twysford: ex qua tres liberi die quo mortem obibat (alias anteacto tempore defunctis) spiritum ducebant; Gervasius, Anna, et Katherina; hac prole edita millesimo quingentesimo octogesimoq; anno advento, decimo septimo die Martii, e terris demigravit uxor sospite solvoq; viro; tum ille cum sexaginta sex annos ætatis explevisset, millesium, sexcentissimum tertiumque annum salutis attigisset, morbo et morte non senio conficitur decimo quarto die Martii, vitæ vinculis dissolvitur.

Upon John Tevery's Monument are his Arms, with mantle, and Helme, and Crest, viz.

Arg. on two Bars, Azure, three Cinquefoiles Or, quarterly, Arg. on a Bend Gules, three Hedgehogs Or, all which impale Or, Fretty sable, and on a chief Gules a Lion passant, gardant of the first. The Crest is a Wolfe's head erased Arg. muzzled Azure.

Upon a very fair Tomb for Gerv. Tevery: (see above.)

Siste                      Lege

Moræ pretium erit scire, quis hoc situs est,

Qui sibi virtutis incrementum,

Posteris ad familiæ ornamentum,

Patriæ ad boni publici emolumentum sæliciter natus est: qui tribunalis in provincia sua moderator adeo prudens, ut apud summos juris oraculum: tantus æqui & justiciæ patronus fuit, ut apud infimos pauperum tutelare numen audierit.

Qui in amicitiiis fidem,

In sodalitiis humanitatem,

In moribus integritatem sanctissime coluit:

Liberalis semper hospes, indemque prudens pater familias:

Gervasius Tevery, Armig. nobilissima Staplefordorum, Paschallorum, & Creveceurorum, proles & hæres: majoribus, ut in vita (qua postridie idus Augusti, Anno Domini 1639, ætatis vero 65, pie defunctus est) ita & in morte succedens, inter avorum umbras hic placide conquiescit. Cujus sacris manibus & debitæ memoriæ, hoc tantis virtutibus impar monumentum, multas inter Lachrymas posuit et dicavit Anna, vidua ejus mœstissima:

Quæ ex veteri prosapia Ashbyorum de *Quenby* in agro *Leicestrensi* oriunda, ei peperit unicum filiolum & tres filias, Johannem in primo ætatis germine, Elizabetham in ipso flore satis immature præreptam; Mariam Briano Palmes, Armig. enuptam, et Annam, utramque hæredem ejus et superstitem.

This Inscription, as I remember, was made by his ingenious friend, Huntington Plumptre of *Nott.* Doctor of Physick.

The Crest on this Tomb is as the former, but the Arms are Azure, a Lion Rampant Arg. within a Bordure engrailed Or, for Tevery. Quartering Arg. on two Bars Az. three Cinquefoiles Or, for Stapleford. Arg. on a Bend Gules, three Hedgehogs, Or, for Paschall. And Arg. Fretty sable, with a chief Gules charged with a Lion of England, for Creveceur: all which impale Azure, a Chevron Ermine between three Libard's heads Or, Ashby of *Quenby*.

On

On a Gravestone.—Hic jacet Robertus Tevery, conjugio junctus Katherinæ Chaworth, quæ cum tres liberos ei edidisset, Johannem, Georgium, et Dororheam, circa festum Pentecosti, Anno salutis 1553, a marito morte correpto deferitur, superstatque cum usque ad annum salutis 1571. Quo tempore fatis concessit terrasque relinquit.

### STAPLEFORD.

Lordship is divided property. It was enclosed about 20 years since. The Manor is Sir John Borlace Warren's, I am inform'd, who is a proprietor of the land. Other resident land-owners are Mr. John Jackson, Mrs. Chambers, and Mr. J. Hall. Miss Stokes and Mr. Hall, of Nottingham, and Mrs. Chambers of Derby have considerable property also here.

The Village is very populous. In the street, near the church, stands an old Cross, with a curiously wrought shaft. Here is a meeting house for Mr. Westley's people.

The chapel has a spire with three bells, five there has been. It has a nave and two side aisles, and is dedicated to St. Helen. A neat tablet remembers Mary Warren, who died in 1783, fourth and youngest daughter of Borlace Warren, Esq. of this place; and also of Frances his second daughter, who died in 1784. This church or chapel appears, as all should do, decent and respectable; it was beautified, as it is called, in 1785. The monuments remain as in Thoroton's time. The certified value is 6l. 3s. 10d. Pri. of Newstead prop. The King patron. Incumbent Rev. Joseph Smith, Cur.

### STAPLEFORD-HALL,

Has been lately rebuilt by Sir John Borlace Warren, Bart.; when I visited it, it was in an unfinished state. It is at present adorned with no field beauties of attraction; but the young plantations, around, are pleasing indications of what it may be.—It is, perhaps, to be lamented that life is too short to see, in reality, in some instances, (and in none more than that of plantations of ornament, to the dwellings of the opulent) what the mind faintly views in idea. We are often snatched by death from the stripling beauties which we have, as it were, created; or by infirmities and age, live not to enjoy them when they are more matured. Such is the uncertainty that awaits human efforts. In the way of improvement, lately, Sir John, has had but little leisure: He is fighting the battles of his country at Sea; and crippling the enemy, in a way highly honourable to his name. His active and great services want no studied panegyric; they will be recorded in the page of national history, among the achievements of British heroes, when his stately dwelling shall be crumbled into dust. (a).

2 F

TROWELL;

a In the year 1784, Sir John Borlace Warren, Bart. of Stapleford, married Miss Caroline Clavering, youngest daughter of Sir John Clavering, K. B.



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T R O W E L L .

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## DOOMSD. TORWELL.

THE principal Mannor in this town, before the Norman Invasion, was Verebrands, who paid the Danegeld for it as one Carucat and an half. The land was then found to be twelve bovats. Afterwards it became the fee of William Ostiarius, mentioned in *Bramcote*, who had here one Car. six Villains, with four Car. Here was a Priest, and half a Church, and six Acres of Meadow. (a) This was valued in the Confessours time at 100s. but in the Conquerours, when Doomsd. Book was made, at 20s. Here were, of the land of the Taynes, three Mannors more, each of them answering the tax for half a carucat: one of them was Ulchels, the land whereof was four bovats, and waste; after the Conquest Alden had it, there was meadow two Acres. This Mannor had been 10s. but in the time of the survey, 14 W. 1. was but 5s. 4d. value. Another Mannor Aluric had, the land whereof was also four bovats, who still continued and held it of King William the Conquerour, and had there three Vill. with two Car. and two Acre of Meadow. This kept still the old value of 9s. The other Mannor Uluric had. The land of which was half a Car. when the Conquerour made his Survey; Eruvin had one Bord. one Vill. with one Car. and two Acres of Meadow; in the Confessours time this was valued at 10s. then 5s. 4d. There lay one Bov. of Land Soc, which was waste.

(b) It seemeth that William Ostiarius his interest came to Mortimer, of whom held Philip de Kyme, and under him the family of Trowell, named in *Stanford-on-Sore*.—Richard de Trowell paid for a knights fee here, in the former part of the reign of H. 3.

(c) William son of Richard de Trowell gave to God, and the Church of St. Mary in *Stanley Park* (called *Dale Abby*) and the Canons of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses* there serving God, all the lands, and the rents of them which Richard his father held in *Trowelle*; which the homages and services of the Tenants, and with the woods of *Eft-lound*, and *Broxbale*; and with the right of the Patronage of the moyety of the Church, which was known to belong unto him. Richard de Trowell gave them 3s. rent, which

he was wont to receive of William de Stanley, for two bovats which he held of him in *Trowall*; and he likewise gave them towards their Pitance, the homage and service of (d) Hugh, son of Thomas de Corfale, with the yearly rent of 7s. which he was wont to receive of him, for land which he held of him in Corfale, which he bought of Stephen

Grenehod.

3 Lib. Doomf. b Test. de Nev. c Regist. de Dale, 15, & 16. d Ib.

Grenehod. William son of Raph de Trowelle gave them the homage, and whole service of Hugh Balok of *Trowell* and his heirs, and the rent of 11s. yearly; which the said Hugh paid for four bovats of land in *Trowelle*, for which Sir Robert de Esseburne gave him seven marks in a gross-sum, and by the consent of the Abbot and Covent the 11s. rent was returned to the Sacrist, of *Stanly Parc*, to buy wine for celebrating the Euchrist in that Church for ever.

(a) The other Mannors of the Tayns William Pevrel got, and so they were escheated to that Crown, and were held by the Nuns of *Sempringham*, the family of Brunnesley, and the family of Strelley.

(b) Robert, son of Walter de Stretleg, for the health of his soul, and of all his Ancestors, and Successors, but especially for the soul of William de Dyve, gave to the said Monastery of *Dale* or *Stanly Parc*, three bovats of land, with the appurtenances in *Trowelle*; one which Thomas son of Galfr. le Ryver held in villenage with him the said Thomas, and all his Cattel and his whole sequell, and two more which Letice the widow of Robert son of Henry held in like manner, with all her cattel and her whole sequell, from the time of making that writing to be begotten. And likewise all the Meadow which Robert le Vavafor had of the gift of Walter de Halum, in *Kirk Halum Parc*, for the sustentation of one Canon daily celebrating Mass, in the said house of the *Parc*, for the soul of the said William de Dyve, in *Sutton-upon-Sore*; and for the souls of all the faithful departed. Strelleys Mannor descended to the family of Poutrell, by Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Strelley, and in the year 1612, was John Poutrells, esquire.

There was a fine, 20 H. 3. between Robert de Brunnesley Quer. and William de Stanley Imped. concerning two bovats of land in *Trowell*, with the appurtenances, the right of the said Robert de Brunnesley, paying yearly a pair of white gloves, and doing a foreign service.

(c) Robert Broun of *Brunnesley*, and Joane his wife (who was daughter and heir of John, son of Robert, son of Galfr. son of Roger, son of Gilbert de Brunnesley, who held it in the time of H. 3.) levied a fine, 8 H. 6. of the Mannor of *Trowell*, one Mill, thirty acres of Land in *Brunnesley*, and *Trowell*, and the moiety of the Advowson of the Church of *Trowell*, to John Cockfeild, esquire; John Curson, esquire; Thomas Makworth, esquire; John son of Henry Bothe, esquire; and Robert Oelage of *Brunnesley*. This Brounes posterity probably were called Brunnesleys, after their mother, as hath been very usual, for this Mannor descended to Francis Brunsley, as appears by an office taken at *Nottingham*, 15 March, 39 Eliz. after his death, whose son Gervase Brunsley, esquire, sold it to John Hacker, gent. with whose posterity it continues.

The rents of Assize of the Freeholders, viz. 14s. 11s. per annum, three Mess. one Bov. and *Trowell* Mill, with the waters and fishing belonging to it, &c. formerly belonging to the Monastery of *Dale*, amongst other things, 21 July, 10 Eliz. (d) were granted to Percivall Bowes and John Moyfier, gent. and the moiety or purpart of the Mannor of *Trowell*, demised before to William Cox, for 6l. per annum: (e) together with the right of

a Test. de Nev. b Reg. de Dale, p. 16. c Fin in Crafo. p. 16. 8 H. 6. d Part. 9. Pat. 10 Eliz. e Part. 4. Part. 16. Eliz.

of Patronage of the Rectory of *Trowell*, sometimes belonging to the Priory of *Sempringham*, 9 July, 16 Eliz. were granted to Drugo Drurie, esquire, and Richard Downing. These Monastery lands Sir Percivall Willoughby of *Wollaton* had.

(a) The Rectories of each moyety of *Trowell* were x Marks a piece, when the Prior of *Sempringham*, and Mr. *Cockfeild* (for Brunnesleys) were Patrons. They are now 4l. 14s. 6d. a piece in the King's Books; and Sir Francis Willoughby, and William Hacker, gent. Patrons.

The Arms of Brunnesleys, viz. Quarterly per quartered Chevron between three Escallops Or, and Sable Counterchanged, are in the windows of the Church, and East window in the Chancel, under which is Robertus Brinsley partronus istitus Ecclesie.

In the South windows of the Church is paly of six Arg. and Az. Strelley.

There is a Monument lately made whereon is

Hic infra jacet sepultus Gulielmus Hacker, Generosus, unius in hac parochia medietatis Patronus, vir omni literarum genere instructus, filius Ecclesie Anglicane obedientissimus, necnon fervidus Christiane fidei professor, quam fidem parivitæ sanctimonia; eleemosynis assiduus, in familia precibus et sedulo ad verbum dei attendendo egregie ostendit & ornavit, *Trowelli* dum vixit Lumen & Column, obdormivit in domino Decemb. die 21. Anno salutis 1668. Etatis suæ 64. In cujus piam memoriam Johannes Hacker filius, quam unicum prolem unica & delectissima ejus Conjex Anna Thomæ Gilberti de *Locke* in Agro Derbiensi Armig. filia natu maxima ibi peperit, monumentum hoc effingendum curavit.

## TROWELL

Lordship is owned, wholly, by Lord Middleton. It was enclosed about seven years since. The village consists of about fifty scattered dwellings.

The Church is dedicated to St. Helen, has a noble tower with six bells, newly cast; before there were only three. This place of worship, which, within, ranks with the indifferent, has a nave and side aisles. Here is an old capacious font. The chancel, which has many fragments of painted glass, in the windows, is not kept clean. The figures there were many, and at whole length, but their heads or eyes are gone, broken and beat out; doubtless, in the puritanic times, when men were employed to demolish these harmless representations of Saints, &c. A label from the hand of one figure is engraven, page 243, fig. 6. Vol. I. There are parts of other labels or inscriptions, but, I think, none entire.

## LENTON.

In continuation of the Additions to TROWELL, omitted in the last page, I observe, that the Monument for William Hacker, mentioned by Thoroton, in Trowell church, is still there. In this place was buried, about ten years since, at the advanced age of one hundred years, Michael Blunston. The stalls and water-stock, near the altar, still remain.

Patron, of Trowell, Lord Middleton. Incumbent, the Rev. Isaac Pickthall, R.

First Mediety, K. B. 4l. 14s. 4d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value, 40l. Archiepisc. pro. Syn. 2s. Archidiacon. pro prox. 3s. 4d. Rect. hab. mans. & 2 virg. ter. qu. val. per ann. 1l. 10s. un. mess. & 3 acr. in Cossalls 8s. dec. &c. Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. in 1709. Lord Middleton, 1724, 1766.

Second Mediety, R. K. B. 4l. 14s. 4d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value 45l. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 2s. Archidiacon. pro prox. 3s. 4d. Rect. hab. mans. cum 2 bov. ter. ann. val. 1l. 6s. 8d. dec. garb. &c. Patron John Hacker, gent. 1674, 1719. Elizabeth Hacker, 1746, 1753.

## LENTON, MORTON, and KIGHTON.

PART of *Lentune* was Soc to *Arnall* of the Kings own land, which paid to the Dane-geld for four bovats, and was waft in the Conquerours time, the rest was William Pevrels, his natural son, part whereof was Soc to *Newbold* mentioned in *Kinalton*, (if there be not a *Newbold* lost here also) and paid the Dane-tax for two caruc. The land was certified before the Conquest to be two car. (a) There afterwards were 4 Sochm. 4 Bord having two Car. and one Mill. Here was also a Mannor which Vulof had before the Conquest, and paid for it to the Geld as four bovats: The land was then returned to be half a Car. In the Conquerours time it was likewise in the custody of William Pevrell, and there the same Vlvoð had one Car. one Vill. one Bord. having one Car. one Mill 10s. ten acres of Meadow, ten acres of small wood: This in the Conquestours time was ten shillings, in the Conquerours 15s. value. In *Mortune* before the Normans changed the Landlords, Boi had a Mannor which answered to the tax or geld for one Car. and an half: The land of it being then twelve bovats. There afterwards William Pevrel had one car. and an half, five sochm. on three bovats of this land, twelve vill. one bord. having nine car. and an half. This kept the old value 20s. This Town is now lost in *Lenton*, and so is *Kighton*, saving one place which is still called *Kigb. Closes*.

2 G

At

(a) Lib. Dooms.

At this *Lenton*, so named probably from the river Len or Line, upon which it stands, did William Peverel (a) found a Monastery in honour of the holy Trinity for love of the worship of God, and the common remedy of the souls of King William, and Queen Maud, and their children, and of their and his own parents; and for the health of King Henry, and Queen Maud his wife, of William their son, and Maud their daughter, for the state of his Kingdom, and for the health of his own soul, and of Adelina his wife, and his son William, and all his own children, and gave it to God and the Church of *Clugny*, and to Pontius the Abbot, and his Successours, yet so that it should be free, paying a mark of silver yearly as an acknowledgment. To this Monastery did he give the town of *Lenton*, with the appurtenances, except four Mills, whereof he held two in his own demesne, and his wife Adelina the third, and Herbert his Knight the fourth, the rest of the Mills were the Monks, and properly 7; likewise *Radeford*, *Morton*, *Kichton*, with their appurt. and whatsoever he had in *Newtorpe*, and *Papelwich*, in wood, and plain, and in other things: Likewise *Blacowell* in the *Peake*, with the appurtenances: Likewise *Cortbahal*, in (North) *Hantefyre*, with the wood, and all appurtenances, except the fee of one Knight, and the land of Thurstin Mantell, likewise two parts of the Tythes of his demesnes, of all things which could be tythed, viz. in *Blideesward* [*Northantescir*] with a Country fellow holding a Virgat (or Yard-land) to gather up the tythes. In *Doston* likewise (*Northant.*) in *Neubot* likewise in *Tideswell*, (*Derb.*) likewise in *Bradewell*, *Badecowell*, *Hoccalaw*, *Esseford*, *Wrmml*, *Moniax*, and *Hulme*. Two parts of the tythes of his demesne pastures in the *Peake*, namely, *Sachalcros*, *Ferneley*, *Darnebal*, *Quatford*, *Buckestanes*, *Sirebroch*, *Stafdon*, *Cudal*, *Crebil*, *Cbaldeaw*, *Dunningestede*, *Cbelmardon*, *Stauredal*.—The whole tythe of Colts and Fillyes, wherever he should have Harace in the *Peake*, or any other on his demesne pastures. The whole tythe of his Lead and of his Venison (or hunting) as well in skins, as flesh, and the whole tythe of the Fish, of his Fishing at *Nottingham*. He likewise gave by the concession of his Lord King Henry the first, the Church of St. Mary, of the English Borough of *Nottingham*, with the Land, and Tythes, and appurtenances; the church of St. Peter, and the church of St. Nicolas likewise in *Nottingham*; the churches of *Radeford*, *Lindebey*, and *Langar*, in this county, with Land and Tythes, and other appurtenances, and a Villain holding a Virgat of Land. The church of *Foteston* (in *Leicestershire*) with a Virgat of Land. The churches of *Herleston*, *Cortbahal*, *Itencester*, and *Rissenden* (in *Northantescire*) with a Virgat of Land, and a Villain holding it. He likewise granted to this Monastery whatsoever his men should bestow on it, for the remedy of their souls, viz. two parts of all the Tythes of Demesnes whatsoever could be tythed. The first of these was Avenellus (Ancestor of the present Earl of *Ratland*) who granted it out of his demesnes in *Haddon*; and is *Metbedweplotb*, and *Maniax*; Safred in *Empingham*, and in *Basford*, and Robert, son of Pagan, in the same town likewise. Robert de Heriz, in *Hesburne*, and in *Dffecroph*; Godefrid and William in *Ernesby*; Norman de Montfaltrel, in *Asebeck*, and in *Chillwelle*, and in *Horpet*; Rogerius Brito, in *Walenthon*, and in *Kalabal*; Gocelinus in *Watbenoch*; and Raph Maleherbe, in *Aspeley*; and Serlo Blund, in *Torp*; and Erbert in *Gonolveston*; likewise Helgot in *Barefword*; and in *Cotis* Robert de Paviliaco in *Hotton*; Walter Flammength in *Hawnesham*; Hugh, son of Richard, in *Claindon*; Norman de S. Patric in *Deresburcb*, and in *Blacolwesley*,

(a) Rag. delent. p. 1, &amp;c.

*Blacolwesley*, and in *Raalund*; Gaufr. de Heriz in *Stapelford*; Aldelelmus in *Langueley*; and Robert, son of Warner, in *Touethon*; likewise Robert de Moretuein, and his heirs, ten shillings (or ten shillings yearly Rent) for ever. Of his gift and writings were witnesses Gerard, arch-bishop of *York*, Robert, Bishop of *Lincolne*, Robert Earl of *Medlent*, Simon Earl of *Nordhamton*, Hugh Sheriff of *Leicestershire* [Grentmelnill] Robert de Chauz, Hugo de Burum, Oddo de Boneia, Avenellus de Haddona, and all the rest of his forenamed men.

King Henry the first confirmed all, and granted to the Monastery a Fair of eight daies at the Feast (a) of St. Martin: and commanded that no man should buy or sell in *Nottingham*, during that time; and that all coming to the Fair, and returning, should be free from (Law procefs) or Plaints. He likewise granted them daily two cart loads of dead Wood and Heath in *Bescowod*, and also Royal Liberties and Customs, viz. Sach, Soch, Tol, Them, and Infangenthes, and quittance from Scyre and Hundreth, from Wapentach and Treding (or Frankpledge) from Army and every Custom, and secular exaction, except Murder and Dane-geld.

(b) King Stephen being at *Nottingham*, at the very earnest intreaty of William Peverell, the younger, together with Oddona his wife, and Henry his son, confirmed what Wm. Peverell his father, or William himself, or any other Benefactors had done to this Priory, of which, besides those already named, Robert Earl of *Medlent* who gave the churches of *Wiggeston* and *Witbington* in *Leicestershire*; Hugo de Burum, who by the consent of his sons, Hugh and Roger, gave the Church of *Horseley* in *Darbyshire*, and *Cotegrave* in this County, with a Virgat, or more Land there, with some in *Almton*, gave in exchange for the Church of *Offington*, formerly given to this Priory by the said Hugh de Burum, and after to the Knights Templars; and Odo de Boney, who gave two patts of the Tythe of his Demesne, and the Churches of *Barton* and *Adinborow*, were the chief.

The succeeding Kings were not wanting in their respective confirmations, but added more, and augmented the privileges of this place, so that at the dissolution it was valued at 329l. 15s. 10d. ob.

(c) King Henry the eighth, Mar. 23, 36 H. 8. in consideration of the good, true, faithful, and acceptable service of his beloved and faithful servant Francis Leek, Knight, to him before those times many waies performed, granted him many Lands and Tythes in *Darbyshire*, belonging to several Monasteries, and, amongst the rest, some Lands and Tythes in *Horne*, *Duston*, *Whitwell*, and *Ledwort* in the *Peak*, late belonging to the Monastery of *Lenton*; and then in the Kings hands, by reason of the Attainder of Nicholas Heathe, last Prior of the Monastery, lately Attaint, and Convict of High Treason.

(d) The Mannor of *Lenton*, amongst other things, was by Letters Patents, bearing date 9 Sept. 4 C. 1. granted in Fee Farm to Edward Dichfeild, Salter, John Highlord, Skinner, Humfrey Clarke, Dyer, and Francis Mosse, Scrivener, Citizens of *London*; who by the appointment of divers Aldermen and Commoners of the City of *London*, constituted Commissioners, and authorized by divers Acts of the Common Council, of Major, Aldermen, and Commoners of the said City, to sell and dispose of the Mannors, Lordships, Lands, and Tenements, to them by the said King granted, did, by their Indenture, bearing date the sixth day of Nov. in the sixth year of the said King Charles the first,

(a) Reg. de Lenton, p. 2. (b) Ib. p. 14, b. (c) Par. 21, pat. 36 H. 8. (d) Ex Autog. pen. Ger. Gregorie, Ar.

first, for the sum of 2500l. paid to Robert Bateman, then Chamberlain of *London*, sell to William Gregory of *Nott.* gent. and his heirs, the said Mannor of *Lenton*, with the Fair, and all Royalties, and Privileges, Rents and Services thereto belonging, reserving the Fee Farm Rent of 94l. 5s. to the said King, his heirs and successors, who by his Letters Patents, dated Decemb. 16, in the thirteenth year of his Reign, amongst other things, did grant the said Fee Farm Rent of 94l. 5s. per annum, to the Right Noble James Stuart, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who by his Indenture, bearing date Feb. 20, Anno Dom. 1650, for the sum of 1460l. sold the same to John Gregory, son and heir of the said William, and to George Gregory his son and heir, the present owner, who obtained the present King Charles the second his Letters Patents, bearing date 9 Novemb. in the fifteenth year of his Reign, for another Fair to be kept at *Lenton*, every year, on the Wednesday next after Pentecost, and six several daies following: but the Demesne of the Abby of *Lenton* was granted to William Hicks, Esquire, (now Sir William Hicks) 20 Jun. 2 Jac. And Mr. William Nix, Aldermen of *Nott.* had Lands there, which are now Mr. Thomas Charleton's who married his daughter Tabitha. There was only one square Steeple left of the Monastery, which, not long since, fell down, and the stones of it were employed to make a Causeway through the Town.

(a) The Vicarage of *Lenton* was 12l. when the Prior was Patron. 'Tis now 9l. 2s. 6d. in the Kings Books, and the King Patron.

## L E N T O N

Is an old enclosed lordship, owned chiefly by — Gregory esq. except the priory land.

The village consists of a long street. The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, small, and has a wretched floor. Near the reading desk is an old stone with a cross and chalice, another old stone has date 1333. The font is remarkable, it forms a long square and is very large, the height two feet six inches. In the bad condition it is now in, you may discover some curious labour. On one side is a representation of the crucifixion. In other parts are rows of angelic forms under arches, or rather in recesses of the font.— One side is out-lined facing Broxtow, the 4th plate from this page, figure 11. Within it is formed for the priest's arms, to let the child into the water.

Here is nothing remaining of the Monastery or Priory worthy notice. Thoroton has given us a pretty full account of its endowments and history. Tanner says, it was a Cluniac Priory subject to the great foreign abbey of Cluny, founded, as Thoroton observes, by William Peverell, before A. D. 1108, when Girard, archbishop of York (who is one of the witness to Peverell's foundation charter) died. It was accounted among the alien priories, and had their fate, till the Cluniac (b) monks here got it to be a denison the 16th of Richard II. and continued so till the dissolution. In support of which he refers his readers to Mon. Angl. tom. 1, p. 645, &c. Also, in Guichenoni bibl. Segusiana, Lugd. 1660, 4to p. 442, ex cartulario antiquarum ecclesiarum Cluniacensium: Confirm. R. Henrici ecclesie S. Trinitatis quae est in Lenton monachis Cluniacensibus.

In addition to its possessions given by Thoroton, Burton in Leicestershire says, it had

(a) Lib. MS. J. M. (b) They were Benefactors according to Ingulf's Contin. Hist. Croyland p. 514.

had lands in Broughton and the advowson of the rectory; and tythes in Knaptope, in that county.—Bridges, the Northamptonshire historian, gives it a pension of 16s. out of the Rectory of Billsworth; the manor and advowson of the rectory of Courtenhall; the advowson of the rectory of Harleston; the advowson of the rectory of Incheester sometime, and the advowson of the rectory of Rushdon.

At the dissolution the yearly revenue of the house was 329l. 15s. 10d. Dugdale.—332l. Leland. 417l. 19s. 3d. Speed. It was granted the 5th of Elizabeth, to John Harrington. (a)

Thoroton has noticed the annual fairs held at this place. One a grant from Henry the first, and the other by Charles the second.

Patron, the King. Pri Lenton Propr. Incumbent, the Rev. William Pickering, Cur. K. B. 9l. 2s. 5d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value 12l. 16s. 1d. 30d. Pens. sol. Prior. de Lenton, 1l. 8s. 8d. Val. in mans. cum un. acr. terr. 6s. 8d. dec. lan. agn. proc. anc. pul. lin. canab. fruct. &c.

## RADFORD, REDEFORD.

**I**N *Redeford*, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, Alvrice had a Manor which paid the Dane-geld for three car. The Land of it being then returned to be three carucats. There William Peverel (whose Fee it afterwards became) in Demesne had two car. (b) Eleven vill, four bord, having four car. There were four Mills 3l. and thirty Acres of meadow, and three acres of small wood, and half a Piscary (or Fishing.) This retained the old value 3l. Of this same Land Vivod held one bovat in Tayn-Land.

This Town William Peverel gave to the Monastery which he founded at *Lenton* (as before is shown) with which it was ever mixed, and so continues.

(c) Robert, son of Philip of *Radeford*, granted and confirmed to God, and the Church of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, four bovats of the Villanage of *Radeford*, quit of all Services belonging to him, and twenty-four acres of his Demesne, with the Appurtenances, which his father gave and granted to that Church, to which he also gave all the Land in *Aldisford*, which was of his Fee, with a Meadow called *Bradmedow*.

(d) Walter arch-bishop of *York*, 12 Kalend, of March in the 8th year of his Pontificate, being then at *Lenton*, admitted Mr. Raph the Clerk, presented by the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, to be perpetual Vicar of the Church of *Radeford*, which Vicarage he made to consist of the whole Altarage of that Church, and four bovats belonging to that said Altarage,

2 H

tarage,

(a) Tanner. (b) Lib. Dodm. (c) Reg. de Lent p. 13. (d) Ib.



tarage, with the Tythes coming of those four bovats, and likewise the Tythe of two Mills, and all that Toft which lies between the Toft of that Church, and the Water which is called Lene; but the Vicar was to sustain the burdens of the Bishop and Archdeacon, viz. Synodals and Procurations, &c.

Thomas Elingham, Prior of *Lenton* and that Covent, 9 H. 5. (a) demised to Hugh Willoughby, Richard, Nicolas, and Thomas his sons, their Land which lay with the Precinct of *Radford*, between the inclosure called *Stokkinge* on the South part, and the Field of *Broxtow* on the North, abutted on the inclosure of John de Brokistow on the West, and on the East head, on the High-way which leads from *Baokestow* to *Radford*, during all and any of their lives, paying 2s. per annum, by equal portions at the Feasts of the the Invention of the Cross, and St. Martin in Winter: but every day the Rent should happen to be unpaid after the set time, it was to be doubled, and the Priory was to have free passage over it with Carriages all the time as the said Hugh and his sons had.

(b) The Reversion of the Herbage and Pannage of the *Aspley* Wood in *Radford*, parcel of the Mannor of *Lenton*, demised to Edward Southworth, gent. for twenty-one years was granted, 6 Eliz. to Richard Pype, of *London*, Leather-seller, and Francis Bowyer, of *London*, Grocer, together with the Site of *Wallingwells* Priory, and many other things, August the fifth.

*Aspley-Wood* Hall was the dwelling place of Thomas Blyth, named in *Mapurley*, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

(c) The Vicarage of *Radford* was 5l. when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron. 'Tis now 3l. 9s. 4d. in the King's books, and his Majesty Patron.

## R A D F O R D

Has a little church in disorder, dedicated to St. Peter. The village is a little paradise; or, rather, a portion of it in the possession of Mr. Elliot, of Nottingham. Upon a small scale he shews the conception of a large and chaste mind, so far as relates to embellishment and landscape. Almost every thing you could wish to see in extensive pleasure grounds, you see here in miniature; water, and various foliage happily blended in groupes, and temple forms, changing as it were their order at every footstep, where space seems boundless, are here delightful; nothing robs you of that pleasure but a knowledge of the lack of extension. This place must be delectable to its owner.

The lordship is in several hands, and is enclosed, much of which appears in a high state of cultivation.

Patron the King. Prior. of *Lenton* propr. Incumbent Rev. William Pickering.— V. K. B. 3l. 9s. 4d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value 23l.—40l. Archiepisc pro Syn. 4s. Archidiacon pro Prox. 6s. 8d. Val. in ter. ten prat. & past. ibid. 1l. 10s. decim. herbag. de Sutton Moor. 8s. dec. proca. anc. lin. canab. lan. agn. dec. moland. &c.

## SUTTON

(a) Reg. de Lent. p. 284. (b) Pat. 6, pat. 6 Eliz. (c) Mss. J. M.

## SUTTON PASSEYS.

OF the Taynland were two Mannors in *Sutton*, which before the Conquest Aluric and Brun held, rated for them to the Dane-geld at twelve bovats, and Vli then Lord of *Draveston* (a) (now *Wollaton*) in which the Soc lay, had one car. and an half for the Geld. The Land was three car. There was also in *Sudtune* Soc to *Draveston* of the Fee of William Peverel, which paid the Tax for twelve bovats. The Land three car. but was waste in the time of King William the Conquerour, as some other Lands of that Soc at that time were.

(b) Robert, son of Raph, and all his heirs, gave to God and the Church of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, two bovats of Land [here]. One of them was that which Erchin held with a Toft, divided into three parts, the other was half a bovat, which Matthew held, but he filled it up and made a whole one of it out of his Demefne. This Alms he offered before God and his Saints upon the Altar of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, for the health of the soul of his most dear wife Adelina, that her memory might be made every year. The witnesses were Richard Abbat of *Leicester*, Robert Avenell, Roger, son of Adelina, Peter de Sandiacre, Jofrid Bochart, Gubert de Nottingham, Herbert, son of Gladwin, Raph son of Lewin, Hugh de Sutton, Helric de Sutton, Grunquetel, Anselinus de Radclive, Everard de Lenton, and Gervase his son, and many others.

Robert de Passeys gave to God and the work of the Church of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, for the health of his soul, and of Alice his wife, and William his father, and Ede-lina his former wife, fifteen Acres of his Demefne in *Sutton*: (c) William de Passeys, son of Robert de Passeys, confirmed the fifteen Acres of the gift of his father, and gave four Acres himself.

In the year 1278, Robert, son of William Gyon of *Bramcote*, gave to the Prior and Covent of *Lenton* 4s. (d) yearly rent, when Hugh de Stapleford, Clerk, was bound to pay him for four bovats in *Sutton*, with homage, ward, relief, and all the appurtenances: to this were witnesses Sir Robert de Stratley, Sir Galfr. de Dethec, Sir Raph de Arnale, Knights, John de Cortlingstok, Henry de Watenhou, John Passeys, William Torcard, and others.

(e) William Mailard, paid two marks for a Knights Fee in *Sutton*, in the former part of the reign of Henry the third. But it appears in several other places, that the family of Passeys (f) held it by Serjeancy of finding a Horse and Sack in the Army of *Wales*. In one place it is recorded, that Robert Passeys held two carucats and an half; and that there were two bovats here of the Soc of *Arnale*, which used to pay 5s. and that Hugh de Nevill held them in his own hand.

Alice,

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Regist. de Lent. p. 34. (c) Ib. (d) Ib. (e) Test. de Nev. (f) Ib.

Alice, daughter of Robert Passeys, had four bovats of this Serjeancy in *Sutton*, and paid the King a mark per annum. Alan Passeys, son of Robert, had one bovat for 4s. the Prior of *Lenton* sixteen acres for 3s. William Passeys afterwards came and warranted that Land to the Prior, and held the rest of the Serjeancy, then valued at 100s. John Passeys of *Sutton*, 7 E. 2. (a) left his son John his heir twenty-two years old; he had a mess. and six bovats of William Mortein at *Wollaton*, besides some land in *Sutton*.

In the record of Nom. Vill. (b) 9 E. 2. *Sutton* Passeys answered for a whole Villa, and John Passeys was then returned Lord of it.

(c) The Jury, 19 E. 2. found it not to the Kings loss if he granted licence to John Watnowe, to enfeoffe John le Colyer, of *Nottingham*, in fourteen acres in *Sutton* Passeys, having 40s. Land and Rent in *Nottingham* besides. (d) In 16 E. 3. the Jury likewise returned no loss to the King, if John de Colier of *Nott.* gave a mess. a toft, and five bov. of land in *Sutton* Passeys, to a certain Chaplain to celebrate in the Church of St. Mary at *Sutton* Passeys; which Mannor was then become the possession of Richard de Willeloughby, Lord also of *Wollaton*, with which family it continued, and is now, and long hath been totally decayed, and only known by the name of *Wollaton* Parke, and other the demesnes of that Mannor; howbeit the Parishioners of *Radford* say it is in that Parish, and within their Perambulation.

## SUTTON PASSEYS.

The site of this place, nor that of its church, cannot now be traced.

## WOLLATON, OLAVESTON.

IN *Olaveston* (through corruption of speech now called *Wollaton*) there was of William Peverells fee of a Mannor which before the Conquest Vlsi had, who paid for it to the Dane-geld after the rate of a carucat and an half. The Land was then for twelve oxen, or twelve bovats. (e) There afterwards Warner the man of William Peverell had one car. seven fochm. four vill. having four car. small wood, one leuc. long, one qu. broad. In King Edward the Confessours time this was valued at 100s. but when the great Survey was made, towards the latter end of the Conquerours reign, but at 60s.—The Soc extended into *Tottesbale*, *Brauncote*, and *Sudtune*.

The

(a) Efc. 7 E. 2. n. 3. (b) Nom. Vill. (c) Efc. 19 E. 2. n. 47. (d) Efc. 16 E. 3. n. 47. (e) Lib. Domsd.

The family of Mortein were the next successors to Warner in this place, of which Robert de Mortein lived in King Henry the firsts time, at the foundation of *Lenton Priory*; and Adam de Moretonio, (a) 22 H. 2. gave account of xxx marks of the amercements of the Forest. Eustachius de Moretoin gave Henry, son of William

(b) Robertus de Moretein-

(b) Adam de Moretein-

(b) Eustachius de Moretein, pip. 9 R. 1. 7 Joh.- (b) Adam.

Eustachius de Moretein- Radulphus Bugge de Notingham-

Willielmus de Mortayn- (c) Rogerus- Richardus Bugge de Wiluby- Rad. pater Ric. de Bingham, & Galfr.-

Rogerus de Mortein, -Isabella una hæred & neptis M. Will. de Luda Episcop. Eliens. Ric. de Willoughby, mil. ob. 18 E. 2.

Willielmus de Mortein. Isabella ux. 1.-Richardus de Willughby, mil. Justic. de Banco.-Joana, 11 E. 3.-Elizab.

Ricard. de- foror Hugo Cleric.-Joana de Thom. Alicia Rog. Sibylla ux. - Marger. ux. - Edmundus de- fil. Rich.  
Willubi, Joh. dom. ob. 1 Sept. Rifeley. f. p. moni- f. p. Bertram. Joh. Malory. Willughby, Pole de  
mil. f. p. Grey. 7 H. 4. alis. Momboucher mil Suff. mil.

Hugo de Willubi, - Joana fil. Joh. Felicia-Joh. Armstrong. Bertram. Mom- Robertus- Edmund. de- Isabella fil. Hug.  
ob. 10 Sept. Dabridge- boucher. Malory. Willoughby. de Annesley, mil.  
3 H. 5. court. mil.

Hugo Willoughby-Isabella fil. Gerv. Johan. ob. Bertram. consangu Williel. Malory Isabel. fil. - Hugo de - Marger. fil. & coh.  
de Rifeley ob. 12 Clifton ob. 3 May infra æt. & hæz. Hug. Wit- conf. & hæz. - Foljam- Willugh- Baldwin Freville,  
Sept. 1491. 1462. 1 H. 6. lughby, Cler. 7 H. 4. Hug. 7 H. 4. be, ux. 1. by, mil. postea ux. Richard.  
de Bingham Justic.

Richardus Willughby f. p.-Anna fil. & cohæz. Sim. Leek. Nichol. f. p. Tho. f. p. Robertus - Marger. fil. Johannes  
Willughby. Griffith, mil.

Henricus Willoughby- Margareta fil. - Elizab. fil. Tho. Abon- Elena fil. & hæz. Johannis- A - fil. - Welles vel  
miles & Bannerettus Rob. Mark- vel Burgh, relicta. Egerton de Wrenhall Walters, ux. 4.  
ob. 1528. ham, mil. Dom. Fitz-Hugh Com. Cestr. ux. 3.

Johannes Willughby-Anna fil. Ed. Grey Vic. Lisle. Edward. - An. fil. & hæz. Hugo Willughby - Joana fil. Will. vel Nte.  
mil. f. p. mil. Will Filioll. mil. Natua celeb. Strelley, mil.

Henricus Willoughby, Ar. occisus 27 Aug. 4 E. 6.-Anna fil. Tho. Grey Marchionis Dorset.

Tho. Willughby æt. 8, an. ad Franc. Willoughby, mil.-Elizab. fil. Johan.-Doroth. fil. Tho. Coleby-Philippus Dom.  
mortem patris, ob. celebs. ædificavit Wollaton, Littleton, mil. relicta. Jo. Tamworth, ux. 2. Wharton mar. 3.

Brigitta - Percivale Willoughby, Doroth. ux. Marger. Rob. Winifr. - Edwardus Abig. - Will. Fargiter Fran.-Mountagne Wood  
mik. de Com. Cantii. Henrici le Spenser, Willoughby. Com. Northant. de Lamley.  
Hastings. mil. post. Bar.

Fran. Willoughby- Edw.-Elizab. fil. Joh.-Percivall. Rob. Tho. Henric. Maria ux. Abigail. Joh. Fran. ux. Rob. Edw. Eliz.  
mil. ob. 1665. Atkinson de Nottingham. Wood. Wilfey Dom. Callie & Petri  
Wright. Darcy. Fulwood, Cler.

Franc. Willoughby- fil. - Georg us Willoughby-Elizab. fil. Roberti Mellish Franciscus. Edw.  
Ar. ob. 1672. Bernard. de Coffale. de Ragnall.

Franciscus. Franciscus. Robertus. Elizab.

2 I

Hamelya

a Pip. 22 H. 2. Regist. de Lent. p. 43. b Reg. Lent. 39. c Vide Grove.

Hamelyn of *Wollaton*, his Villain, with all his sequel and Cattel, to the Priory of *Lenton*. Eustace, son and heir of Eustachius de Mortein, had seisin, &c. (a) 7 H. 3. I suppose that William de Mortein, who was several years High Sheriff of the Counties of *Warewick* and *Leicester*, and married Joane, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Marmion, but had no issue, was son of Eustachius, son and heir of Eustachius de Mortein, son of Adam, son of Robert, before named; which William died seised of the Mannors of *Wollaton* and *Cossale* on St. Leonards day, (b) 12 E. 1. Roger, son of Roger de Mortein, being then found his next heir; which Roger had a Charter of Free Warren the same year for *Wollaton* and *Cossale* in this County, *Eyum* and *Riselle* in *Darbyshire*, and *Walesfalle* in *Staffordshire*; it seems he was nephew and heir of his uncle the said William Mortayne. (c)

The Jury, 7 E. 2. returned it no damage to the King, &c. if Roger de Mortein, granted and assigned fourscore acres of Wood in *Wollaton*, and the advowsons of the Churches of *Wollaton* and *Cossale* to Richard Willoughby, and his heirs.

(d) William, son of Sir Roger de Mortein, 11 E. 2. granted to Richard de Willoughby, Knight, the whole Mannor of *Wollaton*, except the capital Mess. &c.

This Sir Richard de Willoughby was son of Richard de Willoughby, son of Ralph Bugge of *Nottingham*, the original Ancestor of divers good Families, as in *Willoughby* on the Woldes may be observed, and in some other places of this Book. That branch of Bingham bore for their Arms, three Waterbougets upon a Fesse, being, it seems, from the eldest son: this of Willoughby divided the Fesse into two Bars, with two Budgets on the uppermost, and one upon the lower; (e) as the Seal of Sir Richard Willoughby, appendant to his Deed, bearing date 17 E. 3. whereby he passed the Advowson of the Church of *Stanton* on the Wold to Sir Ger. de Clifton, yet remaining at *Clifton* manifesteth.

(f) This first Sir Richard de Willuby did increase his Patrimony very well in divers places, and added to it much Land, which he purchased of the Morteins, both in this place and elsewhere; he died 18 E. 2. (g) seised of the Mannors of *Wollaton* and *Willoughby*, and the third part of *Riseley*, and Lands in *Ingleby* and *Aylwaston* in *Derbyshire*, which the Kings Eschaetor took into his hands the seventh of April after, and delivered them the seventeenth of May following to Richard de Willuby his son and heir, who was then found to be above thirty years old.

This second Sir Richard, was the very great advancer of his family, being a Judge from the 3 E. 3. to the 31 E. 3. (h) and sometimes Chief Justice, when Galfr. le Scrop the Chief Justice was gone on the Kings business beyond the Seas. He married (i) Isabell, the daughter of Roger de Mortein, and had the Town of *Cossale* of his gift, which he gave to Sir Richard his son, who married the sister of Sir John de Grey, but died without issue, as did also Roger another son, so that the entail he had made of *Riseley*, and other Lands, (k) 11 E. 3. brought the inheritance to Hugh Willoughby, Clark, his next son, who died the 14 Sept. 7 H. 4. and the Jury found Bertram Monboucher, son of Bertram, son of Isabella his sister, and William Malory, son of Robert, son of Marjory his other sister his heirs, as John Malory, son of Robert, son of this William did afterwards claim.

But

(a) Rot. Pip. 7 H. 3. & Fin. 7 H. 3. m. 7. (b) Esc. 12 E. 1, n. 26, Ch. 12 E. 1, m. 52. (c) Rot. Pip. 14 E. 1, Warw. & Leic. Esc. 7 E. 2, n. 130. (d) Ex Autog. in Coll. G. B. (e) Autog. pen. Will. Clifton. (f) Ex Evid. Fr. Willoughby, Ar. (g) Rot. Eschaet. 18 E. 2, ro. 7, in dorso. & Esc. 18 E. 2, n. 81. (h) Orig. Jur. 45, & Claus. 7 E. 3. p. 1, m. 2. (i) Glover, Registr. de Novoloco, p. 246. (k) Esc. 7 H. 4. n. 44.

(a) But this Hugh the Clergy-man had a wife (or Concubine) called Joane de Rifeley, by whom he had a daughter named Felice, married to John Armstrong of *Torpe*, and a son called Hugh Willoughby, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Dabrigecourt, Knight, by whom he had a son Hugh Willoughby of *Risley*, who married Isabell, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, and bore the Arms of his mother, viz. Ermine, three Bars Humett, as appeareth by his Gravestone in *Wilne Church*, upon which those Arms of Dabrigecourt impale with Cliftons. From these are descended the Willoughbies of *Risley*.

But the more considerable part of that great Estate descended to Sir Edmund Willoughby, son of Sir Richard the Judge by another wife, who at the death of his brother Hugh, 7 H. 4. (b) was about sixty years old, and had livery, 18 Septemb. that year of this Mannor and *Bradmere*, three Mess. and seven Bovats in *Carleton*, &c. his wife was the daughter of Sir Richard Pole of *Suffolk*, by whom he had a son of his own name Edmund, who took to wife Isabell, the daughter of Sir Hugh Annelley, Knight, and by her had Sir Hugh Willoughby, whose first wife was Isabell, daughter of — Folejambe, who brought him Richard Willoughby, who married Anne, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Simon Leek of *Colbam*, Esquire, but he died without issue, 12 E. 4. as his younger brothers Nicholas and Thomas it seems did before. His father the said Sir Hugh to his second wife had Margaret, (c) sister and co-heir of Sir Baldwin Frevile, son and heir of Sir Baldwin Frevile, Knight, afterwards married to Sir Richard Bingham the Judge, who brought him many children. His eldest was Robert Willoughby, Esq. heir to his half brother Richard, before named; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Griffith of *Nichnor* in the County of *Stafford*, Knight, by whom he had Sir Henry Willoughby, Knight and Banneret, who had four wives, the first was Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Markham, by whom he had Sir John Willoughby, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, but died without issue, and Sir Edward, and others. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Abon (or Burgh) the relict of Richard Lord Fitz-Hugh. His third was Ellen, daughter and heir of John Egerton, Esquire, of *Wren-Hall* in *Cheeshire*, by whom he had Sir Hugh Willoughby the famous Navigator, who was frozen to death in the North Seas, whose wife was Jane, the daughter of (Sir Nicholas) Strelley, by whom he had a son called Henry after his grandfather, whose fourth wife was A — daughter of Welles (or Walters.) He died the seventh of May, and was buried in the Church of St. Leonard at *Wollaton*, in the 20 H. 8: Sir Edward his son, named before, married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Filioll of *Woodlant*, afterwards I think married to George Medeley, Esquire; she brought Henry Willoughby, Esquire, who married Anne, the daughter of Thomas, Marquess *Dorsett*, and was slain in the commotion at *Norwich*, 27 August, 4 E. 6. the year after the death of his uncle Sir John Willoughby, before named, leaving his son Thomas Willoughby, his heir then 8 year old, nine weeks and one day, who died 16 August, 1 Eliz. and left his Fortune to his brother Francis, second son of this Henry, (d) who by his Will gave the Inne called the Castle in *Holborne* to George Willoughby alias Fox, his bastard brother, and to the heirs of his body; remainder to this Francis, who came of age

(a) Glover, Ex Coll. S. Lo Kniveton. (b) Fin. 7 H. 4, m. 6: (c) Fin. 7 H. 5, m. 1: (d) Populwell, 45:

age 10 E. 12. and was the builder of that Stately Pile, the House at *Wollaton*, the stone whereof was all brought from *Ancaster* in *Lincolnshire* by the people of those parts, who when fetched Coles from *Wollaton*, which they had for their labour, which still remains a conspicuous monument of the greatness of the Family and Estate, the most considerable part whereof this last Sir Francis Willoughby, having no son, settled on Brigitt his eldest daughter, the wife of Sir Percivall Willoughby descended from another Judge, of the House of *Eresby* in *Lincolnshire*, but resident in *Kent*, who had Sir Francis Willoughby, father of Francis Willoughby, Esquire, who died owner of it in the year 1672, having two sons by ——— his wife, the daughter of Henry Barnard, Equire: but besides his said daughter Bridget, whose posterity still enjoy this Mannor, Sir Francis by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Littleton of *Frankley*, his wife, had Dorothy, wife of Henry Hastings, second son of George Earl of *Huntington*, and father of Sir George Hastings. His third daughter was Margaret, wife of Robert le Spenser. His fourth Winifrid married to Edward Willoughby, son of Percivall Willoughby of *Booreplace* in *Kent*. Another was Abigail, married to William Pargiter of *Northamptonshire*. Another was Frances, wife of Mountague Wood of *Lamley*. Sir Francis Willoughby had another wife, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Coleby of *Graves Inn*, the relict of John Tamworth, and afterwards was Lady Wharton, who made her advantage of the declining time of her husband Willoughby, and his great Estate, if we may believe report.

(a) Sir Galfr. Bakepuz, and his wife the Lady Amicia, demised, during their lives, the Mill called *Ingram*, scituate on the *Leene*, between *Lenton* and *Wollaton*, by the way-side which leads from *Nott.* to *Derby*, to the Prior and Covent of *Lenton* for 20s. per ann. and the Multure of their House and Family of *Wollaton*, and the Town of *Wollaton* was to grinde there for the twentieth grain; which suit Hugh de Weloghby Lord of (b) *Wollaton*, also granted for his life to Sir Galfr. the Prior, and the Covent of *Lenton*, 8 H. 4, to their said Mill, upon the same terms; and Thomas Elinham tee Prior, and the said Covent, 1 H. 6, demised the said Mill, with the said suit, to John Botre for ten years for 3l. per annum.

(c) The Jury, 25 E. 3, found it not to the Kings loss if he granted to Sir Richard de Willoughby the elder, licence to give a Mess. and two Bovats of Land in *Wollaton* to two Chaplains in the Parish Church of *Wollaton*.

(d) The Chantry House of St. Anthony, in *Willerton*, was granted, 24 July, 3 E. 6, to William Nevell, Esquire, amongst many other things.

(e) The Rectory of *Wollaton* was 12l. 'Tis now 14l. 2s. 6d. in the Kings Books, and the Patronage continueth to the Willoughbies.

In the Chancel on a flat marble, whereon is cut in bras, the Effigies of a Man in armor and a Woman.

Hic jacet Richardus Willoughby, Armiger, qui obiit VII. die Octobris, Anno Dom. nostri JHV CHRISTI M,CCCC,LXXI, & Anna uxor ejus quæ obiit XXIII, die mensis Julij, Anno ejusdem Domini M,CCCC,LXVII. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.—(See fig. 1 subjoined plate.)

On it are these Arms of Willoughby and Leek, single, and the same impaled also.

In

fig: 1.

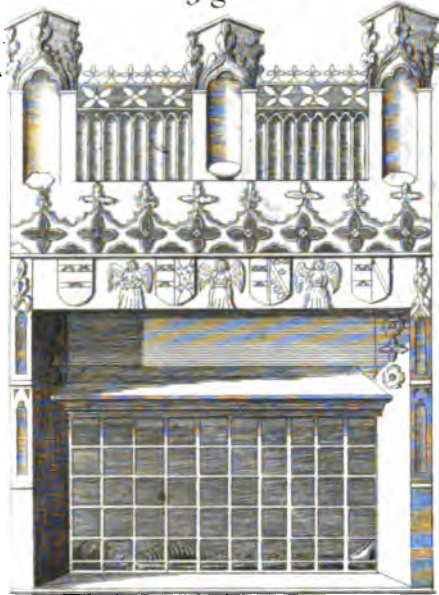


fig: 2.

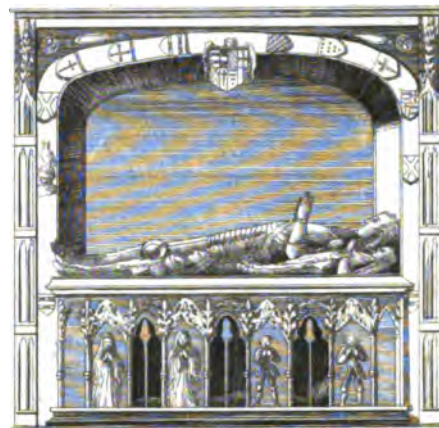
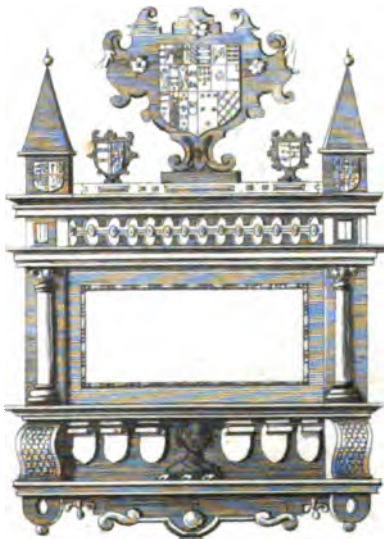
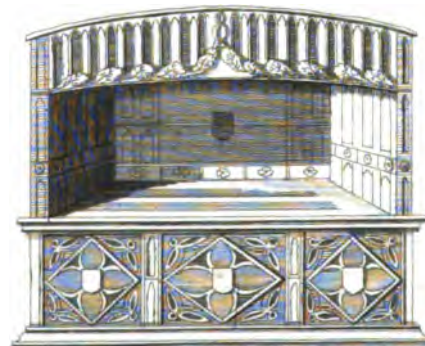


fig: 3.



S. Wall, Chancel.



Croftman, Jr.

Wollaton.







In the Church on a Tomb the statue of one lying, with two wives on each side :—

Hic jacet Henricus Willoughby, miles, pro corpore Regis & Baronettus (mistaken for Bannerettus) & quondam Dominus de *Wollaton*, qui obiit XX, die mensis Maii, Anno Domini M,CCCCC,XXVIII. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.—Fig. 2.

At the east end of the North Ile on a Monument in the wall :—

Henricus Willoughby, Armiger, & Anna uxor ejus, Henrici Grey Ducis Suffolciæ foror, hic sceleriter in Domino obdormiunt. Ille obiit in Bello contra Rebelles in Norfolkia 1548. Illa occubuit Anno salutis nostræ 1546. Tres liberos susceperunt Thomam, qui obiit sine prole superstite, Franciscum Willoughby, Equitem Auratum, & Margaretam nuptam Matheo Arundell, militi. Optimis parentibus Franciscus filius mœrosus, & amoris ergo hoc Monumentum posuit.

On it are many Quarterings.—Fig. 3.

On another Monument on the North wall :—

Hic jacet Henricus Willoughbeus, Armiger, filius quartus Percivalli Willoughbei, militis, & Dominae Brigittæ uxoris ejus, Juris consultus & unus Assessorum e Templo interiore Londinensi instructissimus, studiis devotissimus nec non edocumentis Religionis & integritatis; qui obiit decimo octavo Septembris, Anno ætatis suæ quadragesimo octavo, Annoque Domini Millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo primo.

The Arms on it, Azure fretty Or, Willoughby of *Eresby*, impaling Or on two Bars, Gules, three Waterbougetts Arg. Willoughby of *Wollaton*.

On an Alabaster Tomb under an arch in the middle of the Church :—

Hic jacet Nobilis Domina Domina Matildis, quondam uxor Domini Johannis Dabrichcourte, militis, quæ obiit xxi, die mensis Maii, Anno Domini M,CCCC, quinto. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

The Arms on it are :—

1. A Saltire engrailed, impaling a Fesse, and five Billets in Chief, (if it should not be a File of five Labells.) 2. Erm. a Chevron. 3. Erm. three Bars Humette, Dabrichcourt. And 4. on two Bars, three Waterbougets, Willoughby.

In the Chancel on a flat Marble in Brass :—

Hic jacet Robertus Willoughby, Armiger, Dominus de *Wollaton*, filius & hæres Hugonis Willoughby, militis, & Diminæ Margaretæ uxoris ejus — — — filia Johannis Griffyth, quæ obiit die — — mensis — — — M,CCCC, — — — uorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

On this are many quarterings.

## WOLLATON.

This lordship, which is small, abounds in pit-coal; it is owned by Lord Middleton, and is old enclosure.—The village contains 50 dwellings.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, has a spire and six bells, it is neatly pewed, and has a small viol organ. Here is a vault for the family; but at present no monument for the late lord and others of his predecessors. Those remain given by Thoroton. Over the family seat, which is conveniently fitted up, is a monument to the memory of

William Willoughby, of Selfton, in this county. He died in 1670, aged 49. Thomas Man, Dr. of Physic, died in 1690. Here are two brass figures not noticed as such by Thoroton, I have given them in the Broxtow plate, the 4th from this page, fig. 1 & 2.

Patron Lord Middleton. Incumbent Rev. Isaac Pickthall, Wollaton cum Cofall. K. B. 14l. 2s. 6d. Clear yearly value 44l. 13s. Archiepisc pro Syn. 7s. 6d. Archidiacon pro Prox. 6s. 8d. Val. in mans. cum gleb. ibidem. per ann. 1l. 10s. in dec. rec. de Jo. Willoughby. Mil. & Her. suis infra paroch. 7l. dec. lan. &c. cum decim. in Cofall. Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. presented in 1708, Lord Middleton, in 1724, 1766.

### WOLLATON-HALL.

The seat of the Right Honourable Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, is situate about two miles west of Nottingham, on a gentle rise of ground, seen in almost every direction in the county. (a) This seat is beautifully surrounded with a variety of pleasing foliage matured by age; in the park is a large pond of water, and some agreeable shady walks, groves, and park scenery. This most noble fabric was built, we learn from an inscription over one of the entrances, by Sir Francis Willoughby, knight.—“En has Francisci Willoughbæi ædes rara arte extructas Willoughbæis relictas. Inchoatæ 1580, 1588.”

The Hall is lofty, and the roof, which is supported with arches something like Westminster-Hall, has a grand appearance. The screen, in the hall, is supported by pillars of the doric order. There is a variety of devices under the beams, agreeable with the taste of the times, such as heads of satires, &c. The walls and ceiling were painted, I am informed, by *La Guire*. The rooms, in general, are on a grand scale, lofty and spacious. The fabric, taken as one built for a commoner, exceeds the loftiest ideas of imagination; it

(a) Thoroton has given us the descent of this Family down to Sir Francis Willoughby, knt. the builder of this Mansion, whose daughter, Bridget, intermarried with Sir Percival Willoughby, of another branch of this Family. By this Union Sir Percival became possessed of Wollaton, and the greater part of Sir Francis's possessions. Sir Percival left five sons, the eldest of whom; Sir Francis, who died in 1665, was father of Francis Willoughby, Esq. one of the greatest virtuosi in Europe. His renowned History of Birds, was published in Latin after his death, in 1676. It was translated into English in 1678. He wrote also, besides some other Treatises on natural History, *HISTORIÆ PISCUM LIBRAS QUATOR*, &c. Oxon, 1686: He dying in 1673, left two sons and one daughter, viz. Sir Francis Willoughby, created a Baronet the 7th of April 1677, with remainder to his brother Thomas who succeeded him, and Cassandra, who was married to James, Duke of Chandos. Sir Francis died unmarried in the 20th year of his age, in 1688.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bart. was the 10th of Queen Ann, Anno Domini 1711, raised to the dignity of a Baron of England by the stile and title of Thomas Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick. Lord Middleton married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stapleford, in the County of Lincoln, Bart. by whom he had four sons, Francis, Thomas, Rothwell, and Henry. His Lordship, prior to his elevation to a Peerage, served in several Parliaments for the County of Nottingham. He died the second of April 1729.

Francis Lord Middleton, his son and successor, married Mary, second daughter of Thomas Edwards, of the Middle-Temple, London, Esq. by whom he had two sons, Francis and Thomas. This gentleman also before his brother's death served in Parliament for this County. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son.

Francis Lord Middleton, who died suddenly, unmarried, December 16, 1774, aged 48.

Thomas Lord Middleton, his brother, who succeeded to the honour and estate, was married in April the 7, 1770, to Georgiana Chadwick, daughter of Evelyn Chadwick, Esq. of Leek, in this County. He died without issue at Middleton, in Warwickshire, January 19, 1781. He was born in December, 1728. In consequence of the failure of issue, the honours, &c. of this family descended to Henry Willoughby, Esq. of Birdfall, in the county of York.

Henry Lord Middleton, the present possessor, the 4th of January, 1757, was married to Dorothy, second daughter and coheir of George Cartwright, Esq. of Offington, in this county. He has had, by this Lady, Henry, born April 24, 1761, and three daughters. He was born 19th of December, 1726.



P. 11. 17.

**HALL,**  
*Wollaton, near Nottingham*  
 Sold by W. Walker, 37, 38, & 39, Strand, London.



**WOLLATON**  
*Seat of the Right Hon. J. Wollaton*  
 Published by J. Wollaton, Nottingham, 1794.



it is wholly of stone, and must have cost the owner an immense fortune. The stone it was built with, it is said, came from Ancaster, in exchange for pit-coal. Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder of this mansion, was extremely rich: some have attributed the cause of his building such an edifice to ostentation. "Wollaton," says Camden, "is rich in seams of coal where Sir Francis Willoughby, knight, nobly descended from the Greys Marquis of Dorset, in our days, built out of the ground with great charges (yet for the most part levied out of the coal-pits) a stately house with artificial workmanship, standing bleakly, but offering a very goodly prospect to the beholders far and near."

Lovely art thou fair Wollaton; magnificent are thy features! In years now venerable, thy towery crested presence, eminently bold seated, strikes the beholder with respectful awe. Unlike many of the visionary-built edifices of the present day, designed with but little variation of stile, and uniform in disordering architectural Order, thee we must admire, chaste in thy component part and presenting an harmonious whole.

In the Hall is a good painting of Charles the first, on horseback; a family piece by *Smith*, in which one of the figures represents, Sir Hugh Willoughby who was frozen to death in the north passage; and several other paintings of merit. The gallery, among others, contains some portraits, Joseph and his brethren, and a piece of still life. Best staircase: Here is an excellent deception of a picture frame. The dining-room is a most excellent place; in it are two of the most magnificent glasses I ever saw. In the saloon is a masterly performance of dogs worrying a boar. The Common drawing-room possesses among other paintings, a view of Nottingham from the trent; good portraits of the late Lord Middleton and Lady; an old Lady by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; two sea pieces of merit and two India pieces. I saw in this charming dwelling, also, a piece of humour, two boys eating hasty-pudding: a little story belongs to this painting. One of the late Lords of Wollaton seeing two boys, at the village, eating hasty-pudding, in the act of quarrelling over their mess, had this picture drawn. The least appears to be crying because the other acts upon the old adage:—"Love father, love mother, love ownself best." I saw an old carbine, in the house-keeper's room, very curiously wrought in figures, doubtless one of the first efforts in the art of gun-making.

Hemlock stone, Stukely is of opinion, a little beyond this place, is the remains of a quarry.

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## COSSALE, Doomfd. COTTESHALE.

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**T**HIS *Cottesbale* was a Beru of *Olaveston*, which was assessed or rated at six bovats to the Geld or Tax. The Land was for six oxen (or six bovats.) There was in demesne one car. two vill. and one acre of meadow, a pasture wood one qu. long, and two broad, Soc. This was William Peverells fee; but here was another part of this Lordship.



ship, in the Conquerours time, of Raph Fitz-Huberts fee, which before was the freehold of *Leuenot* Lord of *Annesley*, who answered to the Tax (a) here for six bovats, and the Land was then sufficient for so many oxen, i. e. six bovats. There was at the time of making the great survey three car. or ploughs, with three villains (or husbandmen) and five acres of meadow : formerly this had been valued at 16s. but then was 10s.

This first part was with *Wollaston*, the possession of the family of Mortein ; the latter seems to have been enjoyed chiefly by a family who had their surname from the place, of which was Sir William de Cossale, Cler. Baron of the Exchequer, who was a great benefactor to *Newstede* Priory, and did by fine at *York*, Trin. and Mich. 8 E. 3. (b) settle upon it twelve mess. one mill, eight bovats, and sixty acres of land, twenty of meadow, eighty of waste, and 20s. yearly rent, with the appurtenances in *Cassale*, *Nottingham*, and *Bullwell*, to find three Chaplains, two in the Church of St. Katherin of *Cossale*, and the third in the said Priory of *Newstede*, to celebrate Divine Service for the souls of the said William, his ancestors, and successors.

Reginald, son of Idonia de Cossale, gave to the Priory of *Thurgarton* all his Lands in *Cossale*, viz. (c) half a bovat, and a quarter of a bovat, with two tofts, one at the end of the Town towards the east, and the other next the toft of Koger the Gersc [præpositi] the said Priory paying to Sir Reginald de Annesley and his heirs 10s. per annum.

Adam de Cossale held in the Town of *Cossale*, one mess. five cottages, one water-mill, two carucats of arable land, twenty-three acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture 20s. rent, which were settled, 7 E. 2, (d) by fine on William, son of the said Adam de Cossale, and Johan his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies ; remainder to the right heirs of the William : Robert was their eldest son, who married Katherin, the daughter of John Bozon, of whom there was no issue ; John their younger son married the daughter of William Michell, and had issue. Of William, son of Adam de Cossale, and Johan his wife, Sir William de Cossale, before-named, obtained the land & soil where the two Granges (or Barns) below the Mannor of *Cossale*, belonging to the Priory of *Newstede*, were built, in exchange for one land or selion in *Cossale* between the *Thorpes* ; he purchased likewise of their of Fee Lands in *Cossale* and *Broksale*, for the services whereof the said Robert and John their sons made a release, reserving only 3s. 10d. Rent yearly ; which Rent, together with all his Lands and Tenements in *Cossale*, Robert (de Cossale) son of the said John sold to Sir Richard de Willoughby the elder, who settled the Town of *Cossale* (a great part whereof he had by the daughter of Sir Roger de Mortein) on Sir Richard de Willoughby the younger, as in *Wollaston* is said.

This Sir William de Cossale, the Baron, purchased some Lands of Sir Roger Mortein, and some other Freeholders, all which he gave to *Newstede*, as already is shown.

The Jury found, 23 E. 3, (e) that Warin, son of Thomas le Latimer of *Braybrooke*, and Katherin his wife, then alive, were jointly enfeoffed, and held the Mannor of *Cossale* of William Zouch, arch-bishop of *Yorke*, by the services of sixpence a-year, and that John, son of the said Warin, was his next heir.

The Jury, 7 H. 6, (f) found that William Skevington, Esquire, held the Mannor of *Cossale* of King Henry the fifth, by the service of the fourth part of a Knights Fee of Honour

(a) Lib. Doomfd. (b) Orig. Juridic. Chron. series 41. Lib. 4 E. 3, m. 3. (c) Regist. de Thurg. p. 67. (d) Regist. de Novoloxo p. 262. (e) Efc. 23 E. 3. Part. 2, n. 43. (f) Efc. 7 H. 6, n. 12.

Honour of Peverell, and that Humfrey Skevington his son and heir was one and twenty years of age the first of June, then past. The Jury, 13 H. 6. (a) found that Humfrey Skevington held this Mannor of *Cossale* by the service of the twentieth part of a Knights Fee, the day that he died; and that Hugh Skevington was his brother and heir; it was 23 May, 11 H. 6, in the Kings hands, because Hugh was under age, and Humfrey dead.

(b) In a Recovery, 15 H. 7, Sir Henry Willoughby, Knight. claimed against John Marmion, Rob. Laurence, Clark, and Rob. Skevington, the Mannor of *Cossale*. (c)

Thomas Thurland, John Marmion, and others, 22 H. 7, (d) claimed against Eliz. Willoughby, four mess. one hundred acres of land, sixty of meadow, eighty of pasture, four of wood, forty of heath, and 20s. rent in *Cossale*; she called to warrant Hugh Willoughby, (e) and so did Thomas Willoughby, and Isabell his wife, against whom the same persons claimed three mess. thirty acres of land, twenty of meadow, thirty of pasture, one water-mill, and 13s. rent in *Lenton* and *Cossale*.

(f) The Mannor of *Cossal* alias *Cossal* Marsh, late belonging to the Monastery of *Newstede*, and in the occupation of Francis Willoughby, 21 July, 10 Eliz. was granted to Percivall Bowes, and John Moyfier, gentlemen. The Monastery of *Dale* had a wood of fifteen acres in *Shortwood* in the parish of *Cossale*, 9 July, 14 Eliz. (g) granted to Sir Christopher Hatton.

(h) The Priory of *Felley* had a portion of tythes in *Cossale*, which King James, 2 Mar. 2 Jac. granted to Sir John Ramsey, Knight, and Thomas Emerson.

This place remains to the Willoughbys, and George Willoughby, nephew of the last Sir Francis, hath a Seat there.

## C O S S A L

Lordship is owned also by Lord Middleton: it is enclosed. The village is small; in it however, is an hospital for four men, who have coals, cloathing, and two shillings per week for their subsistence, left by one of the Willoughbies, who lived at Eastfellow or Eastperry Hall, (i) near Wollaton-Hall.

The chapel has only one aisle. In it is a vault for a branch of the Willoughbies.—Rev. Isaac Pickthall, curate.

About the year 1780, on the death of a Miss Willoughby, of Nottingham, an ancient vault in the chapel, belonging to that family, was opened for her interment, which had not been used many years. When the workmen entered it they were surpris'd at a luminous appearance at the further end of the vault: a candle being brought to examine it, the extraordinary light disappeared; which much heightened their astonishment; on the candle being taken away, it appeared as bright as before. It turned out, however, to be nothing but a human skull, covered with a greenish light-coloured mould, of a downy nature, which, where it was fingered, turned black.

## 2 L

## STRELLEY

(a) Esc. 13 H. 6. n. 14. (b) F n. 11 H. 6, m. 9. (c) Mich. 15 H. 7, ro. 513. (d) Pasch. 22 H. 7, rot. 421. (e) Ib. rot. 503.

(1) Part. 9, pat. 10 E. (g) Part. 12, pat. 14 E. (h) Part. 10, pat. 2 Jac.

(i) This place, although near Nottingham, is very retire. Hence you have a pretty view of Wollaton-Hall. It is surrounded by some fine timber, and is now the abode of a Lady, relict of the late Edward Willoughby, Esq. This lady is deservedly esteemed for her great benevolence to the poor.



## STRELLEY, STRADLEG, and STRALEY.

**I**N *Straley* were three Mannors, two whereof was of William Peverells fee, but the third was of the Land of the Taynes, and had been Vlchels, who paid for it to the Geld as three bovats. The Land of it being so much. In the Conquerours time Vlfi and Godwin held it of the King, and had there four vill. one bord. In the Confessours time this was 4s. value, then but 3s. (a) One of the other Mannors before the Normans came was Godrics, and paid to the Dane-tax as six bovats. The Land of it being for six Oxen. Afterwards, in King Williams time, Godwin the Priest had one car. three vill. two bord. having two car. this kept the old value 10s. The other Mannor was Bruns before the Conquest, which was then rated to the Geld at three bovats. This Ambrose held of William Peverell, being valued at 12d. though in King Edward the Confessours time it was 3s.

The next owner that I have met with any certain knowledge of, was Walter de Stradleggh, who married Ifilia the widow of Wm. de Moiz, in or near the time of King Henry the first (as in *Cbillewell* is said) by whom he had a son called Samson de Stradleg, who, (b) 22 H. 2, gave account for ten marks of his amercements in the Forest. In King Richard the firsts time this Samson suffered much, as most of our *Nottinghamshire* Gentry did, for being in rebellion with Earl John. William Briewer, the Sheriff, 6 R. 1, (c) accounting for half a year, reckons for 46s. 3d. of the Land of Samson de Stradley, then seised by the King, as other of his enemies lands and goods at that time were. This Samson gave account, 7 R. 1, (d) of four marks for having his land again; but it seems, 10 R. 1, that it cost him thirty marks to have seisin of his fathers land, because he was with Earl John, who, (as it appeareth) esteemed him well when he was King. (e) In the fifth year of his reign he sent his precept, dated at *Tikebull* the nineteenth of Feb. to William Briewerr, to deliver to this Samson de Stradleg the Mannor of *Horfeley* in *Darbyshire* for his sustentation, while he had the Castle of *Horestan* (the seat of the Burons not very long before.)

(f) His son Walter de Stradleg, 9 Joh. was reckoned to owe a Falcon for having seisin of the Land which was his fathers at the time of his death. This Walter and Hugo de Capella married the heirs of Robert de Sumervill of *Oxton*: (g) Philip (brother I suppose of Walter) de Strelley, had the custody of the heir of this Walter from Galfr. de Mandeville, to whom King John gave it. Cecilia, wife of Walter, had the third part for Dower: his Land out of which she had it, was then valued at 100s. per annum.— Philip de Stradleg seems to have had some good interest in Geoffrey Fitz-Peter Earl of *Essex*,

a Lib. Doomf. b Rot. Pip. 22 H. 2. c Pip. 6 R. 1. d Pip. 7 R. 1, Pip. 10 R. 1. e Rot. terr. & denar. liberat. in Aug. 5 Joh. m. 6, n. 46. f pip. 9 Joh. g Regist. de Wellebeck, p. 165.

*Essex*, because, 7 Joh. (a) he was his pledge for the fine, viz. ten Marks, one Palfrey, and one Falcon, which the said Philip gave the King for having the post-humous daughter of Richard Fitz-Roger to wife, with her Land belonging to her; besides I perceive that G. Fitz-Peter made the fine of twenty Marks, and one good Palfrey, for having the custody of the Land and heir of Walter de Stradley, which, in 4 H. 3, (b) Hugh Fitz-Roger the Seneschal or Steward of Philip de Stradly was then making up the arrears of.

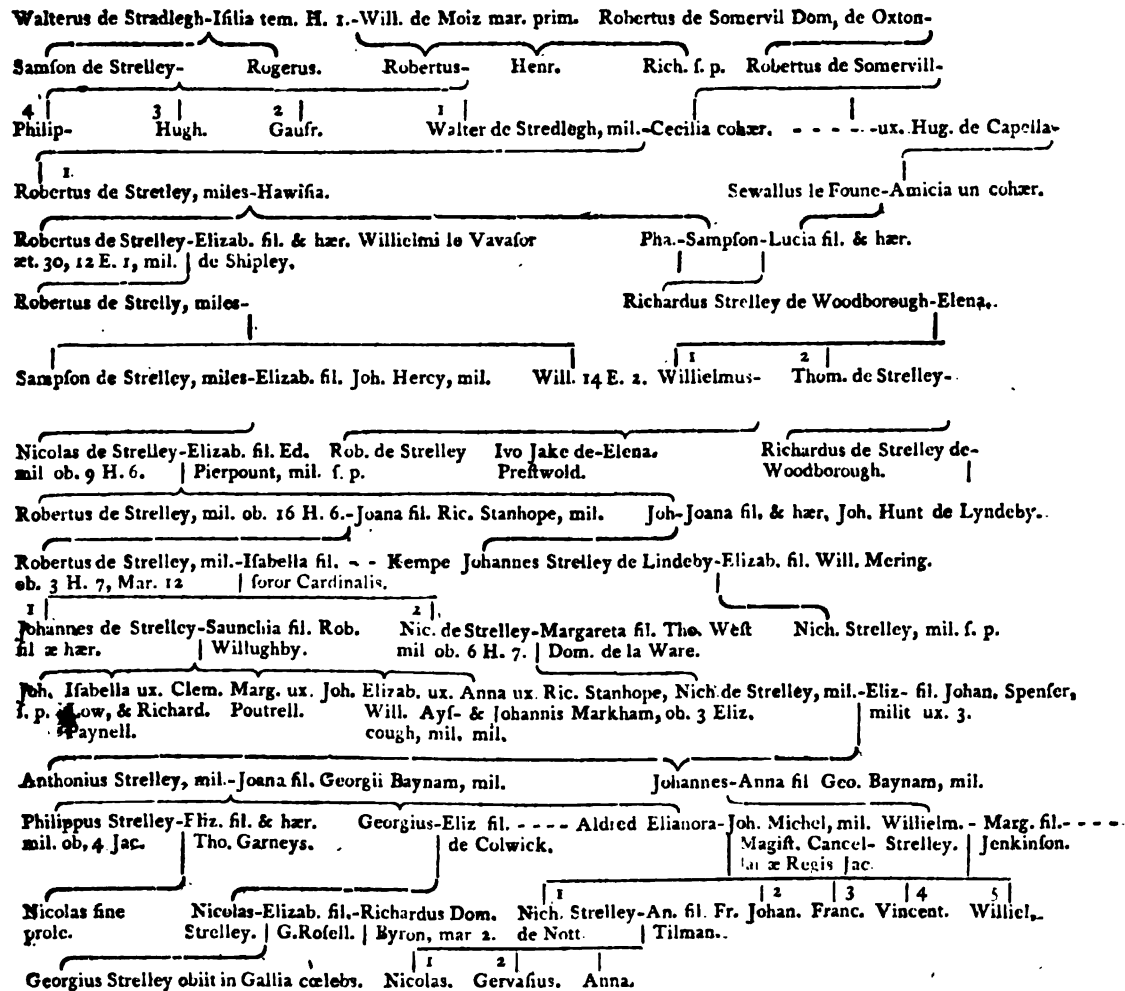
(c) The 20 July, 13 H. 3, Robert, son of Walter de Stradley, did homage and had feisin of his Lands. Robert de Strelley was taken at *Kenilworth*, as the Kings enemy; and the King, 50 H. 3, (d) granted his heir to William de Mortain. A fine was levied, 9 E. 1, between Alexander de Hotham, Quer. and Robert, son of Walter de Stradley, and Hawisia his wife, Deforc. of the Mannor of *Esk*, which seems to be then settled on the heirs of Hawisia. The Robert died about 12 E. 1, (e) leaving then his son and heir Robert above thirty years old, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of William Vavasour (f) of *Shipley* in *Darbyshire*, by whom he had *Bilborough*, the next Lordship to *Strelley*. Samson de Strelley, another of his sons, married Lucia, the daughter and heir of Sewall le Fone, and Amicia his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugo de Capella, before named; from this Samson descended the Strelleys of *Woodborow*, in that place to be noted more particularly.

Robert de Stradley, 30 E. 1, (g) left Robert his son and heir aged twenty-three years at the Feast of St. Matthew.

There was a protection, 4 E. 2, (h) for Robert de Vmfravile Earl of *Angus*, Nicholas de Segrave, Robert de Strelley, and John, son of William Howard, who had taken a journey into *Scotland*, with Peter Gavestone Earl of *Cornewall*.

Sir Samson de Strelley, Knight, was son and heir of this Robert, and married Elizab. daughter of Sir John Hercy. Samson de Strelley, (i) 30 E. 3, 1356, had licence, that he and the rest of the Parishioners of that Village, might hear Sermons for the space of a year in the Chappel scituate within his Mannor of the said Village, because the Parish-church was not then fully built. About 13 R. 2, (k) he left Sir Nicholas de Strelley his heir, who by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Edmund Pierpont, had one son called John de Strelley, who married Joane, daughter and heir of John Hunte of *Lindaby*; but his eldest son was Sir Robere de Strelley, whom he left his heir; and by his will ordered his own body to be buried in the Church of All-Saints at *Strelley*, 1430, 9 H. 6, which Sir Robert married Agnes, the daughter of ——— Harcourt, and Joan, the daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, and died about 16 H. 6, (l) and was succeeded by Sir Robert de Strelley his son and heir, who married Isabella the daughter of ——— Kempe, and died 12th of March, 3 H. 7, leaving John Strelley, Esq. his son and heir forty years old, 4 H. 7, (m) when the Inquisition was taken. This John married Saunchia, the daughter of Robert Willughby, Esquire, and by her had a son of his own name, who dying without issue, his four daughters became his heirs. Isabella, the eldest, was first married to Clement Low, by whom she had a daughter and heir, wife of William

<sup>a</sup> Fin. 7 Joh. par. 2, m. 9, Leicest. <sup>b</sup> Com. de Terw. pasch. 4 H. 3, ro. 3, m. 2. <sup>c</sup> Claus. 13 H. 3, m. 7 <sup>d</sup> Assis. cor. Rege, 50 H. 3, ro. 13. <sup>e</sup> Esc. 12 E. 1, n. 10. <sup>f</sup> Ex Coll. J. B. <sup>g</sup> Esc. 30 E. 1, n. 39. <sup>h</sup> Rot. Chart Mich. 4 E. 2, ro. 1. <sup>i</sup> Ex Coll. J. B. Thoreby Regist. <sup>k</sup> Esc. 13 R. 2, n. 50. <sup>l</sup> Ex Coll. varior. <sup>m</sup> Ex Inquis. Ex Coll. J. B.



William Sacheverell, second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell of *Morley* in the County of *Darby*, Knight, and afterwards to Richard Payney, Esquire; the second was Margaret, wife of John Poutrell, Esquire; the third was Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Ayscough; and the fourth was Anne, first married to Richard Stanhope, Esquire; and afterwards was third wife of Sir John Markham, Knight.

By the instrument of division, bearing date 10 Octob. 27 H. 8, (a) it appears that Thomas Ayscough divided the Lands of John Stirley into four parts whereof Sir John Markham, and Thomas Poutrell chose the two first, viz, first, all the Lands in *Wheteley*; *Saundeby*, *Northbleuerton*, *Southbleuerton*, *Sturton*, *Litilburgh*, *Burton*, *Radcliff*, *Codgrave*, *Shipley*, *Gedding*, *Langley*, *Stapilfurth*, *Cortlingstock*, *Nottingham*, and *Harby*, for one part; and

for

(a) Ex Autog. peu' Will. Sacheverell, Ar.

for the other (which Poutrell had) all in *Chillewell*, *Trowell*, *Adingbrugh*, *Bramcote*, *Calverton*, *Estwayt*, a house in *Trowell*, a house in *Coffal Marsh*, and *Colston Bassett*. The next was chosen by Isabell Paynell, widow, William Sacheverell, and Mary his wife, which was all in *Bilburgh*, *Hemfell*, *Coffall*, *Kymberley*, *Tomlynholme*, *Cnrleton*, and *Marshall Hall*; and Thomas Afcugh, had for the fourth part all in *Oxton* and *Plunger*.

But Sir Robert Strelley, father of this John, had another son called Sir Nicolas Strelley, whose posterity inherited this Mannor. This Sir Nicolas married the daughter of Thomas Lord de la Ware, and died at *Lenton* the last of April, 1591, (a) 6 H. 7, and was buried in the Church of St. Andrew at *Baynards Castle*, leaving Margaret his wife behind him, and Nicolas his son, and Agnes and Cecily his daughters. He appointed half his goods to be employed for his Children in Merchandize, and made his nephew Sir Walter Hungerford, Supervisor of his Will, which was proved 12 June, that same year, viz. 1491, Sir Nicolas his son married (to his third wife, as I take it) the daughter of Sir John Spenfer, and died at *Strelley*, August 25, 3 Eliz. (b) seized of this Mannor and *Bilburgh*, and the Advowsons of both the Churches, and Lands in *Bullwell*, *Coffall*, *Wattenbow*, *Farnesfeild*, and *Basford*, as by an Inquisition taken at *Nott*. the year following appeareth, Sir Anthony Strelley his son and heir being then thirty-two years of age; who married Joane, daughter of Sir George Baynham, by whom he had Sir Philip Strelley, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Thomas Garneys, Esquire, and died 29 Sept. 4 Jac. He has a son called Nicolas, who married a daughter of Sir Percivall Willoughbies, but had no issue. This Mannor hath been the inheritance of Lawyers, most of my time, and for some space before. It is now possessed by the posterity of Elianor, sister of Sir Philip Strelley, who was married to Sir John Michell, one of the Masters of Chancery in King James his time, who notwithstanding all his law and power could never get it in his own time from Nicolas Strelley, natural (and perhaps legitimate) son of George, brother of the said Sir Philip, which Nicolas married Elizabeth, daughter of George Rosell, of *Radcliff*, Esquire, by whom he had a son called George, whom he left young, yet he kept it till he died in *France* not of full age; his mother being married to Richard now Lord Byron.

After the death of this last George Strelley, Nicholas, son of William, son of John, brother of Sir Anthony Strelley, (which John married also a daughter of Sir George Baynham, named Anne, sister of Sir Anthonies Lady) was some while in possession of this Lordship; which said Nicholas Strelley lives now in *Nottingham*, upon some ingenious Manufactures in Glasse, which he spins and orders very commendably.

The Coals, the chief profits of *Strelley*, are not so plentiful now as formerly.

William de Strelley, son of Galfr. de Strelley, by a Fine, 14 E. 2, (c) settled one mess. ten bov. and an half, and one rood of Land, with the appurtenances in *Strelley*, *Coffale*, and *Bilburgh*, on Sir Robert Strelley, Knight, for life; and afterwards on William, son of Sir Robert, for life; remainder to Sir Robert and his heirs.

The Rectory of *Stirley* was 8l. 'Tis now 6l. 4s. 9d. ob, in the Kings Books, and the last Patron that I have seen, was Nicholas Strelley, Esquire, as his ancestors the Strelleys had ever been in all my observations.

2 M

STRELLY

(a) Milles 45. (b) Ex Inq. (c) Fin, in O&S. Hill, 14 E. 2.

## STRELLY

Lordship is in the hands of T. Webb Edge, Esq. It is enclosed. The village is small.

This Church is dedicated to All-Saints, it is a neat place, particularly in the chancel-part. It has a handsome tower, I think with one bell. Here is some painting on glass highly preserved, and an old font. The seats are curiously wrought: a head from one is shewn, plate, page 225, facing Broxtow, figure 8: the font is, fig. 9, and a piece of glass-painting, figure 7. Two old monuments, or rather tombs stand in the chancel, one in the middle and the other on the north side. The former is without an inscription. The date of the latter 1500.

Here is a large monument to the memory of Ralph Edge, born in 1689, and died in 1766. It informs us that it was erected by his grateful grandson who now enjoys the estate. Here are two fine brass figures given, 4 and 5, the former is Sir Robert Strelly I imagine. See Thoroton above. (a)

Patron, Thomas Webb Edge, Esq. Incumbent, Rev. Barlow Fvetts, R. K. B. 6l. 4s. 8d. Clear yearly value 17l. 10s. in Bacon. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 12s. Archidiacon. pro Prox. 6s. 8d. Val. per ann. in mans. ib. 12s. &c. John Thonne, presented in 1689. Richard Edge, 1722, Thomas Shepherd, Esq. 1728, Thomas Edge, Esq. 1783.

## STRELLY-HALL

The seat of Thomas Webb Edge, Esq. stands about four miles west of Nottingham.—When I took the drawing, which faces this account, the seat was not finished, the pleasure-grounds about it seemed then to be planning on a scale of some magnitude. Nature has done much for this situation. In a few years it promises to meet the eye, aided with some bold and pleasing scenery.

On the rising ground where I made the drawing, you have an extensive and delightful prospect. it abounds in diversity of ground and objects: of the former, hills succeed vallies intersperfed with wood-land in pleasing succession; as to the objects, which present themselves over this vast extent of country, chance, in scattering them, has been profusely bountiful.

## BILBOROUGH, BILBURGH.

**T**HERE was one bovatt of this Township Soc to *Ernebale*, the King's own Land; but here were two Mannors which Aylric and Vlsi Swen had before the Conquest, which were accounted to the Dane-geld for seven bovats. The Land being for  
so

(a) Brass Figures on Tomb-stones grew into use about the year 1360, some have Inscriptions round the Stone, and some at the foot of the Figures. Most of them are represented at full length. Knights are generally shewn in Armour. Low Officers and those in civil departments in fur Gowns. Bishops and dignified Churchmen wear emblems of their Order,



Thirty pence



STRELLY HALL,  
*The Seat of Thomas*  
*W. R. Edge Esq.*

Published by J. Thorneby, Nottingham, Nov. 26<sup>th</sup> 1791. & Sold by W. Walker, 7<sup>th</sup> of Beccomars Street, London.



So many Oxen. (a) There Ambrose the Man or Tenant of William Peverell, whose Fee it was, had one car. two sochm. three vill. four servants, with one plow or carucat. There were eight acres of meadow and small wood. In the Confeffours time this was 30s. value, In the Conquerours 20s.

(b) Herbert de Bilbure gave to the Priory of *Lenton* one mark yearly, out of a mill which is between *Blaccliff* and *Radford*. This Herbert gave in *Gunoveston* and *Molinton* also.

(c) Symon, son of Simon, son of William, gave a mark of silver yearly of his mill in *Bilboro*, called Boburfmilne, in *Lenton*, for the soul of Walter (de Kime) his brother.

(d) Petronilla, who was wife of Stephen de Faukonberg, came and quit-claimed to Walter de Rybof, and Isabell his wife, all the Land which was Simons, son of Simon, in *Nott.* and *Derbys*, for herself and heirs for ever, (these persons are named in *Cuckney*.)

(e) There was a Fine at *Notingham*, 3 Joh. whereby William de Gatton passed his right and title in three bovats of Land in *Bileburgb*, to Water de Riboef, and Isabell his wife.

Robert Fitz-Aman in King Johns time claimed as his right, against Simon de Kime, whom Walter de Ribof, and Isabell he wife, called to warrant, (f) half a Knights Fee in *Bilenburgb*, whereof Ivicia his grandmother was seised, in the time of King Henry the first; and from her the right descended to Robert her son, and from him to Raph his brother, father of the said Robert Fitz-Aman. Simon pleaded that the said Ivicia had an elder sister called Emmie, who had a certain son called Robert, who had a son called Ivo de Heriz, then alive, who had as much right, and without him he would not answer. Robert acknowledged that Emmie was the elder sister, but when the Inheritance was divided, to Emmie was assigned *Gunnolveston* and *Keilmerse*, as her purpart, whereof her heirs were yet seised; and to Ivicia were assigned *Molinton* and *Bloubroe*, to which the said half Knights Fee belonged, for her purpart. Simon de Kime produced the Charter of King Henry the second, wherein was contained, that he granted and confirmed to Simon, son of William, which Simon was grandfather of the said Simon de Kime, all the Tenements which he held of him in Captite (to wit) *Bileburgb*. Robert had the better at that time.

Philip de Kyme was found, (g) 11 E. 1, to have had a Knights Fee in *Bilbnrgb*.

Robert de Strelley held in *Bilboreugh*, in the right of Elizabeth his wife, half a Knights Fee of Walter Rybof of the Eschaet of Peverell. (h) Richard Ryof is also mentioned to pay for half a Knights Fee here. But Robert le Vavasor was the constant owner in the time of Henry the third, in whose reign he was many years High Sheriff of these Counties of (i) *Nott.* and *Derb.* viz. the 20, 22, 23, and the 30, till the 39.

This Mannor hath gone along with *Strelley*, as it still doth, some part of it being in *Strelley Park*.

The Rectory of *Bilburgb* was 10l. 'Tis now 6l. 2s. 6d. in the the Kings Books, and the last Patron that I have found is George Strelley, as his ancestors used to be formerly.

## BILLBOROUGH

[a] Lib. Doomf. (b) Regist. de Lent. p. 8. (c) Ib. 38. Efton. & Plac. Mich. 1 Joh. rot. 15. (d) Fin. 4 Joh. (e) Pl. in craft. Claus. Pasc. anno incerto Regis Joh. ro. 7, & Pl. 13 Joh. term. Mich. ro. 5. (f) Efc. 11 E. 1. m. 3, part. (g) Test. de Nev. (h) Rot. Pip.



## BILLBOROUGH.

In this lordship, which is open fields, there are considerable coal-works. It is owned by Thomas Webb Edge, Esq. The Collieries are leased to a Mr. Walker, and a Mr. Barber; coals are got here a 100 yards deep. The village is small.

The Church is dedicated to St. Martin, and consists of one aisle, and a tower with one bell. In the chancel are two old floor-stones with crosses thereon, much defaced.—See page 243, figure 8, vol. 1. Robert Grey, Dr. of Physic, died in 1708, aged 89.—Here is a pew for the family who live at the old hall at Broxtow, Mr. Toll's.

Patron. Thomas Edge, Esq. in 1783. Incumbent, Rev. Barlow Evetts, Rec. K.B. 3l. 12s. 6d. Clear yearly value in Bacon, 37l. 6s. 1d. Archdiac. pro Prox. 8s. 8d.—Val. in mans. & gleb. in Billborough & in parc. de Strelley, cum claus. in Broxtow, per ann. 11. 6s. 8d. in decem. &c. Presentations the same as at Strelley.

## BROXTOW, BROCVLSTOWE.

**T**IS like this place in ancient time was made use of for the people of the Hundred to meet in, because it gives name to the Wapentak. Here was of the Soc of *Ernebale* Ancient Demeſe, as much as was rated to the Dane-geld at one bovat, (a) but in the time of the Conquerours Survey it was waste; and of William Peverells Fee here were five acres which lay to *Nutbale*; but here was also a Mannor in *Broculstowe* of the Fee of Robert Fitz-William, which before the Conquest was Godrics, and answered the Tax for three bovats, the Land of it being so much; here the said Robert had one car. and one vill. small wood one qu. long, and one broad. In the Confeſſours time it was 16s. in the Conquerours but 8s. value.

(b) Gilbert, son of Eustachius de Broculstowe, gave to the holy Trinity of *Lenton*, and the Monks there serving God, one toft in *Broculstowe*, on the east part of the Church.

(c) Galfr. de Broculstowe held the bovat of the Soc of *Arnale* for 12d. yearly. He held there also two bovats of H. de Nevill, and other Lands.

(d) In the 9 E. 2, *Broxstowe* answered for half a Villa, and John de Broxstowe was Lord of it.

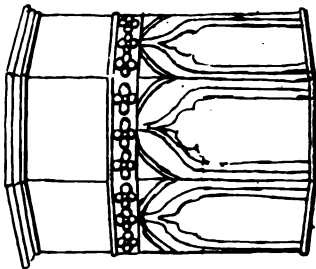
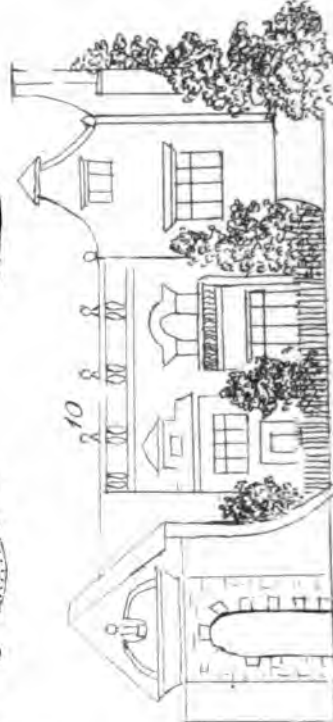
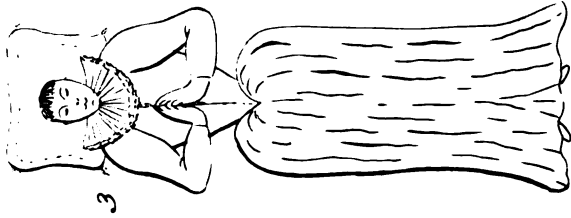
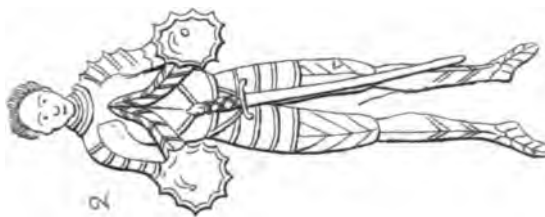
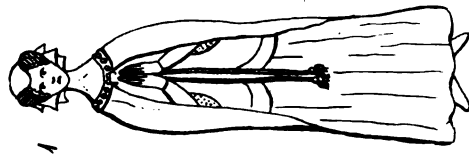
By an Inquisition taken at *Nott.* the Saturday after the Feast of St. Michael, 7 H. 6., before Thomas Mapurley and his fellow Commissioners, it appears that the Jury (of which John Broxstowe was one) found, that in the Parish of *Broxstowe* there were not then ten Inhabitants, who were House-keepers, or Householders.

Henry Lord Grey of *Codnour*, about 22 H. 6, (e) died seised of this Mannor, then said to be held of the Soke of *Arnale*.

The

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Regist. de Lenton, p. 41. (c) Test. de Nev. (d) Nom. Vill. (e) Efc. 22 H. 6.





BROXTON.

(a) The Mannor of *Brokestow*, with the appurtenances, two Mess. one viii. sixty-two acres of land, and thirty-two of meadow in *Basford* and *Allesworth*, were settled by a fine, 14 E. 4, on Thomas Parker, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the heirs of Joane. In 7 H. 8, Henry Willughby, Knight, John Markham, Knight, Richard Egerton, Clark, and Thomas Thurland, Esquire, claimed against Anthony Fitz-Herbert, Serjeant-at-Law, and William Whithalgh, the Mannor of *Broxstowe*, with the appurtenances, as also four mess. ten tofts, one mill, two hundred acres of land, forty of meadow; two hundred of pasture, and forty of wood, with the appurtenances in *Broxstow*, *Bilborough*, *Basford*, and *Allesworth*, who called to warrant George Parker, Gentleman.

Another Recovery was suffered, 7 E. 6, (b) wherein Walter Whaley, Esquire, claimed against Hugh Willoughbie, Knight, and Joane his wife, the Mannors of *Broxstow* and *Basford*, with the appurtenances, and fourteen mess. two mills, &c. with a great number of acres, and 30s. Rent in *Billeborough* and *Basford*, and ten mess. ten cottages, &c. in *Mapurley* in *Darbyshire*. The Mannor of *Broxstow* and *Mapurley* in *Darbyshire*, (d) late in the possession of Thomas Whalley, Gent. and Richard Whalley, Esquire, July 21, 12 Jac. were by the King granted to Philip Stanhope, Knight, his heirs and assigns, as late the Lands of Richard of Richard Whalley, Esquire, paying 21l. 4s. per annum, to the Exchequer.

This Mannor hath since passed through the families of Byron and Stanhope, and Isham Parkins, Esquire, sold it to Thomas Smith, younger son of Sir Francis Smith, of *Albby Foleville* in *Leicestershire*, who builded the House, and adorned the Seat, and in the Wars received the honour of Knight-hood; but not long since it was sold to Sir Francis Top, then Servant to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*: his Lady Elizabeth Chaplain, who had been Servant to the Dukes since her child-hood: it remains Sir John Toppes, Baronet, her son's.

'Tis now esteemed, as I take it, in the Parish of *Bilborough*.

## B R O X T O W.

The House or Hall here, in some parts, appears ancient; but it is patched with some ordinary and modern buildings. It is rather prettily embowered with trees. I have given but a very slight sketch of it, as a place of little more consequence than giving name to the Wapentake.—See figure 10 in the annexed plate.

Broxtow, Chapel to Bilborough. Destructa.

## BASEFORD, and ALGARTHORPE, or, ELAND-HALL.

THERE were many Mannors in *Baseford* of William Peverells Fee, and one which was Tayn-land, which Aluric had before the Conquest, paying to the Geld for four bovats. The Land was half a car. He continued to hold it of King William when the great survey was made, and there had one vill. holding one car. and one acre of meadow, and two mills 16s. and small wood one acre. (a) This held 20s. value, as it had been formerly. Alcwin had a Mannor here before the Conquest rated to the Geld at ten bovats. The Land was then twelve bovats. There afterwards Safred the man (or tenant) of William Peverell had one car. two vill. — bord. one sochm. having two car. and an half. There was a Priest, and three acres of meadow, and one acre of wood; this likewise kept the old value 20s. Two other Mannors here Alfeg and Algod had, which answered the tax for two car. and two bov. The Land whereof was so much. There Pagen and Safred, the men of William Peverell had one car. two vill. five bord. having two car. and three mills 25s. 4d. and six acres of meadow, and a small wood: this also kept the old rate 40s. There was besides these another parcel, one bovat for the Geld, with Escul held.

(b) Philip, son of Safrid, and Maud his wife, by the consent of William Peverell, gave to the Monks of *Lenton*, in honour of the High and undivided Trinity, twenty-four acres of their demesne, viz. a little essart at *Broculstow*, and a tilled place (or wong) called *Trucchere Welle*, and another called *Tborniwang*, another *Copperodes*, besides two bovats which William, son of Gilbert, held, and two which Alfer had in *Baseford*.

Robert, son of Philip de *Baseford*, confirmed the four bovats of the Villenage of *Baseford*, and the twenty-four acres of demesne which his father gave, and likewise confirmed to that Church of *Lenton*, all the Land in *Aldesworth* of his Fee, with a meadow called *Brademedoe*; he likewise released to the same Church a meadow, which he once sued the Monks for, viz. the upper Island which the water of *Lene* did anciently compass.

(c) One of these Mannors John de Orreby held, and Gilbert de Orreby, 52 H. 3, had Free Warren here. The Jury, 19 E. 2, (d) said that Simon de Orreby held Lands here during his life, of the Inheritance of Alveredus de Sulney, who was then found heir of the said Simon, and above 26 years of age.

(e) By an Inquisition taken 7 H. 6, it appears that Margery Langford, held some of Sulneys Lands here, and John de Cockfeild other, whose family held also another Mannor in this place, which went with *Nuthall*, as in that place is shown.

Sir

(a) Lib. Doomsd. (b) Regist. de Lont. p. 63. (c) Test. de Nev. Ch. 52 H. 3, m. 12. (d) Etc. 19 E. 2, n. 39. (e) Inq.

(a) Sir Raph Langford, Knight, was seised of eight mess. two hundred acres of Land, ten of meadow, ten of pasture, with the appurtenances in *Basford*, which he passed to Anthony Fitz-Herbert, Serjeant-at-Law, and other, 14 Jan. 2 H. 8, to fulfill his last Will; he died 1 Feb. 5 H. 8, his grandchild Raph Langford, son of his son Nicholas, then above four years old being found his heir. This was a Family of principal note and great possession in *Darbyshire*, and other Counties.

(b) William Hollys the younger, Gent. 29 H. 8, claimed against Raph Langford, and Dorothy his wife, the Mannor of *Basford*, and likewise the Mannors of *Blakwell*, *Whitwell*, and *Cresswell* in *Darbyshire*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Whitwell*.

(c) In 37 H. 3, the Mannors of *Berewast* in the County of *Northampton*, of *Lubbestorp* in *Leicestershire*, and *Basford* in this County, were confirmed to William de Cantelupe. George de Cantelupe, 1 E. 1, is found to have held nothing in demesne in *Basford*, but that Stephen de Brokelstow held of him one mill, three acres of land, and two of meadow in Fee for xiis. iiid. and likewise held of him in bondage, fifteen bovats and an half of Land, for lxiiis. and seven cottages, which yielded xvs. iiid. His two sisters were his heirs, of which Millicent de Montalto, who also married Eudo le Zouch, succeeded him in this place.

(e) The Jury, 17 E. 2, found it not to the Kings damage, if he granted to Thomas le Zouch, that he should retain to himself five mess. and eleven virgats of land, with the appurtenances in *Basford*, which he had acquired of William de la Zouch.

(f) A Fine, 24 E. 3, of Lands in *Basford* was levied between Raph, son of Raph de Crumwell, and Maud his wife, Quer. and Raph de Crumwell, Chr. and Amicia his wife, Deforc. whereby they were settled on Raph, son of Raph, and Maud his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Raph and Amicia, and the heirs of Raph. Another Fine was levied, 46 E. 3, (g) between Raph, son of Raph de Crumwell, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, Quer. and Raph de Crumwell Chr. and Maud his wife, Deforc. of the Mannors of *Basford* and *Blesby*, by which they were settled on Raph, the son of Raph, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Raph, and Maud his wife, and the heirs of Raph, quit from any other heirs of the said Raph, the son of Raph, and Elizabeth.

(h) Gervas Clifton, and Maud his wife, late wife of Robert de Willughby, 5 E. 4, granted to Anthony Wydevile Lord Scales and Newsells, these Mannors and many others, which were late Raph Lord Crumwells.

(i) William Shirkbourn, 28 H. 8, claimed against William Hollys of *London*, the younger, Gent. the moiety of twenty mess. &c. in *Basford*, who called to warrant Edward Knivett, Esquire. He and Fitz-Williams were the heirs of the Lord Crumwell, as in *Crumwell* may be observed. Sir William Copley, in the right of Dorothy his wife, died seised of the moiety of the Mannor of *Basforth*, 28 Apr. 2 and 3 Ph. and Mar. as in *Plumptre* is said. These came to the Family of Hollis, and were by the last Earl of *Clare* save one, dispersed amongst Freeholders, but the principal Farm was by him repurchased in his life-time, which now, with Copleys Mannor, remains the Inheritance of the Earl of *Clare*.

Cokfeilds

(a) Efc. 5 H. 8. (b) Mich. 29 H. 8, rot. 513. (c) Pat. 37 H. 3. (d) Efc. 1 E. 1, n. 16. (e) Efc. 17 E. 2, n. 81. (f) In Oqab. Hill, 24 E. 3. (g) A die S. Trin. in 15, dies & postea, a die S. Mich. in 15 dies, 46 E. 3. (h) Claus. 5 E. 4, m. 6. (i) Hill, 28 H. 8, ro. 302.

Cokfeilds came to Taylboys, and the next descoent to John Ayscough, son and heir of Sir Will. Ayscough the Judge, in whose family it continued till Sir Rog. Ayscough sold it amongst Freeholders.

Another Mannor in *Basford* was called *Algarthorpe*, and afterwards *Eland-Hall*, from the possessors of it of that name.

(a) Eustachius de Moreton, Lord of *Wollaston* confirmed the alms, which Robert de Moreton, his grandfather, and Adam his father gave to God and the Church of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and the Cluniac Monks there serving God, viz. 16s. per annum, out of which that which Gerard de Algarthorp held of him and his ancestors, viz. 10s. at Pentecost, or within the Octaves, and 6s. within the Octaves of St. Martin. This was also confirmed by Adam, son of Adam de Moretuin, brother of the said Eustachius.

(b) Robert Daft paid 10s. in the time of Henry the third, for the fourth part of a Knights Fee, which he held in *Algarthorpe*.

(c) In 28 E. 1, by a Fine levied at *York*, Adam le Paumer, and Isabell his wife, passed the Mannor of *Algarthorpe* to John le Paumer, the younger, and his heirs.

William de Eland the Kings Servants [valettus] who lately had the custody of the Castle of *Nott.* and the Bayliwick of the Honour of Peverell in the Counties of *Nott.* and *Derb.* for life, had the said Bayliwick, 26 Septemb. 10 E. 3, granted to him and his heirs, paying fourteen marks yearly. William, son and heir of William de Eland, 41 E. 3,

(d) acknowledged himself to hold the Bayliwick of the honour of Peverell in the Counties of *Nott.* and *Derby*, of the King, by the Service of paying 14s. yearly. Will. Eland married Cecily, the co-heir of Robert, son of Sampson de Strelley, as in *Radcliff* may be noted. Stephen de Strelley, 28 E. 3, (e) passed Lands and Rents in *Radcliffe* and *Lamcote*, to William Eland, and Cecily his wife, and William their son. This Family had their chief residence at this *Algarthorpe*, which gave it the name of *Eland-Hall*.

(f) William Eland, Esquire, (possibly the grandchild of the first) about 8 H. 6, left his son William his heir above nine years old. William Eland died the 27 Decem. 17 H. 6,

(g) and left his son and heir William, aged twenty weeks and four days, 3 Jun. when the Inquisition was taken, in the tutition of Margaret his widow, mother of the Infant. By an Inquisition taken at *Nott.* 31 Octob. 9 H. 7, it appears that Henry Eland (who it seems was brother and heir of Thomas Eland, and forty years old, 5 E. 4, (h) when his said brother left the Bayliwick of Peverell in both these Counties to descend to him) died 8 Sept. 9 H. 7, seised of this Mannor, there said to be held of Sir Henry Willoughby, as of his Mannor of *Wollaton*, some small parcels in *Radcliff* and *Lamcote*, and diverse other places, as *Adbolton*, *Calverton*, *Bagthorpe*, *Brigford* at *Brig end*, and essart called *Eland Close*; and that Mary Eland, daughter of Thomas Eland, son of the said Henry, was his cousin and heir, then aged one year and one month. She married Roland Revell, and after his death the 8 Novemb. 23 H. 8, (i) conveyed this Mannor, and all her Lands, Rents, and Services in *Algarthorpe*, *Basford*, *Adbolton*, *Oxton*, *Radcliff*, *Calverton*, *Lamcote*, Eland, and elsewhere in the County of *Nott.* together with the Bayliwick of the honour of Peverell in the Counties of *Nott.* and *Derby*, to Randall Revell, because he had holpen

a Regist. de Lent. p. 39. b Test. de Nev. c Fin. apud Ebor. a die Pasch. in un. menf. 28 E. 1. Orig. 10 E. 3, ro. 13. d Lib. de Fin. fol. 202, Pasch. 41 E. 3. e Autog. pen. Tho. Rosell, Ar. f Esc. 8 H. 6, p. 4. g Esc. 17 H. 6, p. 2. h Esc. 5 E. 4, p. 777. i Ex Inq. k Claus. 23 H. 8, script. irrotul.

holden her in the great Suits she had with Nicholas Styreley, Esquire, concerning her said inheritance, and for that Hugh Revell his son, was her cousin and next heir, viz. son of Joan, sister of Thomas Eland, her father. It was afterwards sold to Thomas Hutchinson, of *Duthorp*, who gave it to John Hutchinson his second son, whose grandchild John Hutchinson was Lord of it. It is now sold to ———

In *Basford* Town 1612, were owners, William Lord Cavendish, Sir John Hollys, Sir John Byron, Sir Percivall Willoughby, Knights, Godfrey Copley, Esquire, George Strelley, Esquire, Mary Hutchinson, widow, George Hutchinson, gent. Geoffrey Brock, gent. John Speed, Clerc. Francis Byfeild, gent. John Kyme of *Nott.* gent. &c.

(a) The Rectory of *Basford*, 8 Jan. 4 Eliz. in the occupation of Roger Wood, late parcel of the possessions of Priory of *Catesby* in the County of *Northampton*, was granted to James Hardwicke and his heirs.

(b) This Church of St. Leodegarius of *Basford*, with the Lands, Tenements, and Appurtenances there, was given by the before-named Robert, son of Philip, to the Priores and Nuns of *Catesby* (of which place he seems to have been a principal founder:) his son William was likewise a Benefactor.

(c) The Rectory (it should be Vicarage) of *Basford* was ten marks, when the Priores of *Cateswyke* (or *Catesby*) had the Patronage. The Vicarage is now in the Kings Books 8l. 17s. 6d. and in his Majesties Patronage.

In the South Window of the Chancel:—

Arg. a Chevron between three Pots with Ears, and three feet a-piece, Gules, within a Bordure sable Befanty, Mounboucher, impaling Sable a Bend between six Escallops Or, Folejambe.

Azure a plain Croste countercompony, Arg. and Gules, Cokfeild, impaling Folejambe; and Folejambe impaling Arg. a Bend Azure Crusuly Arg. (it should be Or,) Lowdham.

On the Church North Ile East Window:—

Paly of six Arg. and Azure, a-Bend Gules, Annesley. Paly of six Arg. and Azure, Strelley. Arg. a Chief Gules, and Bendlet Azure, Crumwell. Arg. a Lion Rampant Queve Furche sable, Cressy. Arg. a Bend Azure Crusuly Or, Lowdham. Arg. on a Saltier engrailed sable, nine Annulets Or, Leek. Annesley with a Mullet on the top of the Bend.

Strelley, with a Cinquefoyle Gules in the middle, Strelley of *Woodborough*.

## B A S E F O R D

Lordship, which was originally part of the forest has been lately enclosed. It is owned by the Duke of Newcastle, Dr. Brook of Mansfield, Mr. Wright, Banker of Nottingham, and others.

Eland-Hall, or Algarthorp Manor, within this parish, is noticed sufficiently above by Thoroton.



This village appears like a new town, in consequence of its manufactory and improvements. Here are corn-mills of considerable import, as are also the cotton-mills, which are near. The bleaching and dying businesses are carried on here to the greatest extent. Its vicinity to Nottingham has much aided its population.

Basford Church is dedicated to St. Leodegarius, has a spire steeple, a nave and side aisles. In it no ancient epitaphs.

Patron the King. Pri Catesby in Com. North. Propr. Incumbent the Rev. Robert Stanley, V. K. B. 8l. 17s. 7d. Clear yearly value in Bacon 14l. 16s. 8d.—30l.—Archiepisc. pro Syn. 2s. Archidiaconus pro Prox. 2s. Val. in mans. cum un. acr. gleb. ibid. per ann. 10s. 8d. in decim. molend 1l. 4s. decim. proc. anc. foen. &c.

## MAPERLEY.

THE Wood of *Basford*, which was John de Cokefeuds, and Robert de Orrebyes, 15 E. 1, (a) was found wholly wasted, and had been so of old. John, son of Robert de Orreby, and John Cokfeld had taken 2s. 6d. a year, for five and twenty years last past, and appropriated the Wood to themselves without warrant, and therefore were amerced.

(b) Hugh de Nottingham, Clark, 25 E. 1, had Lands in *Nottingham* called *Cornerwong*, confirmed to him and his heirs by bounds, &c.

(c) In 31 E. 3, it was found that John Montgomery, then died, made one essart of old, besides the Kings Wood of *Nottingham*, that was called *Cornerwong*, and it contained thirty acres of ground, and was sown since the last regard.

The heirs of Alace Palmer held one essart of old called *Basfordwong*, containing 20 acres, William Eland was then tenant, viz. some while after 31 E. 3, about which time that essart was thought to be made. Adam Palmer made one essart of old of five acres, and one rood of the Kings demesne at *Algerthorp*; of this Wm. Eland was also tenant.

In the time of Richard the second, Thomas Mapurley was a considerable man at *Nottingham*: (c) on his Seal was a Bend between six Croffe Croflet. He or his posterity became possessed of the chiefest part of these grounds, which was the occasion of they being called *Maperleys Closes*; and since there being a cottage-house or two, and some odd barns erected, it goes for a small Hamlet called *Mapurley*.

(e) John Mapurley, Esquire, 3 H. 8, (then living at *Bullwell*) suffered a recovery of two hundred acres of Land in *Basford* called *Cornerwong*, with the appurtenances, to Thomas Archer, and John Byron, Esquire. John Byron, and John Byron his son, (f) 1 March, 1609, for the consideration of 100l. alienated the premises to Robert

Staples

(a) Rotul. Forcst. de Shirewood, 25 E. 1. (b) Ch. 25 E. 1, m. (c) Ex Chart. Sam. Staples de Not. Gen. (d) A. D. 18.—  
(e) Mic. 3 H. 8; rot. 348. (f) Ex Chart. Sam. Staples, Gen.

Staples of *Nottingham*, together with a cottage or tenement, and barns thereto belonging. Robert Staples, and Maud his wife, 1612, settled, in consideration of marriage, *Cornerwong*, or Mapurly *Closes*, containing sixty acres, with one cottage, &c. on Alexander Staples, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies; and in default thereof on Alexander and his heirs.

(a) Robert Querneby of *Nottingham*, son and heir of Elizabeth, wife of Humfrey Quarneby, daughter and heir of Robert Mellors, and Julian his wife (daughter I suppose, and at length) heir of John Mapurley by his deed dated 14 Decemb. 31 Elizab. in consideration of marriage, which had been before that time solemnized between Thomas Blyth, one of the younger sons of William Blithe, and Mary, one of the daughters and heirs of him the said Robert Querneby, settled on George Beardmore, and William Monk, and their heirs, certain Lands and Tenements in *Nottingham*, and five Closes in the Lordship or Parish of *Basford*, in trust for himself and his heirs. His other daughter and heir Elizabeth, was married to John Kyme, as in *Nottingham* will be shown.

(b) In the third year of King Charles the first, 11 Apr. 1627, Thomas Blyth the elder, and Mary his wife, and Thomas Blyth the younger, and Magdalen, in consideration of 500l. sold to Robert Staples, and his heirs, five Closes in *Cornerwong*, or *Mapurley*. On the Seals of Blyth are a Chevron between three Lioncells Rampant, and upon some for a Crest, a Lion passant on the top a Tower. These are called Nether, or Lower *Mapurley*, and are now with the other also, the Inheritance and possessions of Samuel Staples, who I think had them, for names-sake, settled on him or his father by the purchaser Robert Staples, in whose house in *Nottingham* the said Samuel now lives, and hath rebuilt part of it of brick and stone, which before was but like the rest, of wood. And hath also since that built a little brick house at this *Mapurley*.

## M A P E R L E Y

A hamlet. Mr. Wright, Banker, Nottingham, has lately taken in an extensive portion of the forest, as a proprietor of some old enclosure here; on which he has just built a good house, which by the appearance of the new plantations about it, promises, in a few years, to be a pleasing embellishment to the Mansfield and Southwell road.

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## ARNALL, ERNEHALE.

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**I**N *Ernevale* King Edward the Confessor had a Mannor which answered the Geld or Tax of those times for three plow-land, or three carucats. The Land was three car. Three King William had one car. or plow, (c) 20 vill. and four borders, having seven plows, or seven car. pasture wood in several places there leuc. long, and three leuc. broad.

(a) Autog. pen. S. Staples, Gen. (b) Autog. (c) Lib. Doomsd.

broad. The value in King Edwards time was 4l. and two sextaries of honey; but in King Williams. 8l. and six sextaries of honey. This Mannor had Soc in *Broncote, Wale-ton*, (I suppose meant for *Wallaton*,) *Lenton, Broculstow*, and *Bilburgh*.

Here was a Family took their name from their residence at this place, whereof Rich. de Ernehale, 22 H. 2, (a) gave account to the Sheriff of x marks, for his amercement for his Forest trespasses. William de Beleu, son of Robert de Beleu, who married Alice the daughter of (b) William de Arnal, gave her in Dower at the Church-door before marriage, all his Land in *Lamcote*; remainder to the heirs of their bodies: to this were witnesses Mr. H. de Arnall, Walter de Sneynton, Henry de Bully, Chaplains, Adam de Burgunvill, Raph, son of William de Arnall, William Marescal, &c. Raph de Arnale in 1278, was a Knight. The Jury, 19 E. 1, (c) found that Raph de Arnehale held of John de Nevill, in the Town of *Arneball*, one mess. with a garden, and three bovats of Land, paying him 22s. 4d. a year, and an essart in the fields of *Basford* of John de Cokfeild, and Stephen de Pancester for 2s. per annum, and of divers others, as of Raph, son of Raph de Crumwell in *Lamley*, two bovats, and the like: Raph, son of William, son of the said Raph de Arnall, was then his heir.

(d) Gervais, son of Richard de Arnall, 14 H. 3, held three bovats, and one Culture with essarts.

(e) But in a Book of Eees in the Exchequer Herbert de Nevill, (rather Hugh, as I suppose) is said to held the whole Town of *Arnall*, and the fourth part of *Woodbourgh*, for which he paid yearly 10l.

(f) King John in the fifth year of his reign, the fourth of May at *Winchester*, granted to Hugh de Nevill, and his heirs, the Mannor of *Blansfon* for the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and the Mannor of *Ernehale* in Fee Farm for 10l. and the Service of the fourth part of a Knights Fee, and fourscore and ten acres of essart in the said Mannor of *Ernehale*, free and quiet from the regard and view, &c. and all mannes of priviledges.

(g) Hugh de Nevill held the fourth part of a Knights Fee in *Arnall*, which Hugh de Nevill his father held.

(h) The Jury before Galfr. de Neyvill, and Henry de Perepont, Justices of Assize, at the Inquisition at *Bliteworth* the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. John Port Lat. 8 E. 1, found that John de Nevile held pleas in his Court of *Arnall*, concerning trespasses made of the Vert in his Wood of *Arnall*, which is within the bounds of the Forest, and made attachments for the same, and suffered not his dogs to be expeditated, and not by his own proper authority, but as his Ancestors did, from the time Hugh de Nevill the Justice, who held Pleas for the King concerning the Forest, and was grandfather of this said John, who held the Mannor of *Arnall* at the time of that said Inquisition.

(i) Robert, Bishop of *Bath*, 18 E. 1, impleaded Sampson de Stredeley, and others, for cutting the Woods at *Arnall*, who pleaded that the Bishop had nothing in that Mannor, but in the name of Guardian of Hugh, son and heir of John de Nevill, whose that Mannor was; and seeing he was not so named, they demanded judgement, &c. upon which the Bishop desired licence to recede, and had it.

The

(a) Pip. 22 H. 2. (b) Autog. pen. Tho. Rosell, Ar. (c) Efc. 19 E. 1, n. 7. (d) Fla. 14 H. 3, m. 9. (e) Lib. feud. in Scac. (f) Chart. Ant. B.B. 19 & M.M. 10. (g) Test. Nev. (h) Efc. 8 E. 1, n. 47. (i) Pl. de Banc. Pasch 18 E. 1, no. 47.

(a) The Jury, 2 E. 2, said that Jordan the Rector of the Church of *Arnall*, cut and took twenty Okes, whilest that Mannor was in the Kings hands; William de Arnall sixteen, and Raph de Arnall six, &c.

(b) The Mannor of *Arnall*, 4 E. 2, was settled by a Fine on Hugh de Nevill, and Ida his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Hugh, who, 9 E. 3, (c) left John de Nevill his son and heir. Hugh de Nevill, son and heir of John de Nevill, 13 E. 3, (d) gave account of 10l. of the Farm of *Arnall*, by the hands of John de Verdun.

(e) The Jury, 41 E. 3, found it not to the Kings loss if he granted licence to Humfrey de Bohun Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, to give the Mannor of *Arnale*, which he held of the King in Capite by Knights Service, and the Service of 10l. yearly rent paid into the Exchequer, to Sir Nicholas Tamworth, Knight.

(f) Thomas Duke of *Gloucester*, who married Alianor, one of the daughters and heirs of the said Humfrey de Bohun, and Joane his wife, left this Mannor, 21 R. 2, to his son Humfrey.

(g) The Jury, 35 E. 3, found that Richard Pensax of *Skegby* left his son William his heir, who, amongst other Lands, held one mess. in *Arnale*, and two virgats of Land of the Earl of *Northampton*.

(h) The Mannor of *Arnevale* (possibly *Arnales*) 11 E. 2, by Fine was settled on Raph de Crophill, and Maud his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Raph. The Jury, 14 H. 6, found that the Mannors of *Arnald*, and of *Tiercewell*, were by Fine, 5 H. 5, (i) settled on John Merbury, Esquire, and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, &c. and that the Mannor of *Arnald* was held of Margaret, who had been the wife of Sir Thomas Rempston, Knight, as of her Mannor of *Arnald*, and that Walter Devereux, Esquire, was cousin and heir of the said Agnes, viz. son of Walter, son of the said Agnes. (k) The Jury, 16 H. 6, found the same, saving that Elizabeth, wife of Walter Devereux, was daughter and next heir of John Merbury.

A Fine was levied at *Westm.* the day after the Ascension, 8 H. 4, (l) between Sir Roger Leech, Knight, William Babington, John Folejambe, and Peter de la Pole, Quer. and William Bourghchier, Knight, and Anne his wife, Deforc. of the Mannor of *Arnall*, with the appurtenances, whereby it was settled on the said John Folejambe, and his heirs. Sibylla Beauchamy, when she died about 7 H. 5, (m) held two parts of the Mannor of *Arnall*; the remainder was to Sir Roger Leech, and others.

(n) Sir Nicholas de Strelley, Knight, 9 H. 6, died seised of two bovats of land, and twelve acres of meadow in *Strelley*, which in his life time he held of Margaret, the wife of Sir Thomas Rempston, as of her Mannor of *Arnale*. Margaret, the wife of Sir Tho. Rempston, Knight, Nicholas Wymbish, and others, 19 H. 6, (o) had pardon for having acquired of Sir William Plumpton, Knight, cousin and heir of John Folejambe, the Mannor of *Arnall* without the Kings licence. (p) She died 32 H. 6, solely seised of the Mannor of *Arnall*, Sir Thomas Rempston being then her son and heir.

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(a) Efc. 2 E. 2, n. 96. (b) Fin. in O&T. Purif. beat. Mariz, 4 E. 2. (c) Efc. 9 E. 3, n. 49. (d) Pip 13 E. 3. (e) Efc. 41 E. 3, n. 4. (f) Efc. 21 R. 2, n. 29. (g) Efc. 35 E. 3, part. 2, n. 30. (h) Fin. lev. in O&T. S. Hill, 11 E. 2. (i) Efc. 14 H. 6, n. 32. (k) Efc. 16 H. 6, n. 43. (l) Fin. in craft. Ascen. 8 H. 4. (m) Efc. 7 H. 5, 237. (n) Efc. 9 H. 6, n. 28. (o) Par. 3 part. 19 H. 6, m. 27. (p) Efc. 32 H. 6.

(a) The 20 H. 6, the Castle and Mannor of *Wressfyll* in *Yorkeshire*, the Mannors of *Burwell*, *Ledenham*, and *Washingburgh* in *Lincolneshire*, and the Mannor of *Bulkwell*, and also the Fee Farm Rent of 10l. per annum, in *Arnall* in this County, were granted to Raph Crumwell, Knight, and his heirs. By an Inquisition taken at *Nottingham* the Thursday after Palm-Sunday, 23 H. 7, before Sir William Perpoint, Sir Edward Stanhope, Knights, Raph Agard, &c. concerning intrusions, or hauntings in the Kings Forrest or Chases, &c. (b) it appears that Sir William Hastings, Knight, was seised in the Mannors of *Lamley*, *Arnald*, and an annual Rent of 10l. called Everingham Fee in *Godling*, and died the 24 Jun. 1 E. 5, whose widow Katherin Hastings held them till 20 Apr. 22 H. 7, and from that, till the taking the said Inquisition, William de Hastings, one of his younger sons, had the Mannor of *Arnall*, and Everingham Fee, and Richard de Hastings, another, the Mannor of *Lamley*. All Mess. Lands and Tenements in *Arnall*, parcel of the possessions of William Hastings, Esquire, (c) 24 March, 2 and 3 Ph. and Mar. were granted to John Parratt, Knight, and his heirs.

The Mannor of *Arnall* came to the Family of Hastings, and 4 E. 4, to George Duke of *Clarence*, and after it was John Beaumonts, who, in the time of Edward the sixth, conveyed the same to the Crown, with other Lands, in satisfaction of a great debt due for the arrears of his Office, as Receiver general of the Court of Wards; it anciently consisted of a small demesne, and the main part of it were Copy-holders of Inheritance: they in King James's time purchased the Mannor for the preservation of the Customs and Commons, the Township being within the Forest of *Shirewood*, and Mr. William Stanhope, half brother to Philip first Earl of *Chesterfield*, hath the demesnes.

Another Mannor was Sir Thomas Rempstons, and came after to the Lord Ferrers of *Chartley*, and was late the inheritance of Samuel Cludd, gent.

(d) The Rectory of *Arnall*, 24 Aug. 41 Eliz. was granted to John Flint, and Wm. Jenkinson, and their heirs, at the extent of six pounds per annum.

(e) The Vicarage of *Arnall* was 8l. when the Dean of *Leicester* was Patron. 'Tis now 7l. 18s. 1d. ob. value in the Kings Books, and the Earl of *Devonshire* Patron.

## A R N A L L,

a newly enclosed lordship which extends three miles endways into the forest, and mostly good land. A Mr. Cope is a principal proprietor. The village is near a mile in length, in it are many new buildings. Cotton-mills have been erected here on a large scale, by Messrs. Dawson and Hawkiely. Here is also a worsted-mill, that employs fifty children.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower with five bells, a nave and side-aisles.

Patron, Duke of Devonshire. College of Newark, in villa Leicester, Propr. Incumbent, Rev. William Walker, V. K. B. 7l. 17s. 8d. Clear yearly value in Bacon, 24l. 11s. 8d. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 4s. Val. in mans. cum gleb. ibid. per ann. 1l. 6s. 8d. Pens. rec. coll. 1l. 6s. 8d. decim. fœn. lan. agn. &c.

## EASTWOOD.

(a) Par. 2, pat. 20 H. 6, m 12, (b) Ex Inq. pen. messf. (c) Par. 8 pat. 2 & 3, Ph. & Ma. (d) Part. 6, pat. 14 Eliz. —  
(e) Mess. J. M.

## EASTWOOD, EASTWAYT, & ESTEWIC.

**I**N *Estwic* before the conquest Vlfechetel had a Mannor which answered for four bov. to the Dane-geld or Tax. This was afterwards William Peverells, but was then waste. In the Confeffours time it was 5s. value.

(a) Henry de Grey Lord of *Codnour*, and of *Estweit*, for the souls of Sir Henry de Grey, and the Lady Yfolda his wife, and of his own father and mother, and other his and their ancestors, and all the faithful departed, releafed to the Priory of *Lenton* all claim and right of Common of Pasture in a place called *Fulwood*, either belonging to his Castle of *Codnour*, or his Town of *Estwait*, or his Villains there: To his Deed were witnesfes, Sir Richard de Grey, Sir Henry de Perpount, Sir Gervas de Clifton, Sir Galfr. de Stapleford, Knights, and other.

(b) In the year 1286, Ranulf Paskayl, of *Estwait*, for himself, his heirs, Freeholders, and Villains, releafed to the faid Priory all the like claim and right of common in the faid Wood called *Fulwood*: (c) to his Deed were witnesfes Robert de Kymmerley, Wm. de Belew, Robert de Watenhowe, John Passeys, Robert Francis, and others. William Paskayl of *Estwait* did the like, and alfo did William, fon of Godefrey de Estwait, and Thomas, fon of William de le Rode of the fame, and divers others, by which means the Priory had that *Fulwood* intire to themselves, and inclofed; it whereupon, 18 E. 1, (d) Adam, Parfon of the Church of *Estbwayt* impleaded the Prior of *Lenton*, and others, because they diffeifed him of common of pasture in about one hundred and fifty acres of pasture in *Fulwode*; the faid Prior pleaded that *Fulwode* was neither Burgh, Town, (Village) nor Hamlet, which the Parfon could not gainsay, and fo was cast. Adam de Markham the same time had another (e) Affise or Tryal, being the same Parfon of the Church of *Estbwait*, for the same, and then the Prior pleaded it was in *Newthorp*, which the Jury found to be so, and that the faid Parfon ought not to common there.

(f) A Fine was levied at *York*, 10 E. 3, between Ranulf Pascail of *Estweyt*, Quer. and John Arnald, Deforc. of the third part of the Mannor of *Estweyt*, which was thereby fettled on the faid Ranulph for life; remainder on Ranulph his fon, and Joane the daughter of Roger de Vfton, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder on William, brother of the faid Ranulph, the fon of Ranulph, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Joane, the fister of William, and the heirs of hers; then to Ifabell, and then to Agnes her fisters, in like manner; remainder to the right heirs of the faid Ranulph Pascail. Pascails part became the Tevereys of *Stapleford*.

(g) Hugh Tevereys, fon and heir of Robert Tevereys, Esquire, and husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby of *Rifeley*, 7 Mar. 8 H. 8, died seifed of 10s. yearly Rent here, which, 24 H. 7, was passed to Thomas Bapthorp, Chr. fon and heir apparent of.

a Regift. de Lent. p. 49 & 59. b Ib. c Regift. de Lent. p. 50 & 49. d Pl. de Banc. cor. Rege, Mich. 18 E. 1, 71. e Il. rot. 73. f Fin, apud Ebor. a die S. Joh. Bap. in 15 dies, & postea in Oct. S. Martini, 10 E. 3. g Esc. 2 H. 8.

of Raph Bapthorp, and others, for the use of the said Hugh, and his said wife Elizabeth, by the name of the Mannor of *Estwayt*; but the Jury at that Inquisition taken at *Stapulford*, 25 Oct. 9 H. 8, after the death of the said Hugh, who left his son Robert Teverey, his heir, and then above twenty-one years old, found that the said 10s. Rent was held of Sir Henry Willoughby, as of the Mannor of *Estwayt*. Howeveer some Lands here came by inheritance from the Teverays to William Palmes, Esquire, with *Stapleford*, and *Eyton* in *Darbyshire*, and other Lands, which he got an Act of Parliament to enable him to sell, and hath sold this accordingly to Henry Harrison, 1668.

The Lord Greyes part descended it seems to the family of Zouch, as in *Touetou* may be seen. (a) Sir John Zouch, 19 Jun. 28 Eliz. died seised of it, leaving John Zouch, Esquire, his son and heir five months above twenty-one years of age and more, as the Inquisition taken at *Darby* that year, 19 Sept. after his death shows. Howbeit I find that this Mannor, after the death of the last Lord Grey, was bought of the King by Sir Henry Willoughby, (b) who sold it to Sir John Port, and so it afterwards came to the Family of Stanhope, by the marriage of Margaret, one of his daughters and co-heirs to Sir Thomas Stanhope, and, as I think, was sold by Arthur Stanhope, Esquire, one of the sons of Philip, first Earl of *Chesterfeild*, not long since [viz. 1657,] to Huntington Plumptre, Esq. Doctor of Physick, whose son and heir Henry is now Lord of it.

(c) Thomas Aleyn, and Emme his wife, 21 E. 4, levied a Fine of twenty acres of pasture in *Estwayt* called *Gressebreeches* to Gervas Clifton, Esquire, and 22 E. 4, (d) of thirty acres of land there.

(e) The Rectory of *Estwait* was 6l. when H. Lord Grey of *Codnor* was Patron.—'Tis now in the Kings Books, 4l. 13s. 1d. ob. and Arthur Stanhope, Esquire, Patron. But now, viz. 1674, Henry Plumptre, Esquire, is Patron.

## ESWAICTE, or EASTWOOD,

Lordship belongs to ——— Plumptre, Esq. of Nottingham. In it are extensive coal-mines; coals are found here at the depth of five yards, and at fifty. The village has many scattered dwellings seated on swells and declivities of the earth. (f)

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary, was built about fifty years ago, it is mostly of brick and stands on an eminence. It has a tower and is neat within; but in consequence of its being a modern building there is little to attract the attention of an antiquary.

Patron, ——— Plumptre, Esq. Incumbent, Rev. Owen Dimsdale, R. K. B. 4l. 13s. 1d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value in Bacon, 39l. 15s. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 2s. Archidiacon. pro Prox. 5s. Val. in decim. &c. Henry Plumptree, presented in 1639. John Plumptree, Esq. 1730, 1767.

The

a Ex Inq. b Regist. de Felley. c Fin. a die Pasc. in un. Mensur. 21 E. 4. d In craft. Purif. 22 E. 4. e Mss. J. M.

f A remarkable circumstance happened here, about eleven years since, by the sinking of an old coal-mine. A farmer, refreshing himself in a room of a public house, ordered the landlord to fill him a cup of ale; but, to the surprise of the host, when he returned, he found the farmer lying on his back, with his arms extended, holding his knife and fork in his hands, and the table overthrown, both jumbled together in a sunken part of the floor, and he expecting every moment to be swallowed up by an Earthquake. At the same time some bays of buildings, in the yard, fell down, in which were some horses; but providentially none of them were hurt. The landlord's wife, however, was in the most imminent danger, for she was passing by the buildings when they fell, but received not the least injury from the accident.





*FOSSILS from the EASTWOOD collection.*

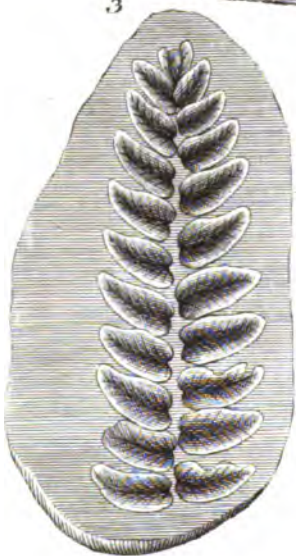
*Fig. 1.*



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3



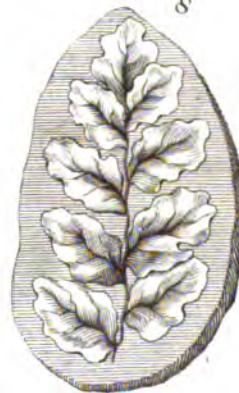
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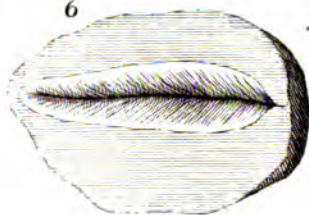
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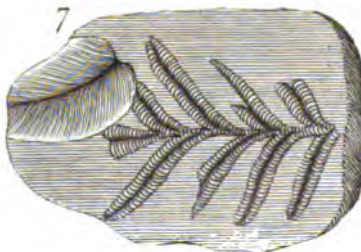
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6



7



The coal-mines, here, afford treasure to the naturalist. Mr. Gervas Bourne, who resides in this place, has a most valuable collection of fossils, partly from the bowels of the earth here. By exchanging duplicates, that have been found in this place, he is possessed of many rare and valuable ones. Others he has procured by purchase. I was never in my life pleased with a sight of this nature, equal to it; this joined to the affability and readiness with which I was shewn these rare curiosities, afforded me much entertainment and satisfaction. Some, by their locality, may be thought an acquisition to the additions to the Nottinghamshire History; I have in consequence given representations of some of them, facing this page. (a)

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## NEWTHORPE.

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**P**ART of this Village was of R. Earl Moriton's Fee, in the time of the Conquerour, which before was Ælayns or Aluins, who had one bovate for the Geld. The Land was two bovats. There was pasture wood, eight qu. long, half — broad. (b) This was 2s. value in the Confeffours time, in the Conquerours but 12d. But the better part of this Township was William Peverells Fee, wherein before he had it was a Mannor or two, which Grunchel had, one whereof was rated to the Geld at 5 and an half bovats. The Land being half a car. In the Conquerours time this was waste, and but 2s. In the Confeffours it had been 5s. Another was taxed at five bovats to the Geld. And the Land of it was also half a car. and had a Berew in *Chinemerley*, where were two bov. waste. William Peverell gave what he had here to his Priory of *Lenton*, as in that place may be seen; (c) and Robert, son of John de Newthorp, gave to it something in *Folewoode*.

(d) Earl Moritons Fee it seems came very anciently to the honour of *Leicester*, and was held of the Lords of *Gotebam*. Sir John de St. Andrew, 28 E. 3, (e) gave 8s. Rent, issuing out of a mess. and virgat of land in *Newthorp*, to find a light in the conventual Church of *Lenton*, as he should order it. John of Gaunt confirmed to Robert de Teverfalt Vicar of *Gresley* (who had it for, and conveyed it to, the Priory of *Beauvele*) one mess. seven tofts, two bovats, and sixty acres of land, and 12s. 7d. yearly rent, with

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the

(a) Among other things, in a fossil-state, in Mr. Bourne's collection, I remember seeing a Torpedo, shell-fish of various classes, fish, quadrupedes, a butterfly, snail, caterpillars, and a numberless variety of other things. No. 1, in the plate, appears to be a bud of a thistle, 2 perhaps yew, 3 box, 4 a firig with detached fragments, 5 something like box, 6 a single leaf of — 7 a branch of yew and leaf of something else, 8 —

These fossil-plants, in stone, are classed by naturalists as extraneous; the specimens in the plate, and such like, are found in iron-stone at Eastwood, above the soft coal, at various depths from eight to about forty yards. I saw nothing in his collection of shell-fish, found at Eastwood; but he had some fine specimens from Barrow, in Leicestershire, and a variety of others from different places, which much diversified these beautiful and most powerful testimonies of Noah's flood, (using the sublime language of the scriptures) when "All the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were open."

(b) Lib. Dooms. (c) Reg. Felley. (d) Regist. de Bellavalle. (e) Efc. 28 E. 3, n. 17.

the appurtenances, which he held of Julian the relict of Sir John de St. Andrew, Chr. and John Samon in *Newthorpe* by the Service of 2s. per annum, and they of the honour of *Leicester*. (a) Robert de St. Andrew of *Goteham*, granted licence to the said Vicar of *Gresley*, to give it to the Priory of *Beauvale*, and so did John Samon of *Nottingham* for a third part, according to the division mentioned in *Goteham*. This Land was most of it held by William Ferrour of *Newthorpe*, who passed it to the Vicar also, and his son John Ferrour confirmed it, being all the Land, Rents and Services, which the said William had in *Newthorpe*, except the mess. he dwelt in, which was not passed at that time.

William de Hickeling Rector of *Thornaxe*, referred a controversy between him and the Prior of *Beauvale*, concerning a certain Rent of 6s. 6d. issuing out of a mess. and two bovats of land, and one cottage of his inheritance in *Newthorpe*, which was held by Wm. Ward of *Kymrley*, husband of his sister Maud, to Sir Nicholas Strelley, William Babington, Thomas Hunte, and William Wollaton, to arbitrate, who determined the rent to be due to the Priory, seeing the Land was held of Robert de Kemerley, as of his Mannor of *Kemerley*, whose right the Priory then had.

(b) Beatrix, sometime wife of Robert de Watton, gave to the Priory of *Lenton* two bovats in *Newthorpe*, reserving 2s. a year rent by the consent of William de Heriz, her son-in-law, and her daughter, his wife.

Robert, son of Robert de Kynmerley, and Roger Prior of *Lenton*, agreed that there should be a division made between the woods of the said Priory, and the wood of the said Robert in *Newthorpe*. Robert le Vayasur of *Chyppesley*, was to fence the Priors wood, which lay next a certain *Holme* in *Newthorpe*, which Roger the Prior of *Lenton* gave him and his heirs, from any loss or damage it should (sustain or) have from his millers, or people coming to his mill, or else suffer the Prior to shut it up close.

The Prior of *Lenton* enfeoffed Hugh, son of Peter de Halum, in one bovat in *Newthorpe* for the sum of four marks and an half, which William and Raph his sons returned to the Monastery again.

John, son of Thomas Leech, [medicus] of *Newthorpe*, 22 E. 1, released all actions and demands to William Prior of *Lenton*, who was his guardian when he was under age.

William le Ferroure, 25 E. 3, released to the Prior of *Lenton* all his right and claim in the lands and tenements of Raph de Neuthorp, and all his own goods which were in his own house where the said Raph dwelt.

(c) Raph de Annesley the elder, and Agnes his wife, 17 E. 2, recovered their seisin of one mess. twenty-one acres of land, and two parts of a mill in *Newthorpe* against Peter de Cressey, and others, and twenty marks damage, for which they desired execution, and had it granted.

(d) The Mannor of *Newthorpe*, and diverse Lands there, late belonging to the Monastery of *Lenton*, 13 July, 37 H. 8, were granted to John Mylle, and George Mille.

(e) As those belonging to *Beauvall* were, 8 July, 33 H. 8, to William Hussy.—The Land of Sir William Hussy, Knight, who died 10 Jan. 2 and 3 Ph. and Mar. descended to Richard Deifney, and Neile his wife, and Francis Columbelle, and Anne his wife,

(a) Ex. Reg. de Beauvale. (b) Regist. de Lent, 51, 52. (c) Pl. de Banc. Pasc. 17 E. 2, ro. 25. (d) Par. 1, pat. 37 H. 8.  
(e) Par. 8, pat. 33 H. 8, Lib. 2, fced. post mort. fol. 193, & fol. 138.

wife, daughters and heirs of the said Sir William, who held in *Newthorpe* and *Underwood*, seven mess. twenty cottages, one water-mill, two hundred acres of land, thirty of meadow, one hundred and fifty of pasture, thirteen of wood, and 14s. 6d. rent, besides lands and tenements in the County of *Lincoln*, in *Leake*, *Leverton*, *Skerbeck*, and *Halowell*, and the Rectory of *Bouby* and *Saxby*, and the Mannor of *Stratton* in *Rutland*. That which was granted to Milles, 37 H, 8, was the same year sold to William Bolles.

## NEWTHORP,

Is a large hamlet and parishes to Greisleley.

## GREYSELEY, GRISELEY.

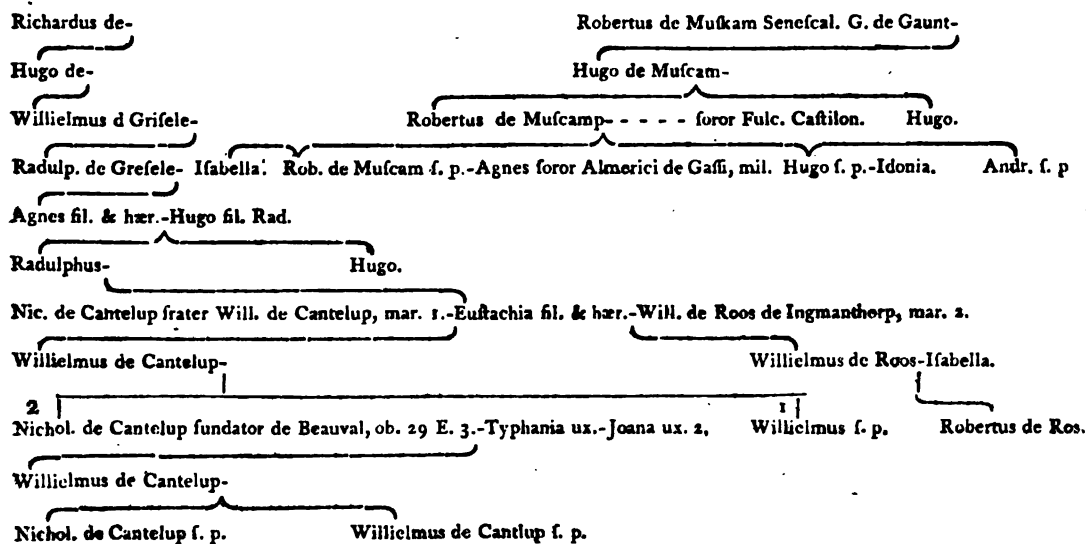
IN *Griseley*, before the Norman Invasion, Vlsi had two Mannors, one was rated to Geld at four bovats. The Land one car. There William Peverell, whose Fee it afterward, became, had one car. five vill. two bord. having three car. (a) There was a Priest and a Church, pasture wood, nine qu. long, and six broad. In the Confeffours time this was 16s. value, in the Conquerours but 10s. The other was also rated to the publick Geld or Tax at four bov. and the Land was likewise certified to be one car. but this was waste when the great survey was made in the Conquerours time, and Aylric held it of William Peverell.

(b) William de Griseley, 5 Steph. gave account of ten marks of silver for a covenant of Land between him and Raph Barrer. I suppose this William of the same family with Hugh, son of Richard, mentioned in *Lenton*, who gave Land in *Claindon*, because his next successour, which I have met with here, was Raph de Grasele, who, (c) 13 Joh. was certified to hold three Knights Fee of the honour of Peverell of *Nott.* one in this *Grasele*, and two in *Clayndon* in *Buckinghamshire*. (d) Raph de Grasele, 15 Joh. made fine with the King five hundred marks for having the Land which was Robert de Muscamps, father of Isabell, wife of the said Raph, and that he might marry Agnes his daughter to Robert Lupus; and if he should happen not to have her (as 'tis most like he had not) then he would marry her by the Kings advice and will; and there was a precept, 23 Novemb. to the Sheriff of *Nott.* and *Derb.* that when the Sheriffs of *Buckinghamshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Staffordshire*, should certify that they had taken their proportions of security for the payment of that money, that he should do so for the rest, and forthwith deliver full seisin to the said Raph, of all those Lands in his Bayliwick.

(e) This Raph, 17 Joh. had a son-in-law called Hugh Fitz-Raph, who was one of those great Men (or Barons) who took up arms against the King. Hugh

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Rot. Pip. 5 Steph. (c) Inq. 13 Joh. in lib. rubr. (d) Fin. par. 1, 13 Joh. m. 11. (e) Claus. 17 Joh. m. 1, in dorso.

(a) Hugh Fitz-Raph, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Raph de Gresele, 12 H. 3, gave account of 15l. for their relief, of three Knights Fees, which the said Raph held of the honour of Peverell of *Notst.* viz. two in *Claindon*, and one Fee in *Gresele*, with the appurtenances. Hugh Fitz-Raph, 36 H. 3, (b) 10 April, had Free Warren granted in all his demesne Lands in *Gresele*, and *Muscamp* in this County, and *Elkefdon* in *Darbyshire*, where he held also a Market and a Fair, on the eve of the Assumption of the blessed Mary. He had a son called Hugh, but Eustachia, daughter and heir of his son Raph was his heir, and Nicholas de Cantelupe (of *Hartfordshire*) who had to wife Eustachia, the niece and heir of Hugh Fitz-Raph, had the Knights Fee in *Greseley*, 49 H. 3, (c) which the said Hugh, then dead, held of the King in capite.



(d) The Jury, 2 E. 2, found that William de Cantelupe held this Mannor at his death of Sir William de Roos of *Ingmanthorp*, who held it by the Courtesie of *England*, as the inheritance of Eustachia his quondam wife, mother of the said William de Cantelupe, whose son William de Cantelup was then his heir, and of the age of sixteen years.

(e) The King, Apr. 14 E. 3, granted licence to Nicholas de Cantelupe and his heirs, to strengthen or fortify his mansion House of *Grysele* in the County of *Notst.* and to embattle it; from this time it was called a Castle. And here was likewise a Park, wherein this Nicholas de Cantelupe (f) founded the Monastery of *Beauvale*, whom I guess to be the brother of that William, last named under age: yet some might think of his father rather, because this Nicholas, by his son and heir William, had a grandson of his own name, who was witness to his charter of foundation of that Priory, bearing date 9 Dec. 17 E. 3, though the Book of *Beauvalé*, in the descent printed in the Monasticon Angl. makes

(a) Pip. 12 H. 3. (b) Ch. 36 H. 3, m. 16. (c) Reg. Ruford, p. 90, Ex bundell, de annis incert. H. 3, ro. 192, Com. Hill, 49 H. 3, ro. 8. (d) Efc. 2 E. 2, n. 51. (e) Prim. pars Claus. 14 E. 3, m. 23. (f) Regist. de Beauvale,

makes the said founder to be son and heir of that first (a) William de Cantelupe very positively, but how much it is mistaken in some other parts of this descent, these notes will in some sort discover to any who will take the pains to consider it.

(b) At the Assizes at *Darby*, 30 E. 3, Joane, who had been the wife of Nicholas de Cantelupe, impleaded William de Cantelupe, Chr. Raph Fauconberg, and others, for fifty mess. twenty tofts, one mill, and ten carucats of Lands, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred of pasture, and two of wood, and ten marks of rent in *Ilkeston*: Raph Fauconberg, produced a writing of the said Joane, by the name of Joane de Kym, whereby she released the said tenements, and the Castle of *Greseley* in the County of *Nott.* but she denied it to be her Deed, and recovered the Mannor of *Ilkeston*; as she did at the Assizes at *Nottingham* the same year, 30 E. 3, (c) the Castle of *Greseley*, thirteen mess. three carucats of Land, twenty acres of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one thousand of wood, and 10l. Rent; and William de Cantelupe, and the rest were amerced.

(d) In Trinity Term, 13 R. 2, William la Zouch of *Bramfeild*, son and heir of Wm. la Zouch of *Haringworth*, Knight, then dead, held the Mannor of *Elkeston*, of the Lord of *Bellomonte*, then within age, and in the Kings custody, as of the honour of *Folkingham*; and the same Term William la Zouch of *Haringworth*, Knight, held the Castle of *Greseley*, and a certain parcel of Land in *Kymerle*, &c.

(e) By an Inquisition taken in *Yorkshire*, 26 Feb. 14 R. 2, it appears that William de Cantelup, Chivaler, then dead, held the Mannor of *Ravensthorpe*, with the members, viz. *Thrilly* and *Boltby*, and divers Lands in *Azerlawe* and *Braythwat*; and that John, son and heir of John de Hastings late Earl of *Pembroke*, son of John, son of Laurence; son of John, son of John, son of Joane, daughter and one of the heirs of Will. de Cantelupe, brother of Nic. de Cantelupe, father of Will. father of Nic. father of Will. father of Will. de Cantelupe, who died within age, without heir of his body; and Will la Zouche, Chr. son of Eudo, son of William, son of Millecente, daughter, and another of the heirs of William de Cantelupe, brother of Nicolas, father of William, father of Nicolas, father of William, father of the said William de Cantelupe, who died without heirs of his body, were at that time found the next heirs of the said William de Cantelupe, &c. William la Zouche, about 19 R. 2, (f) died seised of this Castle and Mannor, and the Advowson of the Priory of *Beauvale*, and William le Zouch his son was found his heir. (g) William le Zouch, Chr. who long before his death settled the Castle of *Greseley* on William Lord Roos of *Hamlak* Chr. and others, about 3 H. 5, left William his son and heir.

From the Lord Zouch, this Lordship came to the Crown, and was by King Henry the seventh, granted to Sir John Savage, Knight, (mentioned in *Granby*.) Sir John Manners, grandfather of the present Earl of *Rutland*, (who is now Lord of it, June 16, 1673,) purchased it of Sir John Savage, and Sir Thomas Savage Lord Savage, father of John Earl of *Rivers*, and grandfather of the present Earl Thomas. (h)

The Vicarage of *Greseley* was 8l. when the Prior of *Beauvale* was Patron. 'Tis now 8l. 5s. in the Kings Books, and Arthur Capell, Esquire, Patron.

2 R

GREYSELEY

a Mon. Angl. vol. 1, p. 963. b Assis. Derb. 30 E. 3, ro. 37. c Assis. Nott. 30 E. 3, ro. 46. d Lib. de Fin. in Scac. Trin. 13 R. 2, fol. 205. e Fin. 14 R. 2, m. 12 Ebor. f Esc. 19 R. 2, n. 34. g Esc. 3 H. 5, p. 174. h M<sup>ss</sup>. J. M.



## GREYSELEY

Parish is very extensive. I believe that three or four noblemen have possessions in it, and Launcelot Rolleston, Esq. is a considerable proprietor here. This parish is of greater extent than any other in the county; but the living is reputed to be extremely inadequate to its duties. Some say it measures twenty miles in circumference.

The Church is spacious, has a handsome tower embattled, four bells, and appears to be kept in due order.

An inscription here, says:—Near this place are deposited the remains of Gilbert Millington, of Felley Abby, Esq. and Sarah his wife. He died the second of April, 1703, and she departed this life the 22d of August, 1741. They had issue Gilbert, who died the 14th of May, 1694, aged 14. Elizabeth married to Thomas Holden, M. A. Rector of Aston, in the county of Derby, and Alethcia their only surviving daughter, relict of Charles Savile, of Methley, in the county of York, Esq. by whom this monument was erected to their memory, out of filial regard and gratitude, in the year 1744.

A monument is placed here to the memory of Launcelot Rolleston, of Watnall, in this county, Esq. who was of the family of Rolleston, of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford. He was Sheriff of the County in 1682, and died in 1685, aged 35. This monument retains a bust of the gentleman. Another remembers Christopher Rolleston, of Watnall, Esq. who died in 1736, aged 67. John Cooper, is remembered on brass, in the shape of a heart; he died in 1714, in the 72 year. The Rev. Mr. John Rolleston, M. A. 41 years the worthy and conscientious minister of Aston, in the County Derby, father to the present Mr. Rolleston, died in 1770, aged 64. (a).

The mansion of Nicholas de Cantelupe, which has been since his time called a castle, by reason he had liberty from Edward the third, to fortify it, is totally destroyed, except a plain old wall or two.

Patron, Viscount Melbourne, in 1776. Incumbent, Rev. John Mansell, V. K. B. 8l. 5s. Clear yearly value in Bacon, 11l. Val. in pecun. rec. per ann. de Pri. Dom. de Bello Valle. pro fal. 4l. in oblat. &c. Prior. de Bello Valle. Propr. The King presented in 1726. Sir Robert Sutton, 1728.

## BEVALL, BEAUVALE.

**N**ICOLAS de Cantelupe (b) Lord of *Ilkeston* in *Darbyshire*, (mentioned in *Greysley*) having obtained licence of King Edward the third, dated 22 Septemb. in the sixteenth

<sup>a</sup> The first of this family, of consequence, Tradition says, was left in a basket at Rolleston, in Staffordshire. And to his credit by dint of industry, acquired a capital fortune. In honour of his success, in life, he bestowed a part of his wealth to succour the unfortunate: he built and endowed almshouses at Rolleston, in Staffordshire; and other acts of charity flowed from the goodness of his disposition, which must endear his memory to posterity, whether the story of his birth be true or not.

<sup>b</sup> Ex Regist. de Beauvale.

sixteenth year of his reign, founded a Monastery in his Park of *Gryseley*, for a Prior and twelve Monks, of the Order of the Carthusians, to which he gave ten pounds, per annum, of Land and Rent, in the Towns of *Gryseley* and *Selleston*, together with the Park of *Gryseley*, and the Advowson of the Churches of both the said Towns, which he got appropriated: and this he devoutly did for the glory of Almighty God, and the increase of Religion, and the Divine Worship, and for the good or healthful state of the said King Edward III, (a) and of William la Zouch the Lord Archbishop of *York*, his most dear Lord and cousin. and of the Lord Henry de Lancastre Earl of *Darby*, and of himself, and Joane his wife, and William his son and heir, while they should live, and for the souls of the said King, and of all the rest, when they should die, and for the soul of Tiphania his former wife, and of his father and mother and all his progenitors and heirs; wherefore he by his special Deed, gave to God and the blessed Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and the Prior and Monks of the Carthusian Order in the Monastery called (the fair Vale) *Bellavallis*, which he had builded for them in his said Park of *Gryseley*, and their Successors, there serving God according to the Customs, Order, and Rule of the Mother Church of the Carthusians, the said Monastery and Park of *Gryseley* adjoining, and three hundred acres of Land, ten mess. twelve bovats, with the appurtenances in *Gryseley*, which Richard le Carter, John Pygot, Robert Neubell, John le Carter, Thomas Dey, Roger Pygot, Hugh son of Agnes, John le Maisterman, Henry le Cartre, Richard Sareson, Roger Dey, Thomas de Fulwode, and Hugh de Pynkeston, his Natives, or Villains, held of him in the said Town in Villanage, together with the said Villains, their Chattels, Sequel, and Sects, and also 3s. Rent of John Whitteberwe in the Town of *Selleston*, and 4s. 4d. of like yearly Rent of John Arnold in the same Town. As also 13 mess. and 17 bov. and an half, with their appurtenances in the said Town of *Selleston*, which Robert le Coke, John above the Kirke, Nicholas le Schipherd, Will. le Tayllour, William, son of Ric. le Wright, Tho. le Mough, Nicola, who had been wife of Richard le Wright, John, son of Richard le Wright, Robert, son of William Coke, and Thomas Cabald his natives, held in that Town in Villanage, (b) together with those natives, and all that were born of them, and their Suits and Services (here also called sects and sequells) and likewise the said Advowsons of the Churches of the said Towns of *Gryseley* and *Selleston*, with all theirs rights and appurtenances. He also granted that the said Prior and Monks, and their successors, should have common of pasture for all manner of Cattle whatsoever, wheresoever they couched, or from whencesoever they came, through his whole Dominion or Lordship, and Demesnes of *Gresly* and *Selleston*, in all places and times where his other Freeholders had, and that they should have stone for all the work of the Church and their Houses, and marle to marle their Lands in all the said places, except his Park of *Kirkstall*: To this Deed were witnesses his said cousin the Archbishop of *York*, Richard Bishop of *Durham*, Thomas of *Linc.* Roger of *Coventre* and *Lichfeild*, Henry de Lancastre Earl of *Darby*, William Earl of *Northampton*, and William Earl of *Hundynghton*, John de Grey, William Dencourt, William de Grey of *Sandsacre*, Knights, William his own son and heir, and Nicholas, son of that William Robert Barnak, William Facumbrige, and others: this was dated at *Gryseley*, the 9 Decemb.

1343



1343, 17 E. 3, as was also another of his, partly to this purpose, but something shorter, which had other witnesses, viz. Sir Richard de Wyleby, Robert de Streuley, William de Grey, John de Annesley, Knights, Hugh Martell, John Attecarre, William Dauvers, and others, by which it appears very probable at least, that in those days they were not more precise in the date of their deeds, in reference to either time or place of sealing, than they are now. In the year 1347, 21 E. 3, by another Deed dated at *Gryfeley*, the twentieth of Octob. before the same witnesses, saving that Thomas was then instead of Richard Bishop of *Durham*, (a) and John instead of Thomas of *Lincolne*, and William Grey of *Sandiacre* was wanting, the said Nicholas de Cantelupe his son and heir, William, having, by his instant supplication, obtained lincence of the King for 20l. per annum, of Land and Rents in the Towns of *Gresley*, *Selleston*, *Watnowe*, *Kynmarby*, and *Neutborpe*, to be given to the said Prior and Covent, and their Successors, did for the same reasons, and as before is expressed, give five mess. one mill, and forty acres of land, with the appurtenances in *Gresley* and *Watnowe*, and all his demesne of the said Town of *Selleston*, and a great company of his Villains, with the messuages and bovats of Land which they held in *Watnowe*, with all their cattles, suits, and sequels, and 16s. 6d. yearly Rent, out of the Lands which Thomas de Gratton held of him in *Selleston*, and as much out of the Lands and Tenements, which Joane, who had been the wife of William le Cressy held in the same Town, and divers small Rents in *Gresley*, and the Reversions of twenty-one acres which Thomas le Purchaseour held of him for like in *Watnowe*, and of a mess. and six acres of land on the north side of the Castle in *Gresley*, which William de Beaurepayr held for life, and of another, and five acres, and one rood of Land, which William de Worthington, and Agnes his wife, held for life, on the north side also of the Castle, &c.

King Richard the second, granted licence to Elizabeth, who had been the wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, the younger, Knight, and to William de Rither, Chr. and Sibyll his wife, to give to the Prior and Covent of *Beauvale*, each of them forty shillings a year out of their respective moyeties of the Mannors of *Kirkbye* Orblawers, and *Kereby*, for two Monks, more especially to celebrate in the Church of *Beauvale*, for the souls of William de Aldburgh the elder Chr. (b) and Elizabeth his wife, and William de Aldburgh his son and heir (brother of the said Elizabeth, and Sibyll) and Margery his wife, and of Edward Balid, Chr. which they did accordingly, and William Rather, and Sibyll his wife, Mich. 18 R. 2, levied a Fine; which Rents, after some time of intermission of payment, William de Rither, Knight, their son, and Robert de Rither, Knight, his son and heir, restored to Thomas Methaley the Prior and his successors, he forgiving them all the arrears, except 40s. of silver, which they were to satisfy to the Noble and Rev. Guy Fairfax, which he had paid to the said Prior and Covent, for which the said Will. and Sibyll, and William and Robert their wives and children in their lives, and after their deaths, were to have full participation of all the Masses, Prayers, Psalms, Watchings, Disciplines, Fastings, Alms, and other spiritual exercises of the said House of *Beauvale*.

William de Aldburgh, Chr. for the soul of his Lord Edward de Balliol King of *Scotland*, and of Elizabeth his own wife, and that himself might be as one of the Founders, and the King of *Scotland* as a principal Benefactor, in the participation of the spiritual benefits of that House, with some others also of his near kindred, did by his Deed, bearing

(a) Ex Regist. de Beauvale. (b) Ib. (c) Ib.





BROOK-HILL

HALL. 1792



COCKGLOVE

HALL.



2.W.

BEAUFORT

PRIGRY.

ing date at *Willey Haye*, 10 Febr. 1362, 37 E. 3, give and confirm the said *Hay* of *Willey*, to the said Prior and Covent of *Beauvale*, which he had of Sir Thomas Metham, Knight, heir to his great grandfather Adam, son of Adam de Hamelton, to whom King Edward the first granted it in the ninth year of his reign, reserving 10l. per annum Rent to be paid yearly into the Exchequer, which said Fee Farm Rent of 10l. King Edward the third, 1 January, in the thirty-second year of his reign, granted to his beloved Servant John Attewode (a) for term of his life, and the Reversion of it, 26 May, in the 37th year of his reign, to his beloved cousin Edward de Balliol King of *Scotland*, and William de Aldburgh, Chr. with licence likewise for them to give it to this Priory. which they did that same year, having obtained of John Attewode the possession also, so that the said Edward Balliol King of *Scotland* might from thence-forward likewise enjoy all the benefits of the House, (b) as one of the Founders.

These had the Rectory of *Ferneham* at the first foundation, which Sir William Plumpton, and Sir Robert de Roos of *Ingmantborp*, passed to Robert de Barnak, Hugh de Cressy, and Hugh Martell, and they to the Founder Nicholas de Cantelupe.

John of *Gaunt*, granted licence to Sir William de Fincheden, Knight, Richard de Ravenfer Arch-deacon of *Lincoln*, Mr. Nicholas de Chaddesten, Richard de Chesterfeild, and Richard de Tyffington, Clerks, to give the Mannor of *Etwell* in *Darbyshire*, to this Priory, to pray for him while he lived, and for his soul, and the soul of his wife Blanch when dead, which John de Ryboef also released to the Prior and Covent.

All they got was valued to 196l. 6s. per annum, and after the dissolution most of it, 8 July, 33 H. 8, (c) was granted to Sir William Hussy, and the heirs males of his body at 21l. 11s. 9d. ob. Rent, viz. the site of the Priory of *Bevall*, and diverse Lands in *Gresley*, *Hucknall*, *Bagthorpe*, *Westwood*, *Watnow* Cauntcliff, *Watnow* Chaworth, *Brokebresting*, *Bulwell*, *Moregreen*, *Kymberley*, and *Etwell*, and the Rectory of *Ferneham*, and Lands in *Underwood* and *Newtborp*, (d) 37 H. 8.

(e) But all these, and the Mannor of *Selston*, were 22 Nov. 4 E. 6, granted to Richard Morison, and Brigitt his wife, and the heirs of Richard, at the value of 168l. 10s. 7d. yearly. The Lord Capell married the heir of Morison, and with his posterity, the Earl of *Essex*, they still continue.

## B E A V A L L.

Thoroton has given an ample history of the founding of this Monastery and its revenues, &c. I have therefore but little to add, except giving a minor view of its remains, facing this page, from the pencil of *Hayman Rook, Esq.* (f)

2 S.

Madox.

(a) Ex Regist. de Beauvale. (b) Ib. (c) Par. 8, pat. 33 H. 1. (d) 3 Part. Or. 37 H. 8, ro. 49. (e) Par. 2 pat. 4 E. 6.

(f) "Among other entries of the register extracted by Dugdale, is a very curious one, for the time when it was written, containing the pedigree of the founder. Thoroton objects to it as incorrect; but the emendations he has made are certainly, in some instances, not to be supported, if any part of the other have a sufficient foundation. Taking for granted, therefore, that the founder himself, or the Monks who were instructed by him, knew the circumstances of his family better at the time of his founding the monastery, than Thoroton can be supposed to have done after a lapse of three more centuries, I give the substance of the pedigree contained in this register."—RASTALL.

"Gilbert:

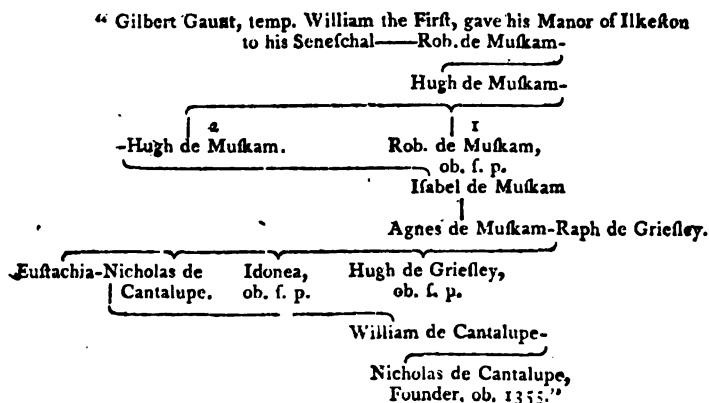
Madox in his *Formul Angl.* gives an account of the priors of this house, doing homage to John Lord Grey; and that John Duke of Lancaster, granted the religious of this place, a tun of Gaiscoign wine yearly, as long as he lived.

Although the original foundation was only for a prior and twelve monks, their numbers were increased before the dissolution to nineteen.

I cannot but agree with Mr. Rastall, that it was more likely, that the monks, or the founder knew more of the pedigree of the family of the founder, than what Dr. Thoroton might gather about it, some centuries after.—(See the Dr.'s account, page 240,) which the reader may compare with that below.

## WATNOW, WATENOT, CHAWORTH, and CANTELUP.

**W**ATENOT was all of William Peverells Fee, of which here was Soc to *Nutebale*, as much as was rated to the Geld at two bovats. Grunchel had a Mannor here before the Conquest, which then paid to the Dane-geld as one car. (a) The Land being found to be so much. There William Peverel had three car. in demesne, pasture wood five qu. long, two broad. Another Mannor Siuvart had, which paid for two bov. to the publick Tax, and had Soc in *Watenot*. Grim had of this Soc one bov. for the Geld had Soc in *Bulwell*; Almar had also of this Soc which paid the Geld for two bov. The Land one car. There was in demesne one car. one sochn. two vill. two bord. having one car. pasture wood five qu. long, four broad. This kept the old value 40s. Gozelinus and Grunchel held it when the Conquerours Survey was taken.



(a) Lib. Doomf.

Gocelinus

Gocelinus is mentioned in *Lenton* amongst William Peverels Men, who gave two parts of the Tythes of their demesnes to that Priory at the foundation.

(a) In 13 Joh Robert, son of William de Alfreton, was certified to hold three Knights Fees in these two Counties of *Nott.* and *Derb.* of the escheat of Peverell, viz. in *Moniaffe* and *Roudeffe* one Fee, in *Calvour* half one, in *Watenbo* half one, in *Woodburgb* half one, and in *Hadjop* and *Bramcote* half a Knights Fee: this descended by inheritance to the family of Chaworth; as it seems another part of this Township did from the Lords of *Greyfeley* to that of Castelupe, which made the common distinction, which is yet in use, of *Watnow* Chawoth, and *Watnow* Cauntcliff, the latter of which, all or most of it, became the possession of *Bevall* Priory, by the gift of the Founder, as in that place may be discerned, and some likewise that Monastery got afterwards in the former.

(b) Raph, son of Hugh de Redinges (sometimes, as I take it, called Hugh de Watenhou,) gave to the Priory of *Lenton* a bovate of Land in *Watenbow*, (c) which Toly held, and afterwards Galfr. Stoyte, which, during his life, he held himself, paying the Monastery 16d. a year, but after his death the Priory might dispose of it as their other Lands; and he granted common to their Tenant, as the rest of the men of *Watenbow* had in all places; he gave it to the Monks to make an Anniversay for his father, and left a bitter curse for his heirs, if any of them should attempt to go against or hinder his gift. The Monks demised it to Robert, son of Roger de Watenhow for his life; and after that, when Sir Simon de Hadon was Sheriff, in the time of Henry the third, to Sir Robert de Lathom, during his life, for a noble yearly; and afterwards in 5 E. 1, to Robert, son of Robert de Watenhowe, for the same Rent, during his life.

This half Fee which Thomas Chaworth had, lay half of it in *Ridinges* in *Derbshire*.—  
(d) Hugh de Watenhow paid for half a Knights Fee here, one mark in the beginning of Henry the third, (e) and Robert de Watenhow afterwards held it.

(f) Hugo de Redings vel de Watenhow—  
       Matheus. Radulphus. Rogerus—  
       Robertus de Watenhou—  
       Robertus de Watnow.

(g) But in Nom. Vill. 9 E. 2, Robert de Kinmarley is certified to be Lord.

(h) William Fox, and Margaret his wife, 8 E. 1, acknowledged one mess. and sixteen acres of Land in *Watenbowe*, and *Brokebresting* to be the right of Robert de Strelley.

A Fine was levied at *Nott.* the Munday next after the Feast of St. Martin, 3 E. 3, between William de Mekisburgh of *Nottingham*, Quer. and John de Hacunthorpe of *Watnowe* Chauworthe, and Agnes his wife, Deforc. who acknowledged the Mannor of *Watnowe* Chauworke (the inheritance of the said Agnes) whereof Joan, who had been the wife of Stephen de Kinmarle, then held two parts in Dower, to be the right of the said William.

When

(a) Lib. rubr. fol. 151. (b) Test. de Nev. (c) Regist. de Lent. p. 42. (d) Vis. Coll. Scut. 4 E. 2, in Soac. (e) Test. de Nev. (f) Regist. de Lent. p. 41. (g) Nom. Vill. (h) Pl. de Jur. & Assis, apud. Nott. craft. animar. 8 E. 1, ro. 11.

(a) When the Aid, 22 E. 3, of forty shillings for every Knights Fee, to make the Kings eldest son a Knight, was gathered, Will. de Amyas was found to hold the fourth part of a Knights Fee in *Watenowe*, which Robert de Kynmerley held in former time.— John Wollaton of *Nottingham*, (k) cousin and heir of William Amyas, late of *Nott.* remised 20 H. 6, to John Viscount Beaumont, and others, all his right in the Mannor of *Watnowe* Chaworth, late William Wollatons his brothers. William Wollaton pardoned the Prior and Covent of *Bevall*, (b) for acquiring of Robert Vicar of *Greseley*, without his licences, one mess. and one bovat in *Watnow* Chaworth, sometime Hugh Cressyes, and eight acres of Land, which was Richard Selftons in the same Town held of him, and five tofts, and fifteen acres of Land in *Brokebresting*, sometimes John de Pynkftons, and others, which were held of him and John Skiffelyn of *Broxtow*, which he and John his son also confirmed to the Priory.

(c) Richard Bingham of *Watnow* Chaworth, married Anne, one of the four sisters and heirs of Sir Nicholas Strelley of *Lindeby*, and by her had Anne, the wife of Rafe Purefey of *Drayton*, and Margaret the wife of Raph Rolleston, lineal Ancestor of Lancelote Rolleston, the present owner as I suppose.

(d) This Richard de Bingham, and Anne his wife; 7 H. 8, suffered a Recovery of the moyety of the Mannor of *Ryddinges*, and of this Mannor, and *Sbelton*, as in that place is noted. (e) And 3 H. 8, also of *Ryddinges*, which it seems went along with this Mannor.

### W A T N O W, &c.

a small hamlet in Greysely parish. Here is a free school the gift of the Rolleston family.

## KYMBERLEY, Doomfd. CHINEMERLEY.

**I**N *Cbinemariye*, before the Conquest. Azor paid the Geld as four bovats for his Mannor, and Grimchetell likewise four bovats for his. (f) The Land was one car.— There William Peverell whose Fee it became, had two sochm. one vill. five bord. having three car. and an half, small wood, four qu. long, two broad. This kept the old value 10s.

(g) Raph, son of William de Toueton, gave to the Church of the holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and the Monks there serving God, all his Rent he had in *Kymerley*, viz. half a mark of silver yearly. To this Deed were witnesses the Abbat of *Derley*, Sampson de Stretley, Warnet de Beheleg, Richard de Roissalt, Robert son of (or Fitx-) William, Mr. Henry, Richard de Hartill, Hugh, son of Sampson, William his brother, Raph, son of Hugh de Watenhow, Matthew his brother, Gilbert de Broculstow, and others. This

a Lib. de feod. in Com. Nott. Inq. 22 E. 3. b Ciauf. 20 H. 6, m. 34. c Regist. de Beauvale. d Descript. Leicest. by Will. Burton, p. 195. e Mic. 7 H. 8, rot. 539, Derb. & rot. 540, Nott. pasch. 3 H. 8, rot. 145, Derb. f Lib. Doomf. g Regist. Lent, p. 41.

This Mannor seems to have been held by a family, who had their name from their residence here. (a) In 9 E. 2, it went for the fourth part of a Villa, and Robert de Kynmarley was certified to be Lord of it.

(b) John de Kynmerley, Clark, son of Robert late Lord of *Kynmerley*, 9 E. 3, passed this Mannor, and the Advowson of the Church, and all the Land he had in *Newthorp* of the gift and feoffment of his said father, to Sir Joh. de Monte, Rector of *Greysley*, together with all his goods. John de Monte, 12 E. 3, conveyed it to Nicholas de Cantelupe Lord of *Ilkeston* (who founded *Bevall*) and Richard del Hull of Little *Halum*, brother of John de Monte confirmed it. Sir Nicholas de Cauntlowe, 29 E. 3, passed it to Robert Bernak, and William de Braydifton, Clark, who the same year settled it on Hugh de Cressy of *Selleston*, for his life, and afterwards on the Prior and Convent of *Beauvale*, and their Successours. Hugh de Cressy, and Cecilia his wife, 33 E. 3, released the premises in *Kynmerley* and *Newthorp* to the said religious people for 7l. 10s. per annum, during his life, and 4l. 10s. during hers, if she over-lived him, to begin after his death; for which, in case of non-payment, they might distrein in the Priory Lands in *Selleston*, *Watnow*, *Greysley*, and *Mourbouses*.

Another parcel went with *Greysley*, which after the death of Sir Nicholas de Cantelupe, and Joane his wife, came to Nicholas, son of William de Cantelupe; and after his death to his brother William: after whose death, 49 E. 3, (c) for want of heirs of it reverted to William their father, as son and heir of the said Nicholas the grandfather; it shortly after came to the Lord Zouch, of *Haringworth*, as in *Greysley* is said, and being forfeited to the Crown by William Lord Zouch, was, 7 Mar. 1 H. 7, (d) granted to Sir John Savage the younger, and is now the Earl of *Rutland's*.

The Priory Lands went with the rest to Sir William Hussy, and after to —Morison, and so descended to the Lord Capell, and are now the Earl of *Essex's*.

(e) In the 7 H. 6, there were not ten householders in the parish of *Kynmerley*.

## KIMBERLEY

is a very large hamlet in Greyfly parish. It stands on as diversified ground as any I have seen in this county. A short description of which I have given in page 172, vol. 2, with an ordinary engraving of the ruined chapel. I have passed by this little ruin lately and find it bending towards the earth like decrepit old age.



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## HEMPSHILL, HEMDESHULL, Doomfd. HAMSELL.

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**I**N *Hamsell* Soc to *Hochenale* were six bovat for the Geld. (a) The Land one car. There were two sochm. two vill. two bord. having two car. and four acres of small wood. This soc lay in *Bulwell*, and *Watenot*, and was William Peverells.

Some little of this belonged to *Greysley*, and some to other places, but the most considerable part was *Strelleys*, as in that place may be seen; in the division it was *Sacheverells*; afterwards the family of *Ascough* had it by purchase; and it at length descended to Jane, the daughter of Sir Roger *Ascough*, (his son and grandson failing) who was the second wife of *Gervas Rosell* of *Radcliff*, Esquire, who left it to her daughters and heirs *Elizabeth*, *Katherin*, and *Mary*.

There is another House, and some grounds belonging to it, which was the *Willughbyes* of *Wellaton*, and is now the inheritance of ——— *Shepherd*.

### H E M P S H I L L

contains two or three houses. It belongs now to Lord Wentworth.

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## ALDESWORTH, Doomf. ELDEURD, and ELDESWORTH.

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**Æ**LDESWURTH (b) at the foundation of *Burton* Priory, by *Wulfric Spot*, was reckoned with *Clowne* to be in this County, and numbered amongst those Towns which then belonged to that Monastery.

(c) In *Elduerd*, *Alwin* had a Mannor before the Norman Invasion, which answered the publick Tax for four bovats; it was afterwards waste, and William kept it; I suppose *Peverell* whose Fee it was.

(d) *Hugh de Lambecote*, and William his son and heir, put into the hands of *Raph de Weldebof* a certain Rent of 12d. yearly, in the Mill of *Aldesworth* to be paid to the Prior and Covent of *Lenton*, by the said *Hugh* and his heirs at Pentecost, which appeased the strife betwixt the said Prior and him concerning that Mill.

Peter.

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Mon. Angl. vol. 1, p. 269. (c) Lib. Doomf. (d) Regist. Lent. p. 40.

(a) Peter the Prior of *Lenton*, and the Covent of that place, restored and confirmed to Adam, son of Robert de Aldesworthe, the whole Land of *Aldesworth*, which Robert his father, and his Ancestors held, paying to the Priory a mark yearly at the Feast of St. Martin: this was in the time of H. 2, or his son's.

(b) In 21 E. 1, Robert de Aldisworth did suit the Peverell Court with only one man for the moyety of the Town of *Aldisworth*.

William de Bella aqua held the tenth part of a Knights Fee here of the Bishop of *Lincolne*.

(c) *Coffell* and *Aldesworth*, 9 E. 2, answered for a whole Villa, and Sir Richard de Willughby, Junior, Thomas le Belewe, John de Aldesworthe, and William de Coffall, were certified to be Lords.

(d) John de Aldesworth, 22 E. 3, is found to hold half a Knights Fee here of Raph de Crumwell, which Robert de Kynmerley sometime held, and Agnes de Belew a fifth part of a Knights Fee of Crumwell, who in Test. de Nev. is said also to hold of the Bishop of *Lincolne*.

(e) The Jury, in 7 H. 6, found that John Broxstow, Richard Baker, and Henry Mackworth, held each a third part of the half Fee in *Aldesworth*, which John Aldesworth sometime held.

(f) William Sallowe about 12 H. 4, had interest here: and about 6 H. 5, George Sallowe. (g) This seems to be Belews share, because they were concerned at *Kertlington* also, as 3 E. 4. (h) Agnes Marmion appears to have been after them. Edmund Lemying, Clark, Walter Outhorp, Chaplain, and John Polffen, 18 E. 4, (i) claimed against Galfr. Pilkington, and Agnes his wife, the Mannor of *Allesworth*, with the appurtenances; and there was another Recovery the same time, (k) wherein Galfr. Pykington, and Agnes his wife, claimed the same against John Vavesfour, William Cateby, John Nevill, Thomas Kebell, and Nicolas Blakwall, Chaplain.

Bakers posterity remained here several descents.

Rich. Baker de Aldesworth H. 6.-

Johannes Baker de - - - fil. - - Hide de Coventrey.  
Aldesworth.

Richardus-Brigitta fil. Tho. Powtrell de  
Baker. | Westhalum.

Richard. - Marg. fil. - - - Eliz. ux. Joh. Marg. ux. Kath. ux. G. Welles  
Baker. | Huddleston Huffy de - - Woodhouse Ebor.  
de Wollaton. Flintham. de Glapwell.

Tho. Baker- Maria fil. Joh. Eyton Anna ux. Fr. Gelfthorp de  
| de Eyton, Salop. Whatton.

Elizab. Katherina. (l)

They had for their arms, Ermine on a Ghief Vert, two Boars heads Or. But the Township of late was Sir Henry Willoughbies of *Risley*, and Sir Roger Ayscoughs of *Nutball*.

NUTHALL.

(a) Reg. Lent. p. 40. (b) Test. de Nev. (c) Nom. Vill. (d) Inq. 22 E. 3. (e) Inq. 7 H. 6. (f) Efc. 12 H. 4, n. 28. (g) Efc. 6 H. 5, 15. (h) Efc. 3 E. 4, n. 14. (i) Hill. 18 E. 4, rot. 353. (k) rot. 359. (l) Ex lib. Visp.

## A W S W O R T H,

a small hamlet. Has a little chapel, parishes to Nuthall, consecrated about thirty years ago. Earl of Stamford, presents. The lordship is divided property, Duke of Rutland, Lord Stamford and Lord Melville, own here. Here is much boggy land.

*Marsh*, a common, with a few scattered dwellings, is in the possession of Lord Melville.

## NUTHALL, Doomfd. NUTEHALE.

**H**ERE were in *Nutebale* two Mannors, whereof one was Tayn-land, and before the Conquest held by one Alchill, who answered for three bov. and an half to the Tax. (a) The Land being then returned so much, afterwards Aluric held of it of the King (William) and there had six vill. with two plows or two car. In the Confeffours time this was valued at 10s. but when the Conquerour made his survey at 6s. 8d. The other Mannor was of William Peverells Fee, which before Aldene had, and was rated at four bovats and an half to the publick Geld or Tax. There Land was for so many Oxen. There William Peverell had one car. and an half, and four vill. four bord. having one car. small wood five qu. long, and one qu. broad. This kept the old value 10s. and had Soc in *Broculstow* and *Watenot*. The Church was dedicated to St. Patrick.

(b) Galf. de St. Patricio, Knight, gave his Church of *Nutebale* to the Priory of *Lenton*, which Roger Arch-bishop of *Yorke* confirmed, and after him Pope Lucius.

(c) The Sheriff accounted, 7 R. 1, that Robert de St. Patric did then owe iii marks for having his Land of *Nutebale*, whereof Earl John had disseised him.

(d) John Earl *Morton* was at *Nutebale* when he granted to the Priory of *Lenton*, the Heath about the wood of *Beskwood*, and about his other woods in *Nott.* and *Darbyshires*, witness Roger de Silan, and Raph Murdac.

(e) Norman de St. Patric was in the Sheriffs account, 9 R. 1, that he ought six marks, that he should not go over Sea in the third Army into *Normandy*, and for three Knights Fees of the honour of Peverell, for which, 10 R. 1, his Fine was 15l.

(f) William de St. Patric, 2 Joh. gave the King one mark for having a Jury of twelve free and lawful men of the Voisinage of *Nuteball*, who better knew the truth of the matter, and that they might be before King wherever he was in *England*, in the day after the close of Easter, ready to recognize (or try) on their oaths, whether his grandfather Gauf. de St. Patric gave the Church of *Nutebale* to the Priory of *Lenton*, and thereof made his Chartel in his lawful power, or in his sickness, whereof he died.

(g) They had suits most of King John's time about it, but it seems the Priory did not prevail, because it continued, and I think yet doth, to the Lords of *Nuteball*.

St.

a Lib. Doomsf. b Reg. Lent. p. 6 & 7. c Pip. 7 R. 1. d Regist. de Lent. p. 12. e Rot. pip. 9 R. 1. f Oblata 2 Joh. m. 2, Pip. 3 Joh. g Patric 1 Joh. ro. 3 in dor. Pasc. 11 Joh. ro. 8.

St. Patric's part was conveyed to Robert de Cokfeld, to hold for the fourth part of a Knights Fee, who had the rest of the Town. St. Patric's Inheritance and Blood is conceived to go to the Family of Aufreton: (a) for Robert de Cokfeld is certified to have held the fourth part of a Knights Fee in *Nutball*, of the honour of *Alfreton*. His Predecessour Adam de Kocfeld gave to the Priory of *Lenton* 8s. yearly Rent to be paid by the Miller, out of his Mill of *Nutbale*; (b) and if it should fall, or be removed, or any thing else happen that it could not be had, he promised to make it good out of some other Land in the County.

Adam de Cokefeld-Lucia.

Adam de Cokefeld, 7 Joh.-Agatha.

Robertus de Cokefeld, miles, 17 H. 3.-

Johannes de Cokfeld, 10 E. 1.- Thurstan. Adam fil. & hær.-

Johannes de Cokfeld. - - - Margeria ux. 2, 13 E. 2. Robertus de Cokfeld, 10 E. 2.-

Johannes de Cokfeld, miles. 24 E. 3.- Thomas.

Robertus de Cokfeld, miles, 33 E. 3.- Johannes.

Johannes de Cokfeld sine prole-Marg. for. Thomas Foljamble-Rad. Munboucher mar. 2. Joh. Taylboys-Agnes.

Johannes Taylboys-Eath. fil. Will. Giphthorp, mil. Willielmus Ayfcough Justic. de Com. Banc.-

Marareta Taylboys fil. & hær.-Johannes Ayfcough-Eleanor. fil. hær. Rich. Tunstall, ux. 2.

(c) Willielmus Ayfcough, miles-Maria fil. Roberti Hilliard ux. 2.

Willielmus Ayfcough, miles-Elizab. fil. Tho. Writtesley Com. Staff.

Franciscus Ayfcough, miles-Eliz. fil. & hær. Will. Hanfert ux. 2.-Elizab. fil. Roberti Dighton relicta. - - - Dalison Justic.

Edwardus Ayfcough, mil.-Rogerus Ayfcough de Nutball, mil.-Doroth. fil. Will. Fitz-Williams de Malberthorp C. Linc.

Edwardus Ayfcough de Hempfell- - - fil. - - Roberts. Willielmus f. p. Johannes f. p. Jana ux. 2.-Gervaf. Rosell.

Jacobus Ayfcough f. p.

1 |  
Elizabetha Rosell.

2 |  
Katherina Rosell.

3 |  
Maria Rosell.

(d) Agatha de Cokefeld Lady of *Nutbale*, gave her Mill of *Nutbale*, scituate on the Rivulet between the Town and *Henedesbill*, to the Priory of *Lenton*, out of which those Monks were wont to receive 8s. yearly Rent, and together with the said Mill, the suite of all *Nutbale*, except her own House, so that men of *Nutbale* should alway grinde according to their due and ancient custom. She likewise granted, that if any of the men of *Nutbale* (except those who were Free when she conferred that Charter) should be intercepted grinding at another Mill, when he might grinde at that, it should be lawful for

2 U

(a) Test. de Nev. (b) Regist. de Lent. p. 6, (c) Ex Coll. G.B. (d) lb.

the Miller or any person else deputed by the said Monks to arrest him, and the sack with the Corn was to be the Monks; but the man so intercepted for his forfeit, was to be in the mercy of her and her heirs.

(a) Adam de Cokefeld, 7 Joh. had a half Knights Fee here: he was, I suppose, son of another Adam, and Lucia his wife, who were (b) benefactors to St. Maries by *Northampton*, and their grandson Robert de Cokefeld likewise.

(c) Robert de Cokefeld gave the Mannors of *Nutball* and *Basford* to John de Cokefeld, a younger son, which, 10 E. 1, Robert, son of Adam de Cokefeld, claimed as heir of his grandfather Robert; but John produced a fine levied 46 H. 3, between himself and the said Robert the grandfather, whereby the said Robert was made but Tenant for life, which cast the Plaintiff in that suit. On the seal of John, son of Sir John Cokefeld, Knight, appendant to his Deed, bearing date 13 E. 2, within the circumscription of his name is, a plain Crosse Counter-compony.

(d) This Mannor by Fine, 12 E. 2, was settled on John de Cokefeld, and Margery his wife; and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to John his elder son, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Thomas another son, and the heirs of his; remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Cokefeld the father. Upon the back, Reginald, son of John de Cokefeld put to his claim.

Sir John de Cokefeld, Knight, 24 E. 3, had two sons Robert, and John; Robert, (e) 33 E. 3, was a Knight, who had issue John Cokefeld, Esquire, and Agnes; John married Margeret, and died without issue; Agnes was married to John Taylboys, Esquire, whose eldest son John Taylboys had a daughter and heir called Margaret, married (f) to John Ayscogh, Esquire; son of William Ayscogh the Judge.

(g) A Fine was levied, 22 H. 6, between John Cokefeld, Esquire, and Margaret his wife, Quer. and Richard Bingham, and William Foljamb, Deforc. of the Mannors of *Nutball* and *Baceford*, with the appurtenances, and of ten mess. one toft, twenty bovats, and forty acres of land, and twenty acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in *Nutball*, *Baceford*, *Radford*, and *Lenton*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Nutball*, whereby they were settled on John and Margaret, and the heirs males of their bodies; remainder to the heirs of the body of John; remainder to John Ayscogh, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Taylboys the younger, Esquire, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the heirs of the body of Margaret, the wife of John Ayscogh; remainder to the right heirs of Sir Robert Cokefeld, Knight. (h) By an Inquisition taken 14 Jun. 4 E. 4, after the death of Margaret, the wife of John Cokefeld, it appears, that after his death she married Raph Mounboucher, and that Thomas Folejamb, Esquire, was cousin and heir of the said Margaret, viz. son of Thomas her brother, and then aged above forty years.

Sir Roger Ayscough, younger son of Sir Francis, viz. by the second venter, sold this Mannor to James Ayscough, or Aysgill, a Merchant of *London*, who by his last Will appointed to be sold; and by reason of the Tenure, the third part became the Inheritance of Edward Ayscough, Esquire, a younger brother (or son) to Sir Edward Ayscough, the chief of the Family, by purchase from the heirs of James Ayscough. The other two parts of the Mannor are now the Inheritance of Richard Slater, Esq. the present owner.

The

(a) Pip. 7 Joh. (b) Mon. Angl. vol. 1, p. 1018. (c) Pl. de Banc. Hill. 10 E. 1, ro. 71. (d) Fin. in Off. S. Mart. 12 E. 2. (e) Ex. Coll. J. B. (f) Claul. 22 H. 6, m. 17, Linc. (g) Adic Pasc. in 15, dies, 22 H. 6. (h) Esc. 4 E. 4, n. 33.

The Rectory of *Nutbyll* was ten marks when Mr. Ascoghe was Patron. 'Tis now 3l. 14s. 9d. od. in the Kings Books, and Richard Slayter, Esquire, Patron.

On a Tomb, whereon are the Figures at length of the Man and his Wife, and five Children at the foot in half proportion, is inscribed :—

Here lyes Edward Boun, Gent. and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Edmund Hunt, Gent. which Edward died the 12th of Decemb. Anno 1558, and the said Isabel the 13th of July, Anno 1562. On whose Soules God have mercy, Amen.

In the South Window near the Pulpit :—Paly of six Arg. and Az. Strelley.

In the West end of the North Ile :—Gules, a Bend between six Croffe Fitchly Arg.

In the East end of the North Ile :—Chequey Or, and Azure, a Fesse Ermine.

On the top of the same Ile, in a Window over the Pew :—A Lion Rampant Sable, Crowned Or.

In the same Window :—Azure, three Cinquefoiles between five Croffe-Crosetts Arg. Darcy.

In the middle Window :—Upon a Bend Vert three Martlets, Or.

## N U T H A L L

Lordship is owned by the Honourable Henry Sedley. The village is small. Here is a neat church, dedicated to St. Patrick, of two aisles with a tower and two bells, A monument remembers James Farewel, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Farewel, Knt. he died in 1710, aged 63. Several of his kindred are remembered on floor-stones. In the family feat, is a figure of a man in armour, which I take to be that mentioned by Thoroton; but he speaks of two figures. This is all that remains and is well preserved, but partly hidden from sight. He appears in armour, and has something like broad rings on his fingers. Much of the glass painting remains which Thoroton has noticed. In this Church, Richard Slater, Esq. is remembered, patron (the inscription says,) of this place. He died in 1699, aged 64.

Patron, in 1761, Sir Charles Sedley. Incumbent, the Rev. Charles Nixon, Rector. K. B. 3l. 14s. 9d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value 31l. Archiepisc pro Syn. 4s. Archidiacon pro Prox. 5s. Val. in mans. cum two bovats gleb. 11. dec. &c. Richard Slater, presented in 1688, 1694, John Ellis, Cl. presented in 1729.

### NUTHALL TEMPLE,

The feat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, stands on a fine plane, an easie distance from the village. It is a modern looking building. Facing this dwelling is a spacious paddock; with but little of field embellishments.

By the representation annexed it may be seen that this dwelling is in a stile of singularity, and that it stands unsheltered from storms and tempests. If it were backed by lofty wood screens, it might, in some measure, take from its temple semblance, and prevent the sight of distant objects, and the surrounding landscapes seen from the eminent lookout on the crown of this feat. The woody scenery on the right and left of the temple, although apparently somewhat formal at a distance, possess a pleasing diversity; that of the latter is seen at an agreeable distance.

Its

Its doom within is a beautiful display of fancy-work, and deserves the peculiar attention of the stranger. The gallery is supported by handsome pillars. This part of the interior of the dwelling, upon the whole, taking only a transient view around, has a light, airy and pleasing effect. Bacchus the God of wine, welcomes the visitor with a cheerful countenance.

The late occupier of this seat, Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. was a gentleman highly esteemed in this county, and will be long remembered for his amiable disposition. He died at Nuthall Temple, August 25, 1778, aged 58, leaving behind him one daughter, Miss Sedley, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune, who intermarried with the present possessor of this mansion, in 1779. This gentleman was the Hon. Henry Vernon, second son of Lord Vernon, then one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his present Majesty; but changed his name to Sedley, on account of his matrimonial connection. (a)

## BULWELL.

**I**N *Bulwell* Godric had before the Conquest two car. of Land for a Mannor. (b) The land was two car. There was one car. one vill. one bord. and two acres of meadow. In the Confeffours time it was valued at 12s. when William Peverell had it but at 1s.

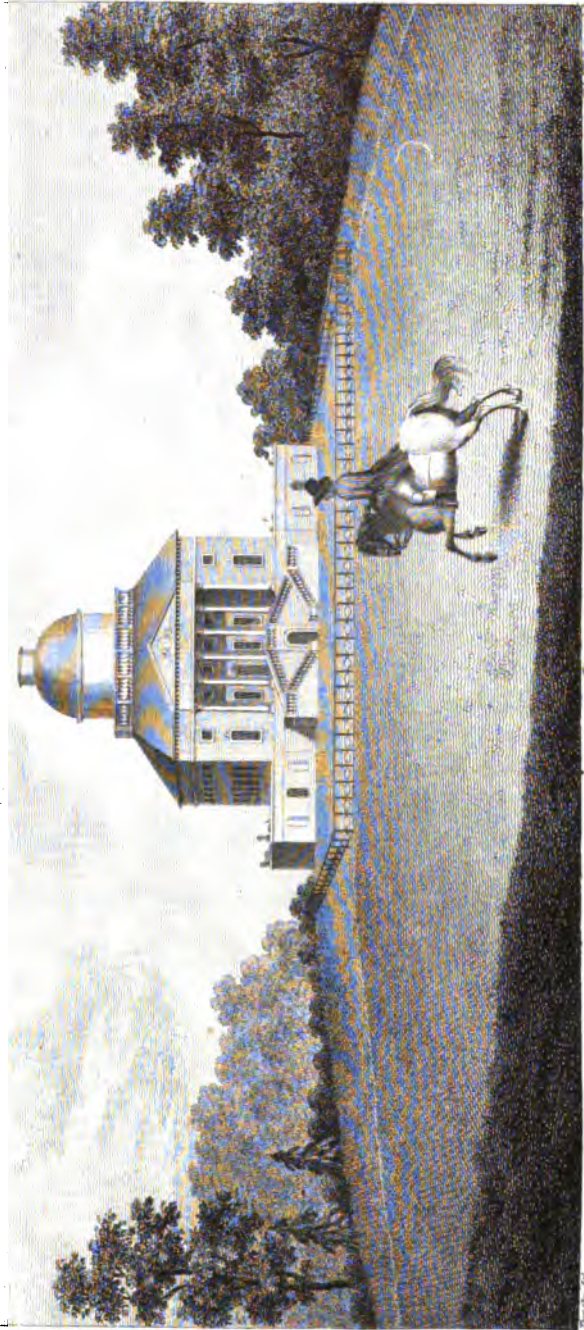
This

(a) The late Sir Charles Sedley, was a Member of Parliament for the Town of Nottingham, and a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a Doctor of Laws of the University of Oxford. He was first chosen a Member of Parliament for Nottingham, May 26, 1747, and was re-elected again for Nottingham, at the general Election, 30th of June following. He had the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law conferred upon him at the opening of Dr. Radcliffe's library at Oxford, April 13, 1749. He declined standing at Nottingham, at the general Election, 1754, 1761, 1768, but was again chosen at the general Election, October 14, 1774. In April 1770, he was appointed by the late Earl of Cheltenham, Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's chase, near Nottingham.

He succeeded his father, Sir Charles, in title and estate, February 18, 1728-9, who married to his second wife in 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of William Frith, Esq. and Mary his wife, (grand-daughter of Richard Sclater, Esq.) by whom came the estate at Nuthall, and the manors of Hayford and Harleigh. This lady died at Nuthall, April 20, 1738, and her jointure of 1200l. a year devolved to Sir Charles, then at Westminster school.—Her only daughter Elizabeth, was married 1739, to Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, in Derbyshire, Bart. John Sedley, one of Sir Charles's ancestors was Lord of the Manor of Southfleet, and also of Mortimer, in the county of Kent. His son, William, was High Sheriff of Kent, first of Edward the fourth, 1461. John Sedley, a descendant of the above William, was also High Sheriff of Kent, 9th Elizabeth, 1567; Sir William Sedley, eldest son and heir of the first mentioned John, was created a Baronet, May 22, 1611, 9th James the first, he was founder of the Sedleian Lectures of natural history at Oxford, 1621.—And he resided at the Friars at Ailesford, in Kent, the fair habitation (saith Dr. Holland, in his additions to Camden) of Sir William Sedley, painfully and expensively studious of the common good of his country, as both his endowed house for the poor and the bridge there with the common voice do testify. He married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Stephen Darrel, Esq. of Spelmander, in Kent, widow of Henry Lord Abergavenny. Sir John Sedley, son and heir of Sir William of Southfleet, and St. Clairs, in Igham and Ailesford, in Kent, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Saville, and left issue three sons who succeeded to the title and estate, first, Sir William who died unmarried, second, Sir William who also died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, third, Sir Charles a famous poet, (called Apollo's Viceroy) in King Charles the second's reign, who served in several Parliaments for New Romney, in Kent, and died in the beginning of Queen Ann's reign, August 20, 1701, at the advanced age of 90. Queen Ann was pleased to create his son a Baronet by patent, July 10, 1702, by the title of Sir Charles Sedley, of Southfleet, in Kent. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, of Arbury, in Warwickshire, Bart. He gave among other legacies 400l. to a school-master at Wymondham and Southfleet, and 100l. a-piece to Merton and Magdalen Colleges, in Oxford. The late Sir Charles was descended from the above family, which was of great antiquity in the county of Kent, and were originally seated near Romney Marsh, where there are lands now known by the name of Sedley's Marsh. They afterwards, in the reign of Edward the third, built a spacious mansion-house at Sedbury, in Southfleet, in the said county, and according to Philpot, in his Villare Cantuarum, the arms of Sedley were in the old Hall there, and the date 1337. Sir Charles dying without issue, male, the title became extinct.

(b) Lib. Doom.





'NUTTALL  
 The Seat of the  
 TEMPLE,  
 Hon. the Henry Sedley



Published by J. Thacker, Birmingham, April 4, 1841.  
 Sold by W. H. & Co., 10, St. James's, London.





- (a) This came to the Crown, with the rest of William Peverells Lands.
- (b) Stephen Cut held *Bolewell* in the time of King Henry the second, and delivered it with a certain daughter to one Reymund de Burgarvell in custody; so that he should find the said Stephen all necessities; when Reymund died, the King seized it into his own hand.
- (c) Philip Mark the Sheriff said he held *Bulewell*, and the Advowson of the Church, by demise from King John. And it is also said Henry Medicus (Leech) held the Church which was of the Kings gift, but the Jury found not by whom the said Henry had it; but when Philip Mark had the Township by demise from King John, valued at 100s. (d) the said Philip Mark had the Mannor of *Melburne* committed to him and the Farm of *Bullwell* to sustain him as long as, &c. he had this Mannor, (e) 14 H. 3, for life.
- (f) The men of *Bulewell* had the Mannor of *Bulewell* to farm, during the Kings pleasure about, 7 H. 3. (g) They had likewise the Advowson of the Church. (h) They had Common of Pasture in the Wood of *Befkwood*, (i) 12 H. 3, to the great Street.
- (k) In *Bulewell* is one carucat and an half, which was wont to defend itself in the time of William Peverell, by a horse with an halter; King John gave it to Roger Rascall, but the Jury knew not by what service he held it.
- (l) The King had the whole Town of *Bulewell*, with ten bovats in *Hemdehill*, and received yearly for both 7l.
- (m) About 10 E. 1, John le Charer, and Richard Morell held *Bolewell*, whereof part was within the bounds of the Forest, and part without, as it was wont. (n) The Forest Book mentions *Snapefeild*, within the Cattel of *Bullwell* and *Hempshill* were wont to pasture, in which some old essays were made to belong to the Town of *Bullwell*. It is got to be a kind of a Corporation, having the Perquisites of their own Courts, and the appointment of their own Stewards, and still pay their 7l. per annum, and keep themselves Copy-holders to preserve their Customs and Commons in the Forest, as is thought.

## *Bullwell Wood, or Bullwell Park.*

THE Wood of *Bulwell* Ground, or *Bulwell* Ryse, in the Forest of (o) *Shirewood*, was an ancient demesne Wood and waste of King Henry the third, and Edward the first, and parcel of the Forest. And Richard Oysell the Commissioner of King Edward the first, in the twenty-six year of his reign, demised eighty acres of the said wood on the west side, to Philip Willoughby, Clark, his heirs and assigns, to inclose with ditch and hedge according to the Assise of the Forest, and so inclosed to hold for ever, paying yearly to the Exchequer 26s. 8d. Forty acres more of this Wood the said Sir Richard de Oysell demised to Thomas de Rydewalle, and his heirs, paying 13s. 4d. per annum; and the rest of it only in herbage to the Township of *Bulwell*, paying 5s. per annum.—

2 X

This,

<sup>a</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>b</sup> Efc. 30 H. 3, n. 25. <sup>c</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>d</sup> Claus. 9 H. 3, m. 20. <sup>e</sup> Claus. 14 H. 3, m. 17 <sup>f</sup> Fin. 7 H. 3, m. 7. <sup>g</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>h</sup> Efc. 40 H. 3, n. 38. <sup>i</sup> Claus. 12 H. 3, m. 14. <sup>k</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>l</sup> Lib. feod. in Scac. <sup>m</sup> Efc. 8 E. 1, n. 47. <sup>n</sup> Lit. Forest, de Shirewood. <sup>o</sup> Ex lib. de Novoloco pen. Rem. Regis in Scac.

This, as the rest of the seven demesne Woods, and five Hayes, is said to be without the bounds of any Town or Parish, and to pay no Tythes. (a) Philip de Willughby aliened the eighty acres to William de Cossale, who gave them to the Priory of *Newstede* (as in *Cossale* is said,) who likewise had the forty acres also, till John, son of John, son of that Thomas de Ridewale, brought his suit before the Barons of the Exchequer in Hillary Term, 27 E. 3, upon which the Prior disclaimed them, and the Town of *Bulwell* was found to have pastured in them.

Sir William Trussebutts Lieutenant of Sir Raph de Nevill, Keeper or Warden of the Forest, and Richard Pensax, and John del Morhaghe, Verderers, and all the regarders of the Forest, and the whole Town of *Bulwell*, and many strangers on either part, (b) 29 E. 3, came to *Bulwell Ryse*, and measured out the eighty acres for the Priory; and at another day the forty acres for the said John de Ridewalt, after twenty-one foot to the perch, the Forest foot being eighteen inches long, which foot used in the time of Richard Oysell for renting the wastes of the Forest, was marked and graven in the Chancel Wall at *Edenestowe*, and in the Church of St. Mary at *Nottingham*, and at *Newstede*.

(c) *Bulwell-Wood* with *Newsted* Priory, 28 May 32 H. 8, was granted to Sir John Byron, Knight; it is now imparked, and in it is the Mansion-House of the Honourable William Byron, Esquire, only son of Richard Lord Byron.

(d) The Rectory of *Bulwell* was 5l. and the King Patron. 'Tis now in the Kings Books 5l. 6s. 3d. and Elizabeth Rosell, widow, Patroness, (it should have been Jane, I suppose.)

## B U L L W E L

Lordship is divided property. In it are extensive lime-works. It is all inclosed but that portion which constitutes part of the forest. The village is large. In this place printing of cotton and bleaching employs many hands. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Patron of the living in 1771, was Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. Incumbent, the Rev. Robert Stanfer, R. K. B. 5l. 5s. 10d. Clear yearly value in Bacon, 33l. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 4s. Archidiacon pro Propr. 2s. Val. in mans. cum 2 bov. terr. ibid. per. ann. 11. 6s. 8d. in un. bov. terr. gleb. in Hempfall 5s. decim. &c. Sir William Stanhope, presented in 1701, Godfrey Turner, Esq. in 1729.

### BULLWELL-WOOD-HALL,

without the village, is inhabited by a farmer of the name of Freeman. Near this place John Newton, Esq. resides in a newly erected dwelling called by some, Pye-wipe-hall, by himself and others, Bull-well-hall.

## BRINSLEY

a Regist. de Newstede pen. Ric. Dom. Byron, p. 95. b 1h. c 4 Part, pat. 32 H. 8. d Mss. J. M.

## BRINSLEY, or BRUNNESLEY.

**B**EFORE the Conquest Brun had in *Brunnesley* a Mannor which paid to the Geld or Tax for four bov. The Land was half a car. (a) There Ailric, after the Normans came, held under William Peverell, whose Fee it was, one car. and one vill. having one car. and two acres of meadow, pasture wood six qu. long, three and an half broad. In the Confeffours time it was valued at 6s. 8d. in the Conquerours at 4s.

This was held by a Family who had their name from the place very anciently: the first which I can certainly fix any time to was Roger de Brunnesley, who was dead, (b) 12 H. 3, (c) and left his son Gilbert de Brunnesley, then in the custody of Ran. Brito, which Gilbert held this Mannor, and part of *Trowell*, (d) 26 H. 3, as in that place is noted. Some Lands he held of the Serjeancy of Peverell, by finding that Horse of 5s. price, (e) with Sack and Broch, and halter of an halfpenny, for forty days, at his own cost, in the Army for *Wales*; he died about 7 E. 1, (f) and left Roger de Brunnesley his son and heir thirty years old, who about 5 E. 3, (g) left his son and heir Galfr. de Brunnesley above fifty years of age, who held by the same Tenure, as did also Robert, son and heir of Galfr. de Brunnesley, who made fine to the King of 50s. (h) 21 E. 3, whose son and heir John de Brynesley did the like, (i) 16 R. 2.

Robert Broune, and Joane his wife, daughter and heir of John, son of Robert de Brunnesley, and Elizabeth late his wife, (k) 4 H. 6, made fine as before for this Mannor of *Brunnesley*. Howbeit in the Records I find that, (l) 1 H. 4, Robert, son of Robert, son of John de Brunnesley, was out-lawed in this County, and that John Brynnesley held when he died about 3 H. 5, (m) the Mannors of *Brynnesley* and *Trowell*, &c. and that William Brynnesley was then found his son and heir; and John de Brynesley about 13 E. 4, (n) left John Brynnesley his son, heir of these Mannors, then aged twenty-five years.

And this Mannor certainly enough continued to the Brinnesleys (Brounes posterity possibly being so called after their mother, as Poutrells of *Tbrumpton* were:) for Gervas Brinnesley, Esquire, who sold it, was son of Francis, and Beatrix his second wife, daughter of George Nevill of *Rognell* or *Grove*, which Francis was son of Robert Brendesley, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Rauf Pole of *Wakebrige*; which Roberts father was John, son of John Brendesley of *Brendesley*, as it appears in the Visitation of Robert Glover, *Somerſet* Herald, who visited for William Flower, Norry, in this county, in the year 1569, at which time the said Gervas Brinsley is said to be but two years old. That Norry granted to the Brinsleys to bear for their Arms, Party per pale Or, and sable, a Chevron between three Escallops Counter-changed, but the ancient Coat yet remaining in the Church of *Trowell*, is Or and sable quartered with a Chevron itself, also quarterly between three Escallops Counter-changed. This Gervase sold the Tenements

to

<sup>a</sup> Lib. Doomf. <sup>b</sup> Pip. 12 H. 3. <sup>c</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>d</sup> Pip. 26 H. 3. <sup>e</sup> Test. de Nev. <sup>f</sup> Esc. 7 E. 1, n. 6. <sup>g</sup> Esc. 5 E. 3, n. 7. <sup>h</sup> Pasc. 21 E. 3, lib. de fin. in Scac fol. 199. <sup>i</sup> Hill. 16 R. 2, lb. fol. 207. <sup>k</sup> Mic. 4 H. 6, lb. fol. 212. <sup>l</sup> Mic. 432, ca. 9. <sup>m</sup> Esc. 3 H. 5, p. 165. <sup>n</sup> Esc. 13 E. 4.

Rogerus de Brunnesley defunct. 12 H. 3.-

Gilbertus de Brunnesley ob. 7 E. 1 -

Rogerus de Brunnesley æt. 30, 7 E. 1, ob. 5 E. 3.-

Galfr. de Brinsley æt. 50, ad mortem patris-

Robertus de Brynnesley-

Johannes de Brunesley- Elizabeth.

Willielmus de Brunnesley, 3 H. 5.-

Joana, 4 H. 6.-Robertus Broun.

Johannes Brinsley- - - -fil. Galfr. Holmes de Henour Com. Derb.

Johannes Brendesley- - - -fil. - - - Kirby.

Robertus Brinsley de Brinsley-Elizab. fil. Radulphi Poole de Wakebridge Com. Derb.

Franciscus Brinsley 1569.-Kath. fil. Joh. Stephen. Salop. f. p. ux. 1.-Beatrix fil. Georg. Nevill de Grove.

Gervafus Brinsley de-Maria fil. Edw. Onley de Catesby in  
Brinsley. Com. Northampt.

Johannes de Blyth-Constanc. fil. - - -  
Spittle. Farndon.

Jana-Richardus Lewys de Selfton.

Maria-Doom. Step. Butler.

Johannes Lewes de Leadston in Com, Ebor. mil. & Bar. Sara fil. & hæz. Tho. Foot, Alderm. London, mil. & Bar.-

1 Elizab. æt. 19, 1673.-Theophilus Com. Huntington.

2 Maria-Rob. Dom. Deincurt fil. & hæz. Nic. Com. de Scarfdal.

to Gilbert Millington, Esquire, since better known by the Chair of the Committee for plundered Ministers, and the the Kings death. The demesne and capital mess. to Patric Cocke, and others. It is parcel of *Greyseley* Parish.

Some of the grand Serjeancy was Grettons, and descended to John Middleton of *Wandesley*.

## B R I N S L E Y

a hamlet. The property here is owned chiefly by the Duke of Newcastle. On this estate are two collieries.

## WANDESLEY.

**L**EURIC, before the coming in of the Normans, had a Mannor in (a) *Wandeslei*, which paid to the Geld or Tax of those times as five bov. of Land. The Land of it was then found to be sufficient for one plow or one carucat. Afterwards it became the

(a) Lib. Doomf.

the Fee of Raph Fitz-Hubert, who had there half a car. and three vill. and two bord.— There was a Priest and half a Church, and four acres of meadow, feeding or pasture wood, four qu. long, and four broad. In King Edward the Confessours time the value of it was 8s. in the Conquerours, when the Book of Doomsday was made, 10s.

(a) Ranulf de Wannele is certified to hold a Knights Fee of Hubert Fitz-Raph in the time of Henry the second, of the old foeffment, that is, whereof his Ancestor was enfeoffed before the death of King H. 1.

(b) In the Pipe Rolls of 22 H. 2, William de Wandeflega gave account of two marks of the Amercements of the Forest, and Ranulf de Wandeflega of three marks.

(c) Raph de Wandefleia gave to God and the Church of St. Mary of *Felley*, and the Canons there serving God, the whole Land which Richard, son of Walter, held, with all its easements and appurtenances, and the said Richard, with his sect, with all liberties belonging to the Town of *Wandefleia*: witness Philip Marc the Sheriff of *Notts*. Adam de Seyn Martyn, Stephen the Dean of *Gresley*, Adam, Parson of *Selston*, Galfr. de Insula, Herbert his brother, Richard his son, Walter de Estweyt, Raph le Poer, Saphri le Frop, &c. Nicolas de Wandeflei confirmed to the same Church the (d) Land which Richard Naht held in *Thorp*, viz. that which Raph de Wandefley his brother gave: The witnesses were Sir Walter de Estwayt, Iwan Briton, Raph de Poer, Reginald de Annesley, Roger de Watenowe, Henry de Estweyt, Peter de Ruffale, John de Perepount, Thomas the Clark of *Annesley*, Galfr. del Held, and many others.

(e) Henry, son of Paschal de Estweyt, 4 H. 3, had a pardon for the death of Ranulf, son of Ranulf de Wandefle.

(f) Nicholas de Wandefley his heirs and successours, and their tenants or men, were to make reasonable hedges and fences about their Winter-feed in their assarts, and about the assarts which were made in his Fee before Easter-day, 15 H. 3, which Walter the Prior of *Felley* obtained by an Assize against him the said Nicholas and Peter de Ruffale, and Alexander, son of Hubert, and Jordan de Bothweyt, and Judge de Berhis, and Will. Baufaw, and William, son of Swane, and Richard, son of Swane, and Raph Testard, and Adam, son of Walter of *Selston*, and Godfr. de Westwood, and Ranulph de Westwood, in which there is mention of a way which was considered by the view of Walter de Estwayt at that time High Sheriff, and the view of 12 Knights which were in the Assize.

(g) Walter the Prior of *Felley*, and the Covent of the same, agreed with Alexander de Wandefley concerning a certain Assize of Novell disseism of common of pasture, of a certain assart of the said Alexander in *Wandefley*, in a place which was called *Dribirst*, in which they released all their right and claim in forty acres of it measured by the perch of 24 feet, which was assarted and inclosed at the Purification of St. Mary, 24 H. 3.

(h) Ranulph de Wandefley, son of Alexander de Wandefley, gave to the Priory of *Felley* for the sustentation of one Canon of their number, daily celebrating Divine Service in his Chappel of *Wandefley* beneath his Mannor, the Rent of sixty shillings yearly to be received of certain of his Freeholders, and their Lands and Tenements in *Selston*, *Westwode*, *Thorp*, and out of his Mills.

(i) Thomas the Prior and Covent of *Felley* bound themselves and their successours, to  
2 Y Sir

(a) Lib. Rubr. in Scac. (b) Rot. Pip. 22 H. 2. (c) Ex Regist. de Felley, p. 71. (d) Ib. p. 72. (e) Pat. 4 H. 3, m. 5.—  
(f) Regist. de Felley, p. 74. (g) Ib. p. 74. (h) Ib. p. 76. (i) Ib. p. 78.

Sir Ranulph de Wandesley, Knight, and his heirs and assigns possessing the Mannor of *Wandesley* by any title whatever, to find one religious Canon of their House in the Chapel beneath his Mannor of *Wandesley*, for the said yearly Rent of sixty shillings, which he gave them. Their Instrument, wherein is contained all the several articles of their agreement, what the said Canon is to do and have, bears date at *Wandesley*, 1279, the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, the witnesses being Sir Richard Launcecumbe, Rector of the Church of *Derle*, Sir Roger le Power, Rector of the Church of *Penkeston*, and Sir Robert de Stretley, and Sir Robert Saucheverell, Knights, and Roger de Burnisle, and Hugh de Chauomer, and others.

(a) In 33 E. 1, there was a partition made of the Mannor of *Wannesley* between Will. de Gratton, and Isabel his wife, and William de Cressy, and Johan his wife.

(b) A Fine was levied in the Kings Court at *Yorke*, 33 E. 2, and afterwards recorded the same year at *Westm.* between Roger de Cressy, Quercen, and Thomas de Cressy, and Margery his wife, Deforcients, of fourteen mess. fourscore and thirteen bovats of Land and an half, seven acres of meadow, 27d. Rent, and the third part of two mills, and of three hundred acres of wood, with the appurtenances in *Wandesley*, *Selston*, and *Brunnesley*.

(c) In a Plea for a mess. in *Nottingham*, 3 E. 3, before William Herle and his fellows, the Munday after St. Martin at that place, Johan, who had been wife of William de Cressy, daughter and one of the heirs of Ranulph de Wandesleye, and William, son of William Folejambe of *Gratton*, cousin and the other of the heirs of the said Ranulph, were called to warrant.

(d) At the Inquisition taken at *Nott.* the Saturday after St. Laurence day, 22 E. 3, before John Vaux, John de Musters, and John del Ker, Collectors of the aid of 40s. for every Knights Fee, to make the Kings son a Knight, the Jury found that Thomas de Gretton (and in some other Inquisitions the heirs of Will. de Gretton) Johana de Cressy, and Hugh de Cressy held a Knights Fee in *Wandesley*, which Ranulph de Wandesley held in times past.

(e) Raph de Cressy of *Selston*, granted to Thomas Columbell of *Sandiacre* his brother, his Mannor of *Wandesley*. Thomas Columbell of *Ykorp* in the *Clotts*, passed it to Sir Henry Perpownt, Knight, John Bowes of *Coringstok*, John Manchester, John Melton of (f) *Normanton*, Thomas Derley of *Thorpe*, and Thomas Waryn Clerk of *Boney*, who after the rest had released to him, 13 Febr. 8 H. 6, passed it to John Cokfeild of *Nutball*, Esquire, Thomas Wartre, John Oteway, Thomas Woodhall, Clark, and John Chamberlain of *Watnow*, who passed it to Sir Robert Strelley, Knight, William Vour, Clark, John Milner, Clark, and Robert Brige of *Selston*.

Raph Shelton of *Sbelton* in *Norfolk*, Esquire, cousin and heir of John Cokfeild, released it to John Fitz-Herbert, Galfr. Staunton, John Bland, Clark, Robert Trewluffe, Clark, and John Hygate, Clerk, who, 8 Novemb. 11 E. 4, passed it to Gervase Clifton, Esq. upon condition that he should pay 120l. he being Sheriff of this County, John Rosell, Esquire, and John Kelom, the Coroners, made warrants for his seisin of Lands in *Selston*, which he recovered before Judge Litilton at *Nott.* on Saturday the Feast of St. James, 12 E. 4, against Thomas Brige of *Selston*, viz. fourteen mess. one hundred and sixty acres

(a) Regist. de Beauvale. (b) Ebor. a die S. Mart. in 15. dies. 33 E. 1, & postea in Octab. Hill. ap. Westm. (c) Pl. de Jur. & Assis. apud Nott. 3 E. 3, die Lunæ post. fest. S. Martini ro. 17 in dorso. (d) Lib. feud. (e) Regist. de Beauvale.

acres of Land, seven of meadow, ten of wood, and one hundred of pasture. He passed it to Richard Middleton, Esquire, and the Lady Maud Greene his wife, Robert Throgmorton, Esquire, and Nicholas Russell, Clark, to whom also Thomas Brigge of *Nott.* son and heir of William Brigg theretofore of *Selston*, released all his right in the Mannor of *Wandesley*, with the appurtenances in the Town and Parsh of *Selston*. Richard Middleton, and Maud his wife, 18 E. 4, levied a Fine of the Mannor of *Wandesley*, called *Cressy Fee*, to John Stanhope, John Fitz-Herbert, Thomas Molyneux, Thomas Orston, Robert Yole, John Blande, Clark, and Robert Treulose, Clark. John Bland passed or released it to John Prior of *Beauvale*, and the Covent of the same, with which it remained; and amongst the rest of the Lands of that Monastery, came to the Lord Capell, with whose posterity, viz. the Earl of *Essex* it still continueth.

(a) There were two Recoveries in 18 H. 7, wherein Thomas Medylton claimed against Robert Throkmorton, Knight; and William Rolleston, the moyety of the Mannor of *Wannesley*, with the appurtenances, and ten mess. four hundred acres of Land, one hundred of meadow, three hundred of pasture, four hundred of wood, one hundred of furz and heath, and 40s. Rent in *Wannesley* and *Selston*. The same Thomas Medylton at the same time claimed the Mannor of (b) *Gratton* in *Darbysh.* against the same persons.

(c) There was a Recovery, Eliz. of these two Mannors, wherein John Byron, Knight, and Francis Molyneux, claimed against Robert Flecher, and Edmund Stephenfon, who called to warrant Robert Agarston alias Middleton. This Robert seems to be son of (d) Gilbert, as was also Francis his younger brother buried at *Selston*, Aug. 10, 1558.— Robert himself was buried there also, May 3, 1567, and was father of Will. Middleton, buried at *Selston*, Sept. 18, 1624, which William died at *Cotgrave*, where he had a daughter Mary, the wife of John Whallay; her mother was Troth, daughter of Roger Columbell of *Darley* in the County of *Darby*: she was also mother of John Middleton, who died about 1642, and had to wife Anne, daughter of Rapli Bache of *Stanton* in the Peak, by whom he left issue William Middleton of *Wannesley*, and John, who died a bachelor. William was aged about forty-four years, 1673, and by his first wife Martha, daughter of Brian Norton of *Bullingbrook* in the County of *Lincolne*, had a son John Middleton heir apparent of this Mannor and *Greston* in *Darbyshire*, and of a parcel in *Brummesley*: but he and his son (who as I have heard married — the widow of — Shepherd of *Hempbill*) are now, viz. 1675, both dead.

A hamlet near Annesley.

## W A N D E S L E Y

(a) Hill, 18 H. rot. 411. (b) Lib. rot. 413. (c) Trin. 4 Eliz. rot. 676. (d) Ex Regist. paroch. di *Selston*.



## SELSTON, Doomfd. SALESTONE.

**S**ALISTUNE before the Conquest had three Mannors in it of three bovats, which Vlmer, Gladuin, and Vluric had. (a) The Land whereof was one car. This afterwards became the Fee of William Peverel, and there four vill. two bord. had two car. There was a Church, and three acres of meadow. In elder time the value was 8s. when the Conquerours survey was taken 108.

(b) Ranulph de Wandesley is certified to hold *Seliston* of Robert de Stoteville, who succeeded Hubert Fitz-Raph, so that it seems the greatest part of this place was with *Wannesley* of the Fee of Raph Fitz-Hubert, except the fourth part which William de Roos (mentioned in *Greseley*) is said to hold in the right of Eustachia his wife, which was Peverells Fee, wherein was the Church, which Nicholas de Cantelupe gave to the Priory of *Beauvale* at the first (c) foundation (as in that place is shown) William de Roos, and Eustachia his wife, having in 17 E. 1, and 18 E. 1, recovered it against Ranulph de Wandesly.

(d) Hugh Fitz-Raph ancestor of Eustachia (mentioned in *Greysley*) for the Love of God, and for the health of his Soul, and for the Souls of Agnes and Idonea his wives, of Raph and Hugh his sons, and for the Souls of all his Ancestors and Successours, gave to God and the Church of the blessed Mary in *Stanley Park*, and the Canons of the order of the Premonstratenses there serving God, seven bovats of Land in the territories of *Paynesborp* and *Seleston*, to wit, those which John de Molinton, and Juge his mother held, and four bovats in the same territories, which Ida the wife of Henry the Clark held, and ten acres of Land measured by the perch of four and twenty foot in the territory of *Wandesleg*, which Hugh de Fraunceys held; with Tofts, Crofts, Homages, Services, Wards, Reliefs, and Eschaets, and he likewise confirmed to that Monastery, for the same reasons, fourteen bovats of Lands in Little *Halum* in *Darbyshire*, which the said Canons gave him in exchange for ten bovats in *Seliston*; he likewise gave them for the Soul of his wife Agnes, a toft lying near the toft of *Grimbel*, with one bovat of Land in *Seleston* and *Wandesley*; and another bovat in *Seleston* called *Standelfcroft*, and 11s. yearly Rent, which Nicholas de Wandesley paid him, and 3s. 6d. which Robert de Brunefley ought him yearly, and Rents of diverse others for tenements, which they held of him in *Seleston* and *Wandesleg*. The fourteen bovats in *Halum*, it seems, Hugo de Mufcamp gave to Wido de Ver in Franke-marriage with Margaret his daughter, as the said Wido did to Adam, son of Robert, son of Ernifius, with Gundreda his daughter; but she had another husband called Nicolas de Chauencurt, who for her Soul, and the Soul of Wido de Ver her father, and of Robert de Mufcamp her uncle, and of Robert de Chauencurt his own father, and of Ernebuiga his mother, gave them to that Abby, to which Simon, son of Walter de Ver, also confirmed and granted the same.

By

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Test. de Nev. (c) Pl. de Banc. Trin. 17 E. 1, ro. 72, & cor. Rege Trin. 18 E. 1, ro. 14. d Regist. de Dale, p. 153, pen. Anchenst Grey, Arm.

(a) By a Fine, 34 E. 1, between William de Cressy, and Johan his wife, Petents, and William de Gratton, and Isabel his wife, Tenants; and two mess. two carucats, thirty and seven bovats of Land, twenty acres of meadow, six cottages, two water-mills, eight acres of wood, 46s. Rent, with the appurtenances in *Selleston*, William and Isabel acknowledged the moyety of the said Tenements to be the right of the said Johane, and rendred them up in the Court to the said William and Joane, and remised and released from themselves, and the heirs of Isabell to them, and the heirs of Joane; for which the said William and Joane remised to William and Isabell, and the heirs of Isabell, all their claim in the capital messuage, and the moyety of all the Premises.

(b) King Richard the second, seeing his grandfather King Edward the third, had granted licence for the Prior and Covent of *Beauvale*, to purchase 10l. per annum, and also 20l. per annum, of Lands, &c. gave leave to Robert, Vicar of *Greyfeley*, to give to that Priory three mess. twelve tofts, two carucats, three bovats, and fourscore and three acres of Land, and 4l. 12s. 7d. Rent, with the appurtenances in *Sekston*, *Wandesley*, *Brynnesley*, *Neutborp*, *Watnow* Chaworth, *Brokebresting*, and *Hukenale*-Torkard, which were held not held of the King, in full satisfaction of the said 30l. Land and Rents. One mess. and two carucats of these were Hugh Cresseyes of *Sekston*, and held of the Mannor of *Wandesley*, for which the said Vicar had also the special licence of William de Gratton, and Raph de Cressy, then resident at and Lords of *Wandesley*. These went with *Beauvale*, as in that place may be discovered, and some part of the rest with *Wandesley*, as I suppose.

(c) A mess. and one bovat called *Bothweth* in *Sekston*, belonging to the Priory of *Felley*, 15 July, 35 H. 8, (d) were granted to Richard Andrewes, and Nicolas Temple, amongst many other things, who had licence the same year to alienate them to Rog. Greenehalgh of *Teversall*, and his heirs.

At *Sekston* sometimes lived Mr. Jay. And since that house hath been purchased by Mr. Timothy Pusey, who made it his place of residence; he left only three daughter his heirs, one whereof (Sarah the eldest) was married to Gervas Clifton, eldest son of Sir Gervas, but she died without issue; another was wife of ——— Brooks of *Norton* in *Cheshire*; and the other which succeeded in this place, was first married to William Willoughby, Esquire, (descended from the family of *Normanton* on *Sore*, where the genealogy is therefore placed), and afterwards to Sir John Cooke of *Melbourn*, by whom she had no issue; but by her former husband she left Sir Will. Willoughby, Bart. and Mary, the wife of Beaumont Dixie, Esquire, who is now become the Inheritor of this place, by reason that the said Sir William Willoughby her brother left no heirs of his body lawfully begotten. He was very rich, and had the Lordship of *Wortley* in *Yorkshire*, by the settlement which his great grandmother the Countess of *Devonshire* made of it; but it returned also to the heirs general of the Wortleys. He had two natural sons by the wife and widow of ——— Revell a Blacksmith, one called Richard Revell, the other Hugh Willoughby (who is now dead 1675,) for both which he made good provision in his Will, which his said sister and her husband have with great expence and loss, vainly hitherto endeavoured to destroy, it being strongly supported by the diligence and interest of Mr. Francis Willoughby of *Wollaton*, to whose son he gave the Lordship of *Muscum*: he died at *Sekston*, Feb. 10, 1670, and had a solemn funeral in the beginning of May (as I remember) next ensuing.

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a In Craft, Martini, 34 E. 1. b Regist. de Beauvale. c 3 Part. pat. 35 H. 8. d Par. 6, pat. 35 H. 8.

(a) The Vicarage of *Seleston* was ten marks when the Prior of *Beausale* was Patron.—In the Kings Books it is now 5*l.* value, and Sir William Willoughby remains the last Patron.

In the east Window of the south Ile, are these three Coats:—Or, a Fesse Dancette Sable, Vavafor. Arg. a Lion Rampant Queve Furche, fable, Cressy. Arg. a Chevron between three Martlets erected Sable.

In the Chancell east Window:—Gules, on a Bend Arg. There Roses of the first, and under it *Willielmus Jay*, Armig. sibi & hæred. — riam, Anno. —.

By the north Wall of the Chancel is a fair Tomb, wheron are the Arms of Willoughby with quarterings, and, Here lyeth William Willoughby, Esquire, sonne and heir of Sir *Rotherham Willoughby* of *Muscombe* in the County of *Nott.* Knight, and of Dame *Anne* his wife, one of the daughters of Sir *Richard Wortley*, Knight, and *Elizabeth* his wife, now Countess of *Deven.* He married *Elizabeth*, one of the daughters of *Timothy Pusey*, Esquire, who made this Monument in memory of her husband; and by her he had four children. He was aged twenty-one years and three quarters, and died the xii, day of Novemb. 1630.

## SELESTON

Lordship is owned by Lord Melbourn, Lady Dixey, and others. It is an enclosed lordship of cold clay land. The village consists of several detached houses, and some cottages on the common.

The church is dedicated to St. Helen, has a tower with two bells, and consists of two aisles.

Patron, the King by lapse in 1749. Incumbent, Anthony Carr; V. K. B. 5*l.*—Clear yearly value 6*l.* 7*s.*—20*l.* Val. in mans. cum garden. ibidem per ann. 3*s.* 4*d.* dec. molend. pul. porc. anc. ov. lin. &c. Pri Bello Valle. Propr.

## ANNESLEY.

**I**N *Aneslei*, (b) Leuenot, in the time of the Saxon Government, had a Mannor which paid to the publick Geld or Tax for one carucat of Land. The Land of it being then found to be twelve bovats. There after the Normans came *Raph Fitz-Hubert*, whose Fee it was, had one car. and nineteen villains, and one bord. having seven car. and three acres of meadow, pasture wood, one leu. long, and one leu. broad. This kept the value it had in the Confessours time, viz. 40*s.* When the Conquerours survey was taken, one *Richard* held it, who probably was father or ancestor of *Raph*, called *Brito*, who, together with his son *Reginald de Anesleia*, gave the Church of *Felley* to the Priory of

of St. Cuthbert of *Radford* near *Warksep*, in the year, 1156, (a) 2 H. 2, which was shortly after confirmed by Pope Alexander the third, in the second year of his pontificate, in the year of our Lord 1161.

(b) I find in the Pipe Rolls, 22 H. 2, that Reginald de Annesley, gave account of one hundred marks of the amercements of the Forest. The next that I have noted was Raph or Ranulph de Anesley, to whom the Sheriff of *Nott.* was by the Kings precept, 1 H. 3, (c) to deliver seisin of all his Lands which he had in this County, when he departed from the faith and service of King John, father of that King, to whose faith and service he was then returned. The next year, viz. 2 H. 3, (d) Raph de Anesley was quit from the office of Coroner in this County because he had a great infirmity.

(e) Reginald Marc made an House in the Forest of *Shirewood* at *Anesley* so strong, and built after such a manner, that, 4 H. 3, it was thought it might chance to bring damage to the neighbouring parts.

(f) Reginald de Anesley, son of this Raph, confirmed to the Priory of *Felley*, the gift which his father made to Walter the Prior, and the Canons of Robert, son of Richard del Broc his villain, with his whole sequel; and likewise one bovat which Galfr. son of Richard del Broc, held in the fields of *Anesley*, which his said father Raph gave to God, and the Church of All-Saints at *Anesley*, to find a Lamp burning all the hours which were sung in that Church. Baldwin de Paunton the Sheriff gave account amongst other things, 25 H. 3, of one mark of Reginald de Annesleg, and Sibyll de Sancta Maria, for having four (g) Justices ('tis likely to see the acknowledgment of some Fine in those times, ordinarily performed in several Courts by four lawful Knights upon the Kings Writ, for the having or executing whereof, I suppose, the mark was paid,) an example of which it also noted in *Carcolston*.

(h) Reginald de Annesley paid 4l. for two Knights Fees in the time of Henry the third, in *Annesleg*, with the appurtenances, then held of Raph de Fressenville, who had part of the Barony of Hubert Fitz-Raph; the other part was then John de Stutevilles of *Kirkeby*, viz. fifteen Knights Fees.

(i) John de Annesle was High Sheriff of these Counties of *Nott.* and *Derb.* 14 E. 1, and so continued five or six years together, as appears by the Pipe Rolls of those times.

(k) By a Fine, 18 E. 2, the Mannor of *Annesleye*, with the appurtenances, and twenty-seve mess, one mill, thirty-three bovats of Land, fifty-seven actes of meadow, three of pasture, twelve of wood, 34s. 8d. Rent, and the third part of a mill, and rent of one pound of Cummin in *Gypefmere*, *Gouerton*, *Bleseby*, *Morton*, *Birton*, *Bulcote*, *Lowdham*, *Kneveton*, and *Crophill* Botiller, were settled on John de Annesleye, and Anora his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of John. John de Annesley in the great Eyre before William de Herle, and his fellow Justices at *Nott.* (l) 3 E. 3, pleaded that King Edward the first by his Charter bearing date at *Newstede* in *Shirewood*, 4 Octob. in the eighth year of his reign, granted and confirmed to John de Annesley his father, whose heir he was, that he and his heirs should have Free Warren in all their demesne Lands in *Annesley*, whereupon it was allowed by the Court. (m) The King, 2 E. 3, granted to John de Annesley the custody of the honour of Peverell in these Counties of *Nott.* and *Derb.*

John.

(a) Mon. Angl. vol. 2, p. 53. (b) Rot. pip. 22 H. 2. (c) Pat. 1 H. 3, m. 15. (d) Claus. 2 H. 3, m. 2. (e) Pat. 4 H. 3, m. 3, vol. 4. (f) Regist. de Felley, p. 25, b. (g) Pip. 25 H. 3. (h) Test. de Nev. (i) Rot. Pip. (k) In Craft. S. Joh. Lsp. 18 E. 2. (l) Pl. de Quo War. apud. Not. 3 E. 3, ro. 2, in corso. (m) Rot. Fin. 2 E. 3, m. 12.

John de Annesley, Chivaler, married Isabell the daughter and heir of Margaret, one of the three sisters and heirs Sir John Chaundos, and had livery 23 May, (a) 50 E. 3, of certain Lands in *Oxfordshire*, which Sir Richard Damory held for life in Fee Farm, for fourscore and one pound, per annum, viz. the Mannor of *Hedington*, and hundred of *Bolynden* and *Nethyate*; but it seems by Mr. Robert Glover's (b) scheme of the descent of this family, (which, for want of other light, I am forced to make use of in this place, almost against my judgement, by reason the time will scarce bear it) that he had no issue by her, but a son called also Sir John Annesley by another wife, who was father of Thomas, father of the last John de Annesley.

(c) William de Wakebrugge, and Robert de Annesley, Parson of *Rodington*, founded a Chantry in the Church of *Annesley*, for a Secular Priest (whereof John de Breton was the first) to make special mention of them two, and John de Annesley, in his Mass whilst they should live, and for their Souls when dead; as also for the Souls of John de Annesley, Knight, and Annora his wife, and of their father and mother. The presentation of a fit Chaplain was to remain to the said William and Robert, during their lives; then to devolve to the said John de Annesley, and the heirs males of his body; and for want of such, to Thomas his brother, and the heirs males of his; for want whereof to their brother Gregory, and the heirs of males of his; and in case of failure of all, to the Prior and Convent of *Felley*, and their successors. The Write of *Ad quod damnum* was 35 E. 3, (d) upon which the Jury found it not to the Kings loss if he granted them licence to give eight mess. and ten bovats of Land, whereof five mess. and six bovats were in *Annesley*, *Annesley Woodhouse*, and *Kirkby Woodhouse*, and three mess. and four bovats were in *Bleseby*, *Gouerton*, and *Gippefmere*; and that there then remained, (to the Feoffees of Sir John de Annesley) besides, twenty marks per annum, and Lands in *Cruch* held of Roger Beler; and in *Rudington* held of John Pavely, at which place a branch of this family of Annesley was shortly after resident, which continued there almost till my time. The Kings licence for this Chantry was dated 10 Feb. (e) 36 E. 3, and John Archbishop of *York* his Confirmation, 27 Jan. 1373.

(f) Thomas de Annesley, Lord of the Town, 1 H. 5, required of his Free-holders and Tenants within his dominion of *Annesley*, that he might inclose a certain place called *Nicoll teys* to his own profit for one year, because of (dolationis) the laying out a certain Hedge between the Fields of *Woodhouse* Field, for which he gave them beforehand 3s. 4d. for the fabrick of *Annesley* Church.

(g) John de Annesley, 14 H. 6, granted to John Makworth, Dean of *Lincolne*, John Curson, Thomas Makworth, Esquire, and others, his Mannors of *Annesley*, *Bulcote*, and *Gippefmere*, and all his Lands and Tenements in *Crophill* and *Cossale* in this County, and in *Rawemersh* and *Bolton* upon *Derne* in the County of *Yorke*, which descended to him after the death of Thomas de Annesley his grandfather. The Jury, 18 H. 6, (h) found Alice de Annesley to be daughter and heir of the said John. She was first married to George Chaworth the third son of Sir Thomas Caworth, as in *Wiverton*, where the descent is placed, may be seen, from whom the Rt. Hon. Patricius Viscount Chaworth of *Armagh*, as heir male lineally descended, inherits this Mannor, and now makes it his principal residence, where he hath also a most pleasant Park, which by removing away some houses, he hath lately made to come up so near the House, as to be contiguous to the Gardens.

By

(a) *Gress. Fin.* 10 E. 3, m. 21, Oxon. (b) *Pop. P. triu.* Dom. Claworth. (c) *Regist. de Felley*, p. 37. (d) *Part. 2*, Efc. 35 E. 3. (e) *Regist. de Felley*, p. 41 & 42. (f) *Id.* (g) *Claus.* 14 H. 6, m. 22. (h) *Efc.* 18 H. 6.

(a) Fines levied 23 H. 6, and 32 H. 6, it appears one Isabell, then the wife of Robert Shrigley, Esquire, held the third part of this Mannor in Dower, and released it to John Viscount Beaumont, Reginald Leigh, (who was second husband of the before-named Alice, the heir of Annesley) and James Leigh, Esquire, and others.

(b) By a Fine, 6 E. 4, eight mess. three hundred acres of Land, one hundred of meadow, and two hundred of pasture, with the appurtenances in *Annesley*, *Annesley Woodbouse*, and *Kirkeby Woodbouse*, were settled on William Forde, and Margaret his wife, for life, remainder to Richard Willughby, Esquire, and his heirs. By another, (c) 9 E. 4, they were passed to Galfr. Staunton, and his heirs. Galfr. Staunton, Chaplain, and William Buckley, Clark, in a Recovery, 15 E. 4. (d) claimed against Thomas Parker, and Joan his wife (who in another (e) Recovery the same term claimed against Richard Illingworth, Knight,) the Mannor of *Kirkeby Woodbouse*, with the appurtenances, two mess. eleven tofts, ten bovats, and three hundred acres of Land, forty-eight of meadow, four hundred of pasture, one hundred and eight of wood, and 3s. Rent, with the appurtenances in *Kirkeby Woodbouse*, *Annesley Woodbouse*, and *Annesley*. In another, (f) 5 H. 7, John Baffingbourne, and others claimed the same, with some small additions against Richard Illingworth.

*Annesley Woodbouse* is a kind of a Grange, now belonging to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(g) The Rectory of *Annesley*, with the Advowson, and right of Patronage of the Church, late belonging to the Priory of *Felley*, 15 July, 35 H. 8, together with a mess. in *Tevershall*, and other things were granted to Richard Andrewes, and Nicholas Temple, and the heirs of Richard. The next day, viz. 16 July, 35 H. 8, (h) they had licence to alienate the premises to William Bolles, and his heirs. This Rectory and Church parcel of the possessions of William Bolles, Esquire, exchanged, together with the Rectory of *Grandby*, late belonging to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and the Rectory of *Boney* to the Priory of (i) *Olvescroft* in the County of *Leicester*, and a Tenement in *Cossall*, sometime in the tenure of Percivall Elton, and then in the tenure of Thomas Holcroft, late belonging to *Newstead*, and a mess. in *Bradmore* to *Lenton*, and Lands in *Sloswick* to *Wirksep*, 27 Apr. 18 Eliz. were granted to Roger Mauners and his heirs.

In *Annesley* Church South Ile East Window:—Gules, seven Mascles, Arg. 3, 3; 1.—Paly of six Arg. and Azure, a Bend Gules, *Annesley*: this is oft.

And upon one in Mail, and by his head:—Arg. a Lion Rampant, Sab. Gules, a Fesse Varry between three Libards heads jessant, three Flowers-de Lis, Or, the tops of the heads downwards. Varry Or, and Sab. Arg. six Lioncels, Gules 3, 2, 1.

In a North Window:—Gules a Croffe engrailed Arg. impaling *Annesley*.

In old Carving upon Wood of the Pew:—Azure, two Chevrons Or, *Chaworth*.—Arg. a pale deeply indented (or Lozengy) Sable, with an Unicorns head erased for a Crest, *Savage*. *Annesley*, as before.

In the East Window of the Chancel:—*Chaworth* with quarterings, put there not very long before the unhappy Wars, which destroyed such matters.

3. A

ANNESLEY.

a. Fin. lev. in Off. Mich. 23 H. 6, & craft. Ascens. 32 H. 6, & possea in Off. S. Trin. b. A die Pasc. in un. mens. 6 E. 4. — c. In Craft. S. Joh. Bapt. 9 E. 4. d. Pasc. 15 E. 4, ro. 358. e. Rot. 354. f. Mic. 5 H. 7, rot. 307. g. Par. 3, pat. 35 H. 8. h. Part. 18, pat. 35 H. 8. i. Par. 3, pat. 18 Eliz.

## ANNESLEY

Lordship is owned by Miss Chaworth, a minor heiress, of the Chaworth family. The estate is enclosed, except a portion of the forest that belongs to it.

The village is rather small. A hamlet, a mile hence, is called Annesley Woodhouse.

In the last severe winter, two sheep belonging to a Mr. Booth, of Annesley, were found thirteen feet under the snow, where, wonderful to relate, they had remained twenty-nine days! The diameter of space in which they existed did not exceed five feet, and that was not only eaten bare, but fairly turned up to get at the roots of the grass. The miserable animals were discovered by means of their breath, which ascended through pores of the snow, occasioned by the warmth of breathing. All possible care was taken to recover them, but notwithstanding, one of them expired a short time after it was housed; the other was perfectly recovered.

The Church is dedicated to All Saints, has a tower, two aisles and two bells.

Canter in Annesley val. in mans. cum trib. bov. ter. per ann. 11. 2s. cum divers. messuag. &c. Pri Felley Propr. The Chaworths, Esq. present. Incumbent, Robert Stanley, perpetual Curacy. Certified value 20l. per ann.

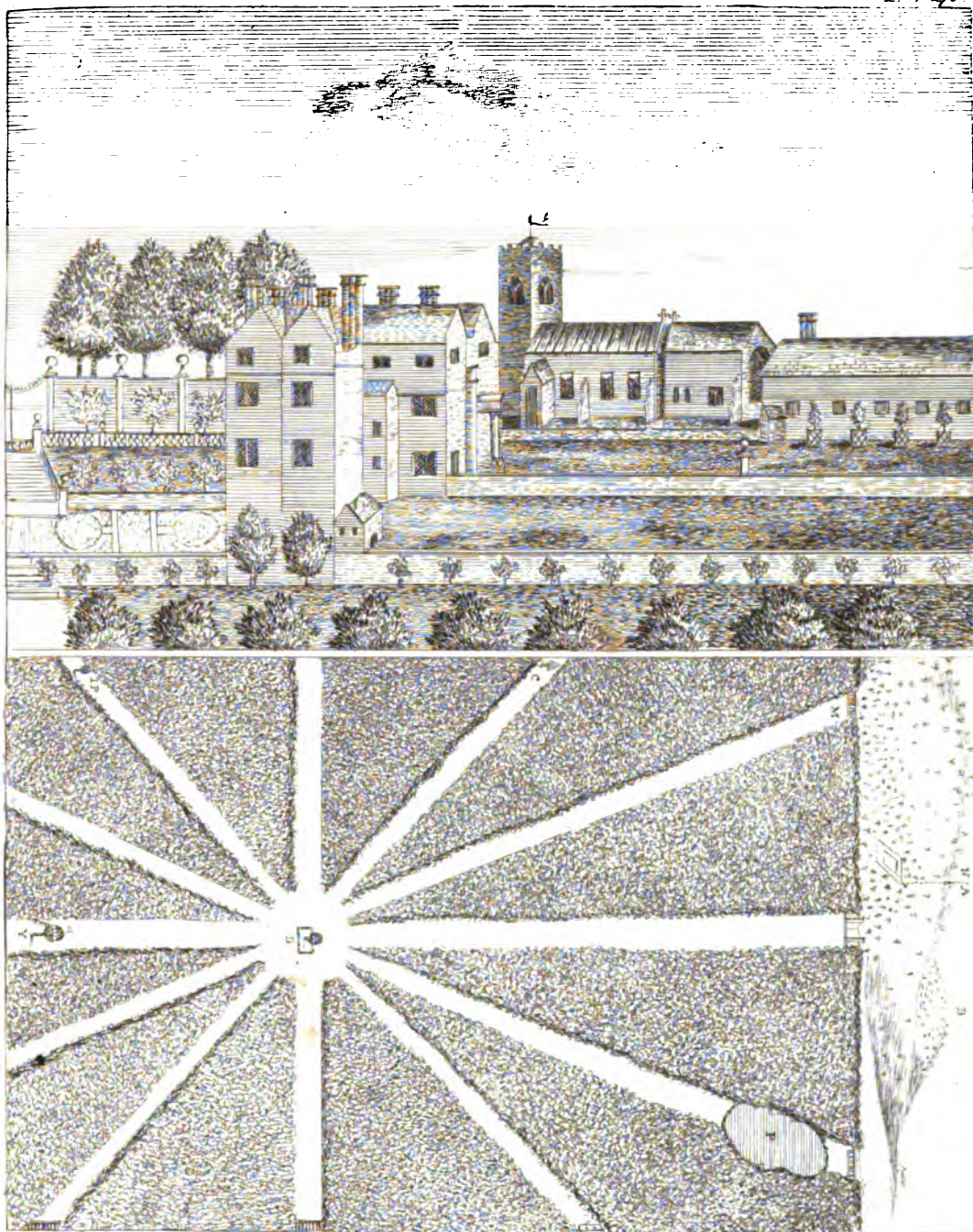
## ANNESLEY PARK and HOUSE.

The views subjoined of the ground plan of Annesley old Park and House, are taken from the bird's eye views in Thorton, given here, in preference of the present state of things, on account of their antiquity. The former even in its formality, gives us a pleasing idea of the rich woody scenery with which some parts of this county abounded, so lately as the last century. At the east end of the Park is seated Newsted Abbey, marked N, A. At the extremity of the view, on an eminence marked B, is the village of Blidworth.

The twelve pathways shewn in the plan of the Park, were called ridings, cut through the woods. In the centre marked B, was called *the buckstead stand*; leading thence right north, was the riding towards the Hall. Near the extremity of the next riding, marked C, was called *the crabtree stand*. At M, in the next, was *a mill*. At the end of the east riding was *a gateway* leading into the forest. On the right of which marked P, was *a pool of water*. At the end of the next, southwardly, stood *a lodge*. The riding right south, had *a gateway*. That west, had what was called *a yewtree stand*, topped with a streamer marked Y. Another marked I, P, was called Jockey or Piper stand.

In the view of the house, I have taken the liberty to leave out some of the garden walls, and some other ordinary buildings, confining myself, chiefly, to the house and adjoining church.





*Annesley, with the S.E. corner of the Park.*



0

## FELLEY.

**R**ADULPH Britto of *Annesley*, (a) by the consent of his heirs, gave and confirmed to God and the blessed Mary, and St. Helen, and Frier Robert the Herbert, and his Successours, the place of *Felley*, with the appurtenances, in pure Alms. It was afterwards by the said Raph, and Reginald his son, given to Priory of *Wirkfop*, as already is noted in *Annesley*.

(b) In the year from the incarnation, according to the course and computation of the *English Church* 1311, in the sixth year of Pope Clement the fifth, May 6, the Prior and Canons of the Monastery of *Felley* of the Order of St. Austin, having the Parish Church of *Annesley* for their proper uses, appeared in *Southwell Church* before the official of the Arch-deacon of *Nottingham*, and humbly besought him that their ancient evidences whilst they were yet perfect, might be published and recorded, whereupon he cited Sir Thomas Rector of the Parish Church of *Kirkbi*, Sir John Lord of *Annesley*, Knight, and Sir William de Manthorp Priest of *Lincoln* Diocese, whom the matter chiefly concerned, to appear the Friday next after the Feast of the Ascension the same year, in the Church of St. Mary at *Nottingham* before him, to show cause canonical of impediment, if they had any; but they not appearing, there was produced a Writing, which had an oblong Seal of very old white Wax hanging at it, the impression whereof contained the figure of a certain woman standing in the middle of the Seal, and holding her right hand upon her right side, and carrying above her left hand stretched out the sign of a Bird. The circumference was *Sigillum Leonie de Raines*, The Tenor, That *Leonia de Raines*, and Henry de Stutivill her son and heir, gave the Church of *Annesley*, with all its liberties and appurtenances to God and the blessed Mary of *Felley*, and the Canons there serving God, for the health of King Henry, son of the Empress, and Robert de Stutivill, and her and their Ancestors; for which they were to find one Canon, and light to celebrate for the Souls of the forementioned King Henry and Richard de Stutivill, and their Ancestors, and for her and hers; the witnesses were William the Chaplain, Hugh Parson of *Kyrkeby*, John his brother, William de Mara, Alan de Bosco, Raph de Yvetoft, &c. (c) There was another Writing produced whereat was hanging a round Seal of old white Wax, the impression whereof contained the figure of a Lion passant, and the circumference was *Sigillum Reynaldi de Annesley*; it imported, that Reynald de *Annesley* at the request of his father Radulph le Brett, gave to St. Mary and the House of *Felley*, and the brethren of that place, the dominion and whole right of his Patronage, which he had in the Church of *Annesley*, in pure Alms, for the health (or safety) of himself, and of his wife, and his heirs, and for the refreshment of all his parents departed: The witnesses were Andrew the Canon of *Sutbuel*, Drogo brother of the said Reynald, Alan the Chaplain of *Suell*, Robert, son of Azor, Lisa de Barton, Reginald de Intula, William Brettun, Hugh de *Annesley*, Daniel, son of Swan de *Annesley*. There was also another Writing with an oblong

a Regist. de Felley, p. 21. b Ib. p. 31. c Ib.

oblong Seal of old green Wax hanging at it, the impression whereof contained the image of a certain Bishop standing in his Pontificals, holding his episcopal Staff in his left hand, and lifting up his right hand to bless: the circumference of it being Sigillum Gaufridi Dei gracia Ebor. Archiepi. The tenor whereof Imported, that Gaufr. by the Grace of God Arch-bishop of *York*, and Primate of *England*, seeing the controversie between Lyonea de Raines, and Henry her son, and Reginald de Annesley, and Hugh, Parson of the Church of *Kynkeby*, concerning the Church of *Annesley*, was appeased in his presence by all of them, giving their right to the Canons of *Felley*, he therefore confirmed it to them for their proper uses. (a) There likewise were produced Letters apostolical, signed with the Subscriptions of very many Cardinals and their marks, consigned with a true leaden Bull (or Seal) hanging in a silk string, in which Bull on one side appeared the heads of the blessed Peter and Paul the Apostles, with superscriptions set to them on the accustomed manner; and on the other side was coined Celestinus Papa iii. (b) The tenor of it imported, that Pope Celestine the third, took the Church and Prior and Convent of *Felley* into his own and St. Peter's protection, and confirmed to them the rule of S. Augustine for ever, and what ever possessions or goods they then had, or afterwards by the grant of Popes, bounty of Kings or Princes, offering of faithful people, or other just ways they could get, particularly the place where the Church was situate, with all the appurtenances, of the gift of Raph de Annaeslei, the Church of *Anneslei*, with all its appurtenances, *Bradolei*, with the seat of a mill, *Lamberthorpe*, the Sart of Raph Sauteclif, the Sart of Robert, the Sart of Grocelin, *Clanerthwayt*, the Sart of Gilbert, *Kynkeleis*, with the appurtenances, the Rent of *Notingham*, of the gift of Serlo de Pleselei the Land of *Huluesdis*, with the appurtenances, of the gift of Hubert Fitz-Raph five shillings, of the gift of Peter de Le twelve-pence, of the gift of Robert de Herz the Land of four shillings, of the gift of William Briton one acre of Land, and fifteen-pence of Rent at *Chesterfeild*, of the gift of Reginald de Insula two bovats of Land, of the gift of Galfr. Barre one bovat of Land, and twenty acres at *Tiversfold*, the Land of *Snell*, of the gift of the Constable of *Chester* half a mark at *Newark*, of the gift of Simon de Leleshauc two virgats of Land at *Hoverton*, and one bovat at *Colwytt*; and that none should presume to exact Tythes of their arable Lands, which were in their own hands, or tilled at their costs, or of the nourishments of their Cattel; and that it should be lawful for them to receive to conversion Clerks or Lay, Free and absolved, flying from the world, and them without any contradiction to retain; and forbad that any of their brethren, after profession made in their place, should depart without licence of the Prior, except to obtain a more strict Religion, and none should dare to retain any so departing without the caution of common Letters. And that when there should be a general interdict of the Land, it should be lawful for them, the gates being shut, and excommunicate and interdicted persons excluded, the bells not stirred, to celebrate Divine Offices with a low voice. And inhibited lest any should presume to publish sentence of excommunication or interdict against them or their Church without manifest and reasonable cause, or grieve them in new debts or exactions. And farther decreed, that the Sepulture of this place should be free, that none should hinder the devotion and last will of them who should have delivered themselves to be buried there, except by chance they were excommunicate or interdicted, yet saving the right of those

(a) Regist. de Felley, p. 32. (b) Ib.

those Churches from which the bodies were taken; and the like, as free choice of the Prior, and security from all manner of trouble or disturbance; and a great curse and excommunication for all infringers of their liberties, &c. It was signed by all or most of the Cardinals then at *Rome*, and bore date Anno Domini 1194, and in the fourth year of Pope Celestine the third, the 14 of the Kalends of August.

(a) John the Prior and the Covent of *Wirkfop* seeing that many times contentions were moved between them and the Prior and Covent of *Felley*, both because they were wont to receive ten shillings of that house yearly due to them from the beginning of it by the imposition of the founder, and also challenged certain subjections and obediences, and to have interest and voice in their elections, and for these causes saw themselves burdened and wearied with expensive and laborious prosecutions, as well as the said House in the like defences, by the advice and consent of the Reverend Father and Lord Godefr. Archbishop of *York*, released all in his presence; the rest of the witnesses being the Abbats of *Rufford* and *Welbecke*, the Priors of *St. Oswald*, *Tburgarton*, *Newstede*, and *Shelford*, Mr. John Clarell, Sir Richard de Sutton Canon of *Sutbwell*, Sir Robert de Stotewill, Walter de Ludham, Reginald de Annesley, Galfr. Barri, Simon de Aflacton, Knights, Sir William Rector of the Church of *Kyrkeby*, Alexander de Wandesley, and others, for which release Henry Prior of *Felley*, and the Covent of that place, granted to the Church and Canons of *Wirkfop* the yearly Rent of twenty shillings, which composition was confirmed by the said Godefr. Arch-bishop of *York* by his instrument dated at *Scroby*, 5 Non. March, 1260, and in the third year of his pontificate.

(b) Yvo de Herz, for the safety (or health) of the Soul of his brother William, gave to God and St. Mary of *Felley*, and to William de Lovetot the Prior, and the Canons there serving God, twenty acres, &c. in *Oggeston* and *Brackinbeyt*: the witnesses were Hubert de Crich, William Barry, William de Heriz of *Wyverton*, Raphle Poer, Raph de Annesley, William Pyte, Symon the Chaplain of *Wynfeld*, and very many more.

Robert de Heriz gave them a Sart in *Oggedeston*, which Edward the Smith of *Wistanton* held: the witnesses were Sir Walter Abbat of *Darby*, Gilbert Prior of *Tburgarton*, Albred Prior of *Newstede*, Symon, son of (or Fitz) Richard, Philip de Belmes, Philip de Vston, Richard Aaron, Robert le Aungevin, William Pite, Roger Pite, John Plungun, Will. de la Vale, Galfr. de Heriz, Robert, son of Robert de Heriz the Donour.

Yvo de Heriz confirmed this, according to the deed which the Monks had of his father.

(c) John de Herz for the health of his soul, and of Sarra (I suppose his wife) gave to that Church of *Felley* ten and eight bovats of his Land in *Tibbeself*, to sustain two Canons of that Covent, who should daily celebrate in that Church of *Felley* for ever: the witnesses were William the Prior of *Tburgarton*, Robert de Wylieby, Galfr. Berri, William de Heriz, Reginald de Annesley, Yvo de Heriz, Roger de Aencort, Raph de Wynfeld, Roger de Somervill, Ywan Beaton, and others.

(d) William Pite of *Tibbeself* released to the Canons of *Felley* and their successors, the homage and all the right and claim which he had in the heirs of Sir William de Heriz; and in all that Land, with the appurtenances, which Thomas the Miller sometime held of Warin Pite his father in *Wylleby* on the *Wold*.

3 B

Galfr.

(a) Regist. de Felley, in fine. (b) Regist. de Felley, p. 89. (c) Ib, 84. (d) Ib. 86.

(a) Galfr. de Langley for the health of his own soul, his fathers, mothers, and his wives Christina and Matilde, his children, ancestors, successors, friends, and benefactors, and all the faithful departed, gave to God, St. Mary, and Sir Raph the Prior of *Felley*, and the Canons there serving God, and their successors, his whole Land which he had in *Essover*, viz. *Peynstonbyrst*, which he bought of Symon de Marcham Rector of the Church of *Essover*, and *Williamfeld*, which he bought of William de Vston: so that his name and the names of his wives before mentioned, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, should be daily named and specified in the Mass, which is sung for the benefactors of the said house; and that every year one Mass should be solemnly celebrated, with Placebo and Dirige, on the day of his death (or obit) as for a Prior of that House; and on that day for his soul, and all the aforeaid, thirteen poor people should be fed, whereof every one should have one white Loaf, [Micham,] and two should have one sufficient Mess [Ferculum] and one Flagon [Lagenam] of the better Beer or Ale; and one other Mass should be celebrated for the soul of Maud his wife, on the day of her anniversary, viz. on the translation of Benedict the Abbat, and on that day five poor people were to be fed as before is mentioned, &c. The witnesses were Sir Gilbert de Preston, and John de Oston, then the Kings Justices [viz. 52 H. 3.] Galfr. (de Langley) his son, William de Langford, Knights, Robert de Wylleby, Raph de Rerysby, Galfr. Dethek, Roger de Somervill, Hugh de Chaunny, and others. (b) These Lands were confirmed by Robert, son of Raph de Rerysby, and Robert, son of Sir Robert de Wilweby, who were heirs of Serlo de Plesley a benefactor also, and formerly Lord of *Essover* (now *Asbourne* in *Darbishire*).

They had many other benefactors, some whereof will be noted in other places of this book, as others have been already where the Land lay.

(c) There is the exemplification of a Charter of King Henry the third, in 18 E. 1, which shows that the Canons of *Felley* should be quit of Toll, and all custom throughout all *England*.

(d) King Edward the first, in 34 E. 1, granted to the Priory of *Felley* the Tythes coming of the Kings Effarts in the Hayes of *Lindeby*, *Romwood*, and *Willey*, which are out of the bounds of any Parish whatsoever. In *Attenborow* is shown the interest which this Monastery had in that Church.

(e) The House and site of the Priory or Monastery of the blessed Mary of *Felley*, and all Messuages, Houses, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, and Tenements, within and without the said site in *Felley* and *Annesley*, and forty acres of arable Land and an half, twenty of meadow, three hundred fifty-six of pasture, with the appurtenances in *Felley* and *Annesley*; also one mess. one barn, one water-mill called *Felley* Mill, and two parcels of meadow, &c. Sept. 1, 30 H. 8, were granted to William Bolles, and Lucy his wife.

(f) They were granted 4 and 5 Ph. and Mar. to Sir Anthony Strelley, Knight, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.

(g) King James, 7 Jun. 1 Jac. granted to Anthony Millington, and his heirs, the Reversion of the house and site of the Priory of *Felley*, &c. which King Henry the eighth had of William Bolles, at the yearly Rent of 17l. 3s. 0d. It was Gilbert Millingtons attained, named in *Brunnesley*, yet I think it remains to Edward Millington his son, or to Edwards son his grandchild.

FELLEY

(a) Regist. de Felley, p. 91. (b) Ib. 92, & 3. (c) Pat. 18 E. 1, m. 6. (d) Regist. de Novo loco, p. 85. (e) Par. 6, pag. 30 H. 8. (f) Part. 10 pat. 4 & 5, P. & M. (g) Part. 13 pat. 1 Jac.

## F E L L Y P R I O R Y.

In addition to the very copious account Thoroton has given of this place, little need be written. It may be necessary to observe, however, that nothing of the building has withstood the ravages of time to form a picture; that part which remains, is now occupied by a farmer with additional buildings. I rather imagine it was a ruin of not any considerable note in Thoroton's time.

Copies from the ancient and curious seals in *wax*, mentioned above by Dr. Thoroton, and the *Leaden Bull*, if among the old writings belonging to any gentlemen, would have been an acquisition to this work; but most likely they met the fate of very many precious things at the *reformation*, among the *desolation* of religious relic's, and many ceremonies which even then dignified the simplicity of the christian church.

## HUCKNALL TORCARD, HOCHENALE.

ONE part of *Hochenale* was of William Peverells Fee, in which two brothers answered to the Geld four bovats. (a) The Land of their Mannor being half a car. There three villains had then one car. This in the Confeffours time was valued at 8s. but then, viz. in the latter end of the Conquerours at 2s. Some Soc lay to it in *Hamsfell*. But the greater part was of the Fee of Raph de Buron, in which Vlchel, before the coming of the Normans, had twelve bovats for the Tax or Geld. The Land of his Mannor being for two plows, or two car. There Osmond the man or tenant of Raph had one car. and five villains had three car. and an half pasture wood one leu. long; and an half leu. broad. In the Confeffours time this was 30s. in the Conquerours 15s. value.

(b) William Peverells part it seems was held by Serjeancy. William, son of Coste held in *Hukenball* the wainage of one carucat, and certain essarts, and a certain mill, the whole valued at 6l. 10s. by the Serjeancy of keeping a Falcon, which William then said, that he had the Kings Falcon at his house. Hugh, son of this William, (c) 2 H. 3. made Fine for having seisin of the Land of *Huckenbale*, and the mill of *Radeford*, &c. and held it after him, in his time it was valued at eight marks. This was at length dispersed into many hands. (d) William le Bretun had two bov. of the Serjeancy of Hugh Fitz-Coste in *Hokenale*, *Radford*, and *Kirkeby*, and paid the King 5s. per annum. Rich. Breman one bovat, and paid 2s. 6d. Elias le Bretun eight acres, and paid 18d. per ann. The Prior of *Felley* three acres, and paid 1s. 6d. John de Perpunt three roods, and paid 3d. and some others had such other small parcels; Hugh Fitz-Coste held the rest himself then valued at ten marks, by the service of carrying the Kings Gerfalcon at the Kings cost, having 9d. a-day when he did the service.

I suppose this or most of it came to the family of Grey of *Sandiacre*. Simon de Greenhill, and William his brother, 7 E. 2, (e) had interest for life in half a carucat here, the third

(a) Lib. Doomf. (b) Test. de Nev. (c) Fin. 2 H. 3, par. 2, m. 7. (d) Test. de Nev. (e) Efc. 7 E. 2, n. 27.

third part whereof was of Peverells Fee, and the other two parts were then held of Henry Winkburne. Richard de Grey of *Sandiacre*, about 3 E. 3, (a) Lord of *Sutton* in the *Dale* in *Darbyshire*, held diverse Lands in this *Hukenbale*, where was also a capital messuage, with a certain garden, and thirty acres of Land, and two of meadow, William Grey his son and heir being then left twenty-six years of age. This I take to be that which was afterwards, viz. 37 H. 6, (b) called Leekes Mannor, which some while before William Leek left to descend with his Mannor of Little *Leek*, and other Lands in *Gedling*, *Carleton*, *Stokebardon*, *Colwyke*, *Saxendale*, and *Stoke by Newark*, to John Leek his son and heir. John Leek, Knight, held the Mannor of *Hucknall* Torcard of the Crown by Knights service, and also by the service of carrying one Gerfalcon from Michaelmas till Lent at the Kings cost, with horses and 2s. a day, and half a cistern of wine, and two robes when he was warned to do the service. John Biron, Knight, and John Palmer of *Hucknall*, purchased Lands and Tenements in *Hucknall* of Francis Leek, Esquire, to the value of 3l. 2s. 8d. per annum, held of the Queen [Eliz.] in capite. Sir John Leekes Mannor was in my time the inheritance of Lancelot Curtis.

(c) The dispersed parcels passed through many hands. Roger Porter, son and heir of Maud Porter, 33 E. 3, (d) had a mess. and eighteen acres, &c. of this Fee, and Tho. Breton, brother and heir of John Breton, 41 E. 3, (e) acknowledged to hold the two bovats, before noted, to be William le Bretuns by petit Serjeancy. (f)

The Fee of Rad de Burun, William Briewer had in the beginning of King John's time or sooner, from whom it descended to Baldwin de Wake Lord of *Brun* or *Burne* in *Lincolnshire*, of which Mannor, 10 E. 1, (g) John Torcard, and William Pitie, were found to have held two Knights Fees in *Lambecote* and *Hukenbale*.

The first of the Torcards which succeeded Osmund, and by their continuance here left their name to distinguish the place, whom I have light upon was Gaufr. Torcard, who with the consent of Maud his wife, and Henry his son, for the health of his soul, and of his ancestors, (h) and successours, and for the soul of Alexander de Chiney, gave to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and the Monks there serving God, one cart to be continually wandring about, to gather up his dead wood of *Huckenbale*: the witnesses were Raph Murdac, Raph de Cheines, Hugh his brother, Philip de Beaumes, Hugh de Lichelade, Gilbert the Chaplain of the Castle, Alan, Robert, Gregory, Clarks, Mr. Silvester, Gaufr. Torcard of *Chillewelle*, William de Davidvill, Henry Torcard his own son, and others.

(i) There was a Fine levied, 10 R. 1, between Gaufr. Torcaz, and Maud his wife, Petents, and William Pitie, Tenent, of two Knights Fees in *Huckenbale* and *Lambecote*, whereof they all gave the Church of *Huckenbale*, and five bovats of Land there, to the Church of *Newstede*, and the rest equally divided between Gaufr. and William; Henry the eldest son of Gaufr. had then married Alin, the daughter of William, who was then also his heir, with whom he gave the third part of his share in marriage; but if William should happen to have an heir male, Henry, and Alina his wife, were but to have half of Williams part after his death.

(k) Roefia Torkard paid four marks for two Fees in *Huckenbale* and *Lambecote*, and John

a Esc. 3 E. 3, n. 47. b Esc. 37 H. 6. c Lib. de Fir. fol. 200. d Pass. 33 E. 3. e Ib. fol. 202. f Hill. 41 E. 3. g Esc. 10 E. 1, n. 26. h Regist. de Lenc. p. 43. i Fin. 10 R. 1. k Test. de Nev.

John Torkard the like sum afterwards, for two Fees in *Huckenbale*, then held of Johan the relict of Hugh Wake, who paid also 20s. for half a Fee in *Hyleburne* (in *Darbyshire*) which was also part of Buruns Fee.

(a) Henry de Winkeburne was Lord of *Hucknall*, 9 E. 2, Henry de Winkeburne, and Albreda his wife, did by Fine, 5 E. 3, (b) pass the Mannor of *Hukenale* Torkard, to Alexander de Gonaldeston and his heirs. The same Alexander, and Alice his wife, by another Fine conveyed it to Raph de Crumbewell, and Avicia his wife, during their lives; and after their decease to Vlker, son of the said Raph and Avicia, during his life; remainder to the right heirs of Raph.

(c) Raph de Crumbewell, and Avicia his wife, made a certain Causey otherwise than had formerly been, to increase the water to serve their mills, which was it seems in the ditch, and upon the soil which belonged to the Prior of *Newstede*, and extended from the Church-yard to the head of the dam towards the East, for which they gave the said Prior, three roods of arable Land lying in the East field in diverse places at the Towns end towards *Nottingham*, but the said Raph oppressed the Priory more in causing it to pay more than it ought in the several Scutages: for in 5 E. 1, in that for the Welch expedition, it paid but for the third part of a Knights Fee, and there were Tenants who held ten bovats of Torkards Fee, and eight of Lutterells (of *Gamelston*) besides; but this Raph Crumbewell got an Inquisition, which found the Priory to have two parts of a Knights Fee in demesne and service of Tenants, so that the Prior was forced to intreat that he might pay but for half a Fee, which he thought too much before. Vlger Crumbewell it seems gave his interest to the Priory of *Beauvale*, which paid also for half a Knights Fee.

(d) Raph de Crumbewelle Lord of *Tatersbale* in the County of *Lincolne*, passed his Mannor of *Hukenall* Torkard, which his brother Vlker had for life, to Richard de Chertefeld, Clark, Richard de Tyffington, Clark, William de Wakebrugg, and John de la Pole of *Assburne*, to whom he levied a Fine of it, Trin. 43 E. 3. They passed it to Hugh de Annesley of *Rodyngton*, as did also Maud de Crumbewell Lady of *Tatersball*, the better to convey it to the Priory of *Beauvale*, with some other small things, to which it was confirmed by the feoffees of Raph Lord Crumbewell after his death, viz. William Bishop of *Winchester*, William Grey Bishop of *Ely*, John Earl of *Sbrowshury*, John Lord Stourton, Knight, John Fortescue, Knight, Chief Justice, Walter Moyle, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, John Radcliffe, Esquire, Thomas Teryll, Knight, Mr. William Say, Clark, Thomas Bylling, John Say, Esquire, William Venour, Thomas Young, John Taylboys, senior, Esquire, Robert Scheffeld, Richard Illingworth, Richard Waterton, Esquire, John Langholme, Edward Blake, Thomas Palmer, William Stanlowe, John Vincent, and Richard Flynt, the rest were dead, viz. Reginald Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfeild*, Thomas Clifford Lord Clifford, Robert Beaumont, Clark, John Saucheverell, Esquire, and John Stathum.

(e) *Beauvale*, 7 H. 6, paid for one half of a Knights Fee, and *Newstede* for another.

After the dissolution they partly followed the fortune of those places with which they still continue.

The Rectory with the Patronage of the Vicarage, 25 Jan. 24 Eliz. (f) was granted:

3 C

to

a. Nom. Vill. b A die S. Mich. in 15 dies 5 E. 3, in Off. S. Mich. 18 E. 3. c Regist. de Novo loco, p. 153 & 156. d Regist. de Bellavalle. e Inq. 7 H. 6. f Part. 20 pat. 24 Eliz.



to Edward Downinge, and Peter Ashton. The same Queen, 27 Jun. 42 Eliz. (a) granted to Michael Stanhope, Esquire, one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, and to Edward Stanhope, Doctor in the Laws, the Mannor of *Hucknall* Torkard which did belong to *Newstede* (to which at the foundation (b) King Henry the second, gave the Church of *Hokenbale*, which King John confirmed, 6 Joh.) at the yearly value of 13l. 9s. 10d.—But now the principal part of this Township is the inheritance of the Lord Byron, as it was in the time of King William the Conquerour.

(c) There are now reckoned four or five Mannors of which the Hon. William Byron hath two, the Earl of *Essex* Lord of *Beauvale* hath one, Lancelot Rolleston, Esquire, one, and ——— Curtis one, &c.

The Vicarage of *Hucknall* was 8l. when the Prior of *Newstede* was Patron. 'Tis now in the Kings Books 4l. 18s. 1d. ob. and William Byron, Esquire, Patron.

In *Hucknall* Torkard Chancel upper South Window:—Barry of six Arg. and Azure, a file of five Labels Or, Grev of *Sandiacre*. Agr. a file of five poynts Or, I suppose the same the Azure only worn off. Paly of six Arg. and Azure a Bend Varry Or, and Gules, Painted on the wall Byron, with quarterings impaling Molyneux.

In a South Window of the Church these five:—1. Barry of six Arg. and Azure, of *Codnour*. 2. Or three Piles meeting in the base, Gules, a Canton Ermine, Bassett of *Drayton*. 3. Arg. on a Pile, Gules, a Falcon of the first crowned Or, impaling Paly of six Arg. and Azure a Bend Gules, *Annesley*. 4. Or on two Bars Gules, three Waterbudsgets Arg. Willoughby of *Wollaton*. 5. Sable, a Lion Rampant amongst Cinquefoiles Arg. Clifton.

And in another South Window:—1. Arg. a chief Gules, and Bendlets Azure, Crumwell. 2. Arg. a Chevron Gules, a file of three points Ermine. 3. Sab. a Bend between six Scallops Arg. a Canton Or. 4. Paly of six Arg. and Azure, a Bend Gules charged on the upper part with a Mullet of the first.

In the North Ile East Window:—Or a Lion Rampant purple

In a North Window:—Arg. two Barrs Sab. a Martlet Gules in the dexter point.—Paly of six Arg. and Azure a Bend Gules, *Annesley*, and above also. Gules, a Fesse Varry between three Libards heads jessant, three Flowers de Lis uppermost, Or.

## HUCKNAL TOCHARD.

This lordship contains upwards of 300 acres, chiefly old, enclosed land. The principal owners are the Duke of Portland, Lancelot Robinson, Esq. John Newton, Esq. and others.

The village contains about 200 dwellings, chiefly in a long street, at the top of which stands the Church, with a tower with three bells, a nave and side aisles. This is a neat and clean church.

In the chancel is a mural monument, to the memory of Richard Lord Byron, who with seven brothers, faithfully served King Charles in the civil wars, and lost all their then fortune. He died October 1, 1679, in the 74 year of his age.

On a neat marble stone in the church, John Curtis, Gent. (as appeared by ancient writings)

(a) Part. 19 pat. 42 Eliz. (b) Men. Angl. vol. 2, 318, & Ch. 6 Joh. n. 42. (c) Mss. J. M.

writings) whose family resided here upwards of five hundred years, died in July 1777, and was the last survivor of the family.

Patron Lord Byron Incumbent R. C. Nixon, C. K. B. 4l. 18s. 1d. halfpenny.—  
Archiepisc. pro Syn. 2s. Val. in mans. cum 6 acre eid. pertin. per ann. 11s. 8d. in decim. lac. vit. molend. lan. agn. pul equar. &c.

## BESKWOOD PARKE.

**K**ING Henry the first granted to the Priory of *Lenton*, to have two carts to fetch dead Wood and Heath out of *Beskwood*. (a) King Henry the second granted that Convent to have every day two Carrs or three Carretts to bring them dead Wood or Heath as much as they should need for their own use.

(b) In the Inquisition taken at St. John's House in *Nottingham*, the fourth of the nones of July, in 35 H. 3, before Geoffrey Langley Justices of the Forest, it is called an Hay or Park of our Lord the King wherein no man commons.

In the Regard, 31 E. 3, the Kings Hay of *Beskwood* is said to be closed in with a pale, and to be then in the keeping of Richard de lawche [de la Vache] Knight.

(c) King Edward the third by his Letters Patents, dated at his Park of *Beskwood*, 1st Sept. 37 E. 3, pardoned and released certain Rents issuing out of *Lindeby Hay*, and *Bullwell Rise*, to the Priory of *Newstede*.

(d) The Wood of *Beskwood* was, 2 E. 3, granted to Richard de Strelley for his life, paying — the extent thereof yearly, having had an Ad quod Damnum; the same King, 22 Febr. 8 E. 3, (e) granted him all the dry Zuches, which in English were then called Stovenes or (Stubbes) within his Hay of *Beskwood*. This Richard Strelley is there stiled Dilecto valecto nostro.

(f) Philip de Willughby mentioned in *Bullwell*, about 33 E. 1, held one toft there, and two bovats of Land, with the appurtenances, by the service of being Forester in *Beskwood*, and likewise the fourscore acres, there noted, in *Bullwell Ground*. His brother William de Willughby was then found his heir.

It hath a very fair Lodge in it, and in respect of the pleasant scituation of the place, and conveniency of hunting and pleasure, this Park and Lodge hath for these many years been the desire and atchievement of great men: three Earls of *Rutland* had it, Roger, Francis, and George; before that Thomas Markham, a great courtier and servant to Queen Elizabeth, had it; and before him little Sir John Byron a great favourite to King Henry the eighth. It is now in lease to William Lord Willughby of *Parham*.

Before the troubles it was well stored with red deer. But now it is parcelled into little closes on one side, and much of it hath been plowed, so that there is scarce either wood or venison: which is also too likely to be the fate of the whole Forest of *Shirewood*.

### BESKWOOD

(a) Regist. de Lent. p. 2. (b) Lit. Forest de Shirewood. (c) Regist. de Nova loco, 91. (d) Fin. 2 E. 3, m. 8. (e) Plac. Forest. 8 E. 3, rot. 28. (f) Etc. 33 E. 1, n. 14.

## B E S K W O O D P A R K.

Here stands an old hall occupied by a Mrs. Barton. The Park is now thrown into farms, and Shirewood Forest is exactly in the state Thoroton judged it would be.

## LINDEBY.

**I**N *Lindeby* three brothers had (before the Normans came) three Mannors, which paid to the Dane geld as one carucat and an half. The Land was for two plows or two car. (a) There afterwards William Peverell had three car. and twelve vill. and two bord. having five car. There was a Priett, and a mill. 10s. pasture wood one leu. long, and one leu. broad. In King Edward the Confessours time this was valued at 26s. 8d. but when Doomsday Book was made at 40s. (b) In *Paplewic* five bovats of Land lay to this Mannor.

William Peverell (the younger) granted to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and his brethren there serving God, the Town which is called *Lyndeby*, and whatsoever he held in it, viz. Lands tilled and untilled, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures, with the Church of the same Town, and the mill of *Blaccliff*, for the treasures which his mother bestowed on that Church, and he compelled by very great necessity took; and for all other excesses, in which he, by the instint of the enemy against that Church, imprudently had exceeded, contrary to the command of his father, and the bargain which he made with him, and with his mother.

(c) William Abbat of *Leycester*, and Robert Prior of *Kenelingwrd*, by the authority of Pope Alexander 3, made an agreement that Robert the Priest of *Edingla*, who gave the Monks of *Lenton* five marks, should hold the Church of *Lyndeby* while he lived secular, paying that Priory half a mark of silver yearly at Martinmas in the name of a Pension; which one Henry the Clark was also to have if he over-lived Robert, paying the like Pension.

William Curfun, Clark, obliged himself to make it a whole mark pension to the Covent of *Lenton*, when there should be a solid establishment made of the Parsonage and Vicarage, which Adam the Chaplain was to acquit him of, so long as the said Adam continued in secular habit.

(d) The Town of *Lyndeby* was an escheat of the Kings of the honour of Peverel of *Nott.* and Will. de St. Michael of *London*, had one moyety of it of the gift of King John, paying yearly in the Kings Chamber a Furr of Gris, and that half was worth 7l. 6s. per annum; and Peter de Lettris, and his brother had the other half by the Kings Counsel, as long as the King pleased, which was of the same value.

(e) The King, 36 H. 3, held half of it, and it was valued at 7l. 14s. 100s. of old; and 46s. of old increafe, and 8s. of new. (f) Robert de Marys held the other half by occasion

(a) Lib. Doomsf. (b) Regist. de Lent. p. 41. (c) Ib. (d) Test. de Nev. (e) Efc. 36 H. 3, n. 13. (f) Test. de Nev.

occasion of the Wardship of Laurence, heir of Laurence de St. Michael, and paid a Furr of seven Tyres (Fessis) yearly.

The Jury in 5 E. 2, found that John the son of Thomas Metham held, by reason of Sibyll his wife, as of the inheritance of the said Sibyll, and joyntly with her of the King in capite, the moyety of the Town of *Lindeby* by the Rent of a skin of gray Furr, and one mess. and two carucats of Land in *Willey* (mentioned in *Beauvale*) by the services of 10l. to the Exchequer, Thomas, son and heir, of the said John Metham, being then twelve years old.

(a) The King granted the moyety of the Town of *Lindeby* to one Laurence de Seyntmychell, and by him entred Sir William de Hameldon, and enfeofed his son, and Sibyll de Metham, who in her widow-hood enfeofed William de la Pole, who gave it to the King in exchange for another Mannor (viz. *Mitton* in *Yorkshire*.) King Edward the third, gave it to Sir Thomas de Bourne, Anno 1342, (b) and he sold it again to Will. de la Pole, and enfeofed Edmund his son, in the year 1345.

(c) About 6 H. 6, Thomas Hunt died seized of this moyety, and left it to descend to his daughter and heir Joan, the wife of John Hikeling, Esquire, she being then above thirty years of age.

By an Inquisition taken at *Nott.* the Thursday after Palm-Sunday, 23 H. 7, before Sir William Perpoint, Knight, Edward Stanhope, Knight, and Raph Agard, I find that John Strelley of *Lindeby*, died seized of it, 4 March, 2 H. 7, leaving his son and heir Nicolas Strelley above twelves years old. Elizabeth his mother, relict of the said John, the next year after was married to James Savage, Esquire. From Strelley it went to Staveley, by the marriage of a daughter.

(d) There was a Recovery, 20 Eliz. of the Mannor of *Lindeby*, wherein William Savyle, Esquire, and Martin Earle, Gent. claimed against John Savyle, Gent. who called to warrant Thomas Staveley, Esquire. 'Tis said Mr. Savile, and Sir John Byron, made an exchange between this and *Oxton*.

(e) John, second son of Sir Nicolas de Strelley, married Joane, the daughter and heir of John Hunt (which I suppose should be Hikling) of *Lyndeby*, and by her had John Strelley of *Lindeby*, who by Elizabeth the daughter of William Mering, Esquire, had Sir Nicolas Strelley, Knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Brian Fitz-Randolph, Knight, but died without issue; he had four sisters, Anne, the wife of Richard Bingham of *Watnora*, Isabell, the wife of ——— Stavelly, Elizabeth, of ——— Cade; and Jane Strelley died unmarried.

The Kings moyety was commonly in the hands of great men, and usually went with Maunsfeild, as in that place will appear.

(f) Thomas le Hayer or de le Hayes, and John le Colyer, took sixty-eight acres of the Kings soil in (g) *Lindeby Haye*, of Richard de Oysell, whose sons and heirs Hugh le Colyer, and Robert de le Hay, sold them to Sir John de Crombewell, who gave them to *Newstede* Priory, before or about the beginning of Edward the third, upon which 25s. 4d. was reserved yearly to the Crown, and by the Exchequer men was exacted twice over till the Prior got a Superfedeas dated *Aukeland*, 12 Oct. (h) 10 E. 3. That Priory had

3 D

also

a Regist. de Novo loco, p. 80. b Claus. 4 E. 3, m. 33, in dorso. c Esc. 5 H. 6, in. 17. d Pas. 20 Eliz. rot. 145. e Ex Coll. J. B. f Regist. de Novo loco, 38. g Ib p. 5, 7. h Ib. p. 70.

also one hundred and eighty acres of waste in *Lindeby Hay*, granted by King Edward the first, Mary 20, in 22 E. 1, for 4l. per annum; and in the 26 E. 1, were also arrented of Richard de Oysell the Kings Approver, and measured by the perch of twenty-four foot according to the Assise of the Forest. The same Priory, 4 E. 3, had one hundred and twenty acres, and diverse other parcels, the Rents whereof they got by degrees discharged and released.

(a) That which belonged to *Newstede* King Henry the eighth, passed with that Monastery to Sir John Byron, whose posterity still enjoyeth it, being all or most of it now the inheritance of the Honourable William Byron, Esquire, son and heir of Richard Lord Byron.

The Church, viz. the Advowson of the Rectory was granted, 6 Aug. 2 E. 6, to Robert Strelley, and Fridefwide his wife.

(b) The Rectory of *Lindeby* was 8l. when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron. 'Tis now in the Kings Books 4l. 9s. 9d. ob. value, and William Byron, Esquire, Patron.

In the South Quire of *Lynby* Church is a Tomb of ——— Strelley.

On the South side is:—1. Strelley impaling Mering. 2. A Bend and File of three Labels impaling quarterly a chief Cheque, and a Saltier; and three Lozenges in Fesse, and a Spread Eagle, and a Saltier engrailed. 3. A Bend quartering a Saltier engrailed; on an Inescutcheon a File of three Labels. 4. Strelley with a Roundell (as was the first also) impaling a Chief indented quartering a Bend, and a File of three Labels. On the North side of it Strelley (with a Roundell) impaling a Dragon erected, and Strelley, viz. Paly of six.

In a little North Window:—Az. a Fesse Dancy, and Billette Or, Deincourt.

In a West Window in the Steeple, Strelley, viz. Paly of six Ar. and Az. with the Roundell; and over the Porch in stone, Strelley without the Roundell.

In the North Quire Wall:—In this little Chappell, under the two Gravestones with Crosses, lyeth George Chaworth, Esquire, and Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, Knight, late Farmers of this Mannor place and demesnes of *Lynby*, between whom was issue three sons, and three daughters; which George died 22 Aug. 1557, and Mary his said wife died 15 Jun. 1562. On whose Souls God have mercy.

## L I N B Y

Land is owned by the Honourable Frederick Montague, Esq. open field and contains about 1500 acres. The village consists of about 90 dwellings.

The Church which is dedicated to St. Michael, is small, set off with a little tower, in which are three bells. Nothing here material besides what is mentioned by Thoroton.

Patron, the honourable Frederick Montague, Esq. Incumbent, Robert Stanley, R. K. B. 4l. 9s. 9d. halfpenny. Clear yearly value 43l. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 4s. Archidiaconus pro Prox. 6s. 8d. Val in mans. ibidem cum 2 bov. ter. per ann. 13s. 4d. in dec. garb. &c. Lord Rochdale presented in 1689, William Stanhope, Esq. 1723, Frederick Montague, Esq. 1762.

PAPPLEWICK

## PAPPLEWICK and NEWSTEDE.

**B**ESIDES what lay to *Lindeby*, the Conquerours great Survey mentions in *Papplewic*, some of the Land of the Taynes, which Alvrice, and Alfa, and Elric had, and paid to the Dane-geld for two car. three bov. but they were then waste. There was pasture wood one leu. long, and half one broad. In the Confeffours time it was valued at 20s.

(a) William Peverell gave what he had here to the Monastery of *Lenton* at the first foundation. King Henry the second gave to *Lenton* Priory fourscore acres of effarts of *Curtenbale* in *Northanteser*, and the mill of *Blaccliff* in exchange for the Land of *Papilwich*, which he gave to the Canons of *Newstede* in *Schirwode*, which he there founded.

(b) King Henry the second gave the Town of *Papulwick*, with the Church of the same, and the mill which the Canons of *Newstede* made, with the meadow of *Beskerwod* along the water, with all the appurtenances, to God and St. Mary, together with the *New Stede* or Place, which he founded in *Schirwod*, for Canons (c) regular of the Order of St. Austine, to whom he gave also long and large wastes lying about the said Monastery within the Forest; which wastes in ancient Charters are called *Kygell* and *Ravensbede*, and are described by there bounds, and the particulars within them. He granted the Monks also view of Frank-pledge, and many other privileges and freedoms, and a Park of ten acres according to the measure of the foot of the Forest, by the site of the said Monastery, to be inclosed as they should please, out of the view of the Verderers, Regarders, Foresters, and other Officers of the Forest, and a field of arable Land called Abby Field, lying between the Town of *Papilwyke* and the said Monastery, to hold inclosed with hedge and ditch according to the Assise of the Forest, upon the head of which the Canons made a Grange nigh the Town of *Papilwyke*, and ever kept that field several, and in their own tillage, and out of the covert of the Forest as their proper demesne. The said King Henry, son of the Empreß, gave them also at the first foundation (d) Cs. Land in *Shepewyke* and *Walkringham*, to which belonged something in *Misterton* and *Walcreth*, and confirmed what Robert de Cauz, and John Cooke gave in *Nottingham*.

King John, and the following Kings, confirmed and enlarged their territories and privileges; and they had several other good benefactors, as in diverse places in this County will be noted, amongst whom Robert Lord Lexington was one of the most considerable.

The value of this Monastery in the first fruits Office is 167l. 16s. 11d. ob.

(e) King Henry the eighth, by his Letters Patents dated May 28, 32 H. 8, granted this house, with the Mannor of *Papulwick*, and Rectory of the same, and all the closes by their several names about the Priory, and Commons in *Rancusbede* and *Kygell* in the Forest, and all in *Newstede*, *Papilwyk*, and *Lindeby*, &c. to Sir John Byron, Knight and his heirs. This Priory was surrendered 1 July 1539, 31 H. 8, (f) viz. the year before. It hath been.

(a) Regist. de Lent. p. 1, lb. 118. (b) Regist. de Novo loco. (c) Mon. Angl. vol. 2, p. 317. (d) Regist. de Novo loco. (e) Par. 4, par. 32 H. 8. (f) Part. 2, Claus. 31 H. 8.

been almost ever since, and still is the principal Seat of that noble Family, of which therefore it cannot be improper to give some brief account in this place.

The first was Raph de Burun, whom the Book of Doomsday, Sect. xi, made in the latter part of the reign of King William the Conquerour, shows to have had in *Derbyscr*, the Mannors of *Westune*, *Horfelei*, *Denebi*, *Halum*, and *Herdebi*; in the Park of *Horjeley*, there was a Castle (some of the ruines whereof are yet visible) called *Horestan Castle*, which was the chief mansion of his next successors; in this County the same record *Snodenghamschire*, Sect. xv, mentions him to be Lord of the Mannor of *Oscington*, to which part of *Almenton* belonged, of one in *Calum*, now *Kelum*, one in *Hockenale*, one in *Cortingestocbe*, one in *Rampeston*, one in *Lambecote*, and two in *Codegrave*, in which place it appears, his next successor and (as I suppose) his son, was Hugh de Burun, father of Hugh called Meschines, and Roger; Hugh became a Monk at *Lenton*, and Roger enjoyed the Baron y, of which he gave an account to King Henry the second, concerning his Knights Fees, as in the Red Book in the Exchequer is manifest. This Roger married Nicola, the daughter of (a) Roelend de Verdun, who was by the Earl of *Chester*, about (b) 1 Joh. after his death married to Anketin de Briekesard, as in *Cotgrave* is likewise said, but I find not what children he left. Robert de Burun, somewhere, 2 Joh. stiled Lord of *Horestan Castle*, who was father of Henry and Peter, there also named, I suppose was his son: and so doth Samuel Roper, Esquire, in the great pedigree of this family, now in the possession of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Byron, done with great diligence and cost, upon a very large roll of velum, with transcripts of Evidences, wherein he sets down this Robert de Biron to marry Cecilia, the daughter and heir of ——— de Clayton in the County of *Lancaster*, by whom he had Sir Richard, the father of Sir James Byron of *Cadeney* in *Lincolneshire*, who married Alice, the relict of John Comyn of *Ulseby*, daughter of William Lord Ros of *Hamlak*, and Sir Robert Byron Lord of *Clayton*, in right of his mother, who, by Maud his wife, had William and Sir John de Biron, who, about 24 E. 1, was Governour [Custos] of *Yorke*, and had been some five or six years before of *Dover*, he married Joane, the daughter of Baldwin Thies, Knight, [Teutonici] the widow of Sir Robert Holland, Knight, by whom he had Sir John de Biron, Knight, Lord of *Clayton* who married Alice the cousin and heir of Robert Banastre of *Hyndeley* in the said County of *Lancaster*, who was after his death, about 12 E. 3, married again to Sir John de Strykland, Knight, by her he had Sir Richard de Byron of *Cadenay*, Knight, Lord of *Clayton*, whose first wife was Agnes ——— his second Elizabeth, who after his death, 21 E. 3, was married to John, son of Thomas Colepeper, his son and heir was Sir James Biron, Knt. who by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Bernak, Knight, had Sir John Byron, Knight, who died without issue, and Sir Richard Byron Lord of *Clayton*; who to his second wife had Joane, daughter of William de Colwick, and heir of her brother Thomas, which brought this family to have a considerable interest in this County again; by her he left a son and heir called John le Byron of *Clayton*, Knight, who, by Margery his wife, had Sir Nicolas Byron of *Clayton*, Knight, who married Alice, the daughter of Sir John Boteler of *Beaufey* in that County of *Lancaster*, Knight, by whom he had Sir John Byron, who married Margery, the daughter of Sir Robert Fowleshurst, Knight, but died without issue 1488, having been made by King Henry the seventh, so soon as he

(a) Pip. 2 Joh. (b) Oblat. 1 Joh. m. 8, n. 8, Doeb.

Radulphus de Burun temp. W. Conq.-

Hugo de Burun-Albrea.

Rogierus de Burun, 12 H. 2, Bar.-Nicola fil. Roelant de Verdun, postea nupta Anketina de Hugo Meschines fil. & hær. de Horestan Castro. Brikefard. Monachus sine prole.

Robertus de Burun, 2 Joh. Dom. de Horestan Cast.-Cecilia fil. & hær. - de Clayton C. Lanc Petrus-

Robertus de Biron-Matildis. Richardus, mil- Henricus. Petrus. Johannes.

Johan. de Biron, mil.-Joana fil. Baldwini Teutonic vel Thies mil. relict. Rob. 3 F. 2. Jacobus de Cadeney-Alicia relict. Joh. Comyn de 24 E. 1. Holand. in Com. Linc. mil. Ulfaby fil. Willielmi de Ros de Hamlak.

Johannes de Biron-Alicia confang. & hær. Rob. Banastre de Hindley-Johannes de Strykland, mil. mil. C. Lanc. relict. 12 E. 3. mar 2.

Richardus de Byron de Cadeney, mil.-Agnes, ux. 1.-Elizab. ux. 2.- Joh. fil. Tho. Colepeper mar. 2. Donn. de Clayton, ob. 21 E. 3.

Jacobus de Byron, mil. 16 E. 3.-Eliz. fil. Will-Bernak, mil. Johannes Clericus.

Richardus Byron, mil. ob. 21 R. 2. - Joana fil. Will. de Colwick, & hær. Tho. frat. Johannes, mil. f. p.

Johannes le Byron de Clayton, miles-Margeria, 20 H. 6.

Nicolaus Byron de Clayton, miles-Alicia fil. Johannis Boteler de Beaufey C. Lanc.

Nicolaus Byron de Colwick, mil.-Joana fil. Joh. Buffy-Gerv. de Clifton, mar. 2. Johan. Byron, mil. ob. 1488, f. p.

Johannes Byron, mil.-Isabella fil. - Lemington-Eliz. fil. Will. Constantin relict. Rogeri Halgh.

Johannes Byron de Newsted, mil.-Alicia fil. Nic. Stokley de Strelley.

Johannes Byron, miles-Margareta fil. Willielmi Fitz-Williams.

Johannes Byron-Anna fil. Ric. Molineux de Nic. Bar. gemellus-Sophia fil. unica Dom. Lambert Charles de Numigen in gemellus, mil. Selson C. Lanc. Bar. cum Joh. Holland Gubern. de Breda.

I 5 6  
Joh. Byron, mil. Balnei-Cecil. Tho. Kath. fil. Rob. Lucia & Nicol. Ric. Dom.-Eliz. fil. Geo. An.ux. Ernest-Isabel. fil. creat. in Bar. de Ratch. T. West. mil. H. Erone. mil. foror 4 Will. Byron fil. Rosel relict. Thom. Byron, Will. Stanley dale per Car. 2, 16 C. 1. Bar. de la Cecil. 7 Gilb. tertius. Nich. Strel- Lucas, Bar. 21. f. p. ob. in Gallia 1652 Ware. 2 Phil. ley ux, prim. mil. 38, 1673.

Thom. ob. f. p. Johanne. Will. Byron-Elizab. fil. Johanne Kath. Edward. 21. 12. 1673.

1 2 3 4  
Willielmus Byron Kath. Eliz. Maria. Ann.  
Et. 4, 1673.

he began his reign almost, viz. Sept. 22, 1 H. 7, (a) Knight, and Constable of *Nott. Castle*, and Porter of the same, Steward and Warden of the Forest of *Shirewood*, and of the Parks and Woods of *Bilney, Birkeland, Rumwood, Dufeland, and Fulwode*, with 40l. &c.

3 E

(a) Prima Bpud. de Rix. Sigill. 2 H. 7, & Par. 2, Pat. 2 H. 7.



&c. for the said offices; and Sir Nicolas Byron of *Cokwyck* and *Clayton* his second son, who married Jane, the daughter of John Bussy of *Hougham* in *Lincolnshire*, afterwards married to Sir Gervas Clifton, by whom he had Sir John Byron Steward of *Manchester* and *Rachdale*, and Lieutenant of the Forest of *Shirwood* (this was called little Sir John with the great Beard,) who had this Priory granted, as before is said: his first wife was Isabell, the daughter of ——— Lemington, by whom he had no issue; his second was Elizabeth, the daughter of William Constantine, and the relict of Roger Halgh, on whom he begot (soon enough) Sir John Byron of *Newstede*, who married Alice, the daughter of Sir Nicolas Strelley of *Strelley*, and by her had Sir John Byron of *Newstede*, the husband of Margaret, the daughter of William Fitz-Williams, by whom he had Sir John Byron of *Newstede*, who had to wife Anne, the daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of *Sefron* in the County of *Lancaster*, Knight and Baronet, who brought him many children, his eldest was Sir John Byron, Knight, of the *Bath*, created by King Charles the first Baron of *Rachdale*: he married Cecily, daughter of Thomas West Lord de la *Ware*; and after her, as I remember, Elinor Needham the Lord *Kilmurreys* daughter, but died without issue in *France*, in the year 1652, after he had eminently served the King, as his uncle Sir Nicolas Byron, Baronet, a twin with his father, and his brothers Sir Richard, William, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Gilbert, and I think Philip did: he was esteemed one of the best accomplished gentlemen of his time. His brother Sir Richard, now Lord Byron, succeeds in this place, who married to his first wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Geo. Rosell of *Radcliff*, Esquire, the relict of Nicolas Strelley, Esquire; and to his second Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir George Booth of *Dunham* in *Cheshire*, Baronet, by whom he hath no issue; by his first he hath William Byron, and Katherin: William married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Viscount Chaworth, by whom he hath three or four daughters, and a son named William.

In the bow Window of the Hall at *Newstede* there is yet *W. S. P.* William Savage, Prior, and the Arms of *Newstede Priory*, viz. *England*, with a Chief Azure, in the middle whereof is the Virgin Mary, with the Babe Or, and Quarterly *France* and *England*. And Azure a Pall Arg. impaling Arg. a pale deeply indented (or Lozengy) Sable, Savage Bishop of ———.

In the Pantry, Grey of *Codnors*, and Crumwell quartering *Tateshall*. In Henry the seventh's lodgings the Pictures of King Henry the seventh, and Elizabeth his Queen, and Prince Arthur. In the next Pane of the same Window, Arg. ten Torteauxes, and a file of three Labels Azure — Babington, Militis. Barry of six Arg. and Az. Henrici Grey. Sable, a Bend between six Croffe Croflets Arg. Arme Johannis Stanhope, Armig.

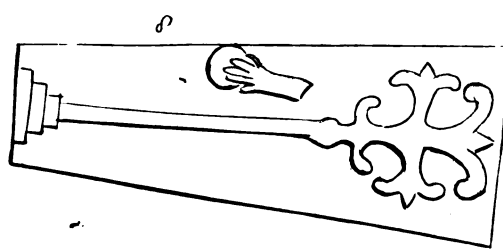
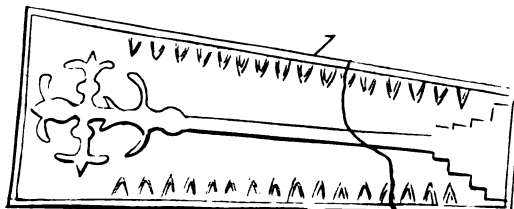
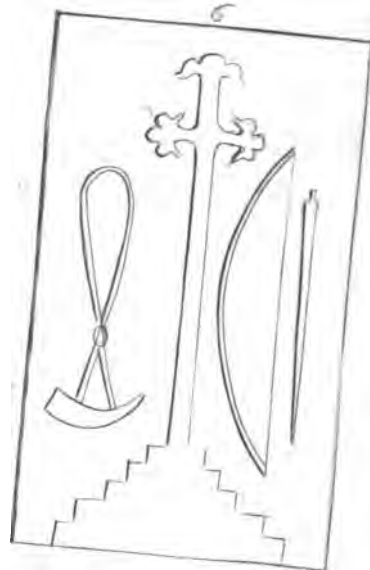
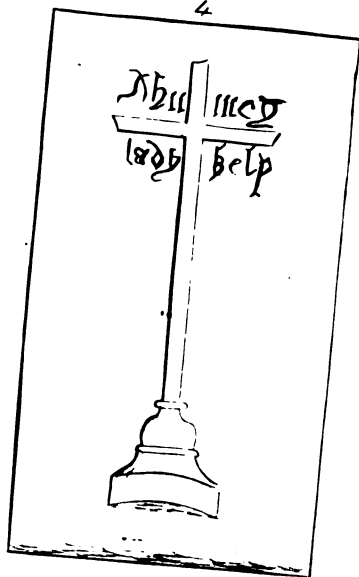
These Canons at several Altars were to pray for the souls of King Henry the second, and all the Kings their founders; of Robert Lexington, who gave the Towns of *Routhorn* and *Scarcliff* (in *Derbshire*) and *Startborp*, to supply four Canons; of William Cossall, who gave his Mannor of *Cossall* and *Bullwell Wood*, and divers Lands and Tenements in *Nott* and *Egmanton*; (a) of John Longvylers, who gave *Tuxford Church*; of Robert and Henry Edenslow, brothers, who gave North *Muskam* Mannor, excepting the stipend of the Chaplains at *Edenslow*; of Elias Breton, who gave diverse Tenements in *Huknall*; of Dionysia Eynell, who gave Tenements in *Tersbill*; of Robert Ripers, Alice Palmar, Hugh Ropley, and of Thomas Sutton.

PAPLEWICK

(a) Ex libro Rob. Cutwulf Prioris de Novo loco temp. H. 6, pen. R. dotm. Byron.



PAPPLEWICK



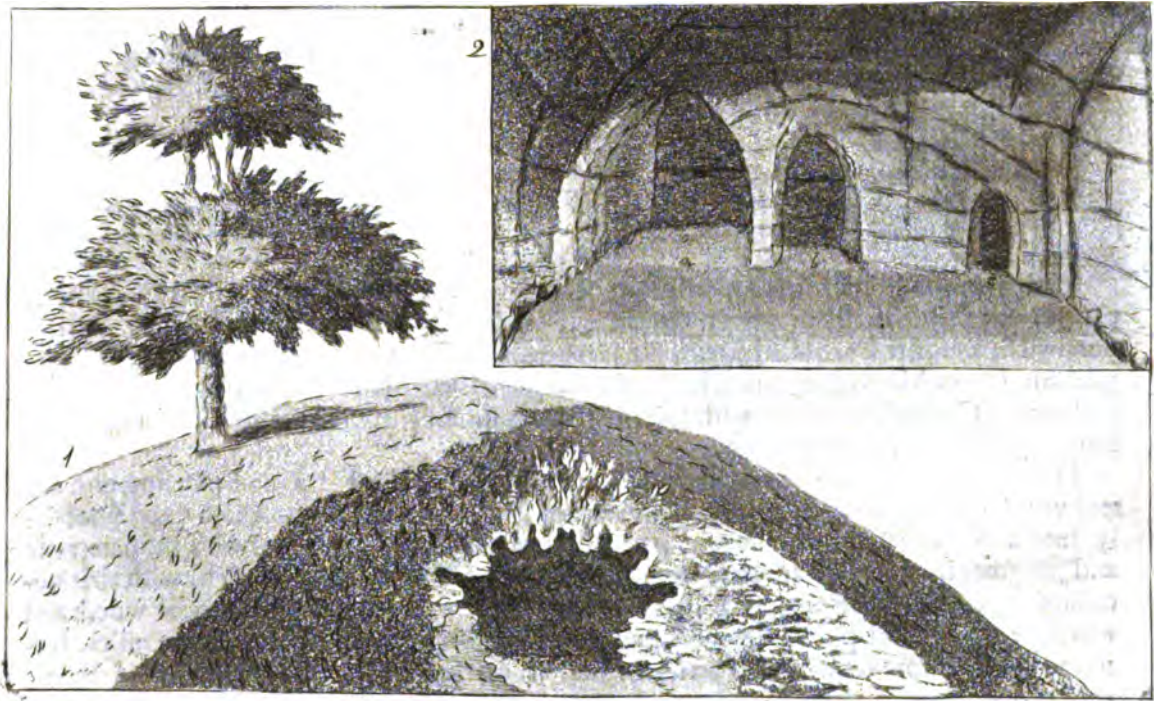
## PAPPLEWICK and NEWSTEDE.

These places are not distinctly related by Thoroton. In what may be denominated the former is the domain of the honourable Frederick Montague. The village here is pleasantly situated, near the delightful pleasure grounds of that gentleman. Here are extensive cotton-mills which employ many hands.

In this lordship is a hollow rock called Robin Hood's Stable, handed down, as such by tradition; it is a curious Cave on the side of a little hill, on a farm, of Mr. Montague's, near the Lodge at Papplewick-Hall. Hayman Rook, Esq. who favoured me with the drawings of the entrance and internal appearances of this Cave, from which the views below are taken, thinks there is a great probability of its being used by that celebrated depredator.

No. 1, is a perspective view of the entrance before the present door was put up and the wall erected.

No. 2, is a view of the inside. This Cave evidently appears to have been cut out of the solid rock, which seems to have been excavated with judgment; the little hollows (a) (b) (c), are well contrived for holding fodder; at (a) two horses may feed together, at (b) and (c) one each.



The Church or Chapel, which is dedicated to St. James, was rebuilding when I visited this place 1795, and is fitting up in a very elegant Gothic style, by Mr. Montague.—The Saxon sculpture in the preceding plate was found in pulling down the church. No. 1, and 2, are figures cut in stone, No. 3, in wood. The floor-stone in the same plate figure 6, is six feet three inches by six feet seven inches, and is in the nave of the church. By the figures represented thereon it is very probable that the person buried under it was an officer of Shirewood forest.

Certified value 17l. 8s. 6d. in Bacon. Hon. Frederick Montague, patron. Robert Stanley, Cur. Pri Newstede Propr..

### PAPLEWICK-HALL,

the seat of the honourable Frederick Montague, may be said to be a place of his own creating; it is altogether compleatly beautiful.

The house was built by the present Mr. Montague, and finished in the year 1787.—In the construction of this elegant stone edifice, taste and conveniency have been equally considered. The entrance at the east front, is into a Vestibule or Hall, 26 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, in which there is a winding staircase. Facing the door is a drawing-room 36 feet by 24. On the right hand is a library very neatly finished and filled with a well chosen collection of books in all language; over the chimney is a fine bust, in statuary marble, of the late Marquis of Rockingham, under which are engraved on a brass tablet, the following elegant and characteristick lines, said to be written by Mr. Montague.

#### CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM;

Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and just,  
These heartfelt titles grace his honour'd bust.  
No fields of blood, by laurels ill repaid,  
No plunder'd Provinces disturb his shade.

But white-rob'd peace compos'd his closing-eyes,  
And join'd with soft humanity his sighs.  
They mourn their patron gone, their friend no more  
And England's tears his short liv'd power deplore.

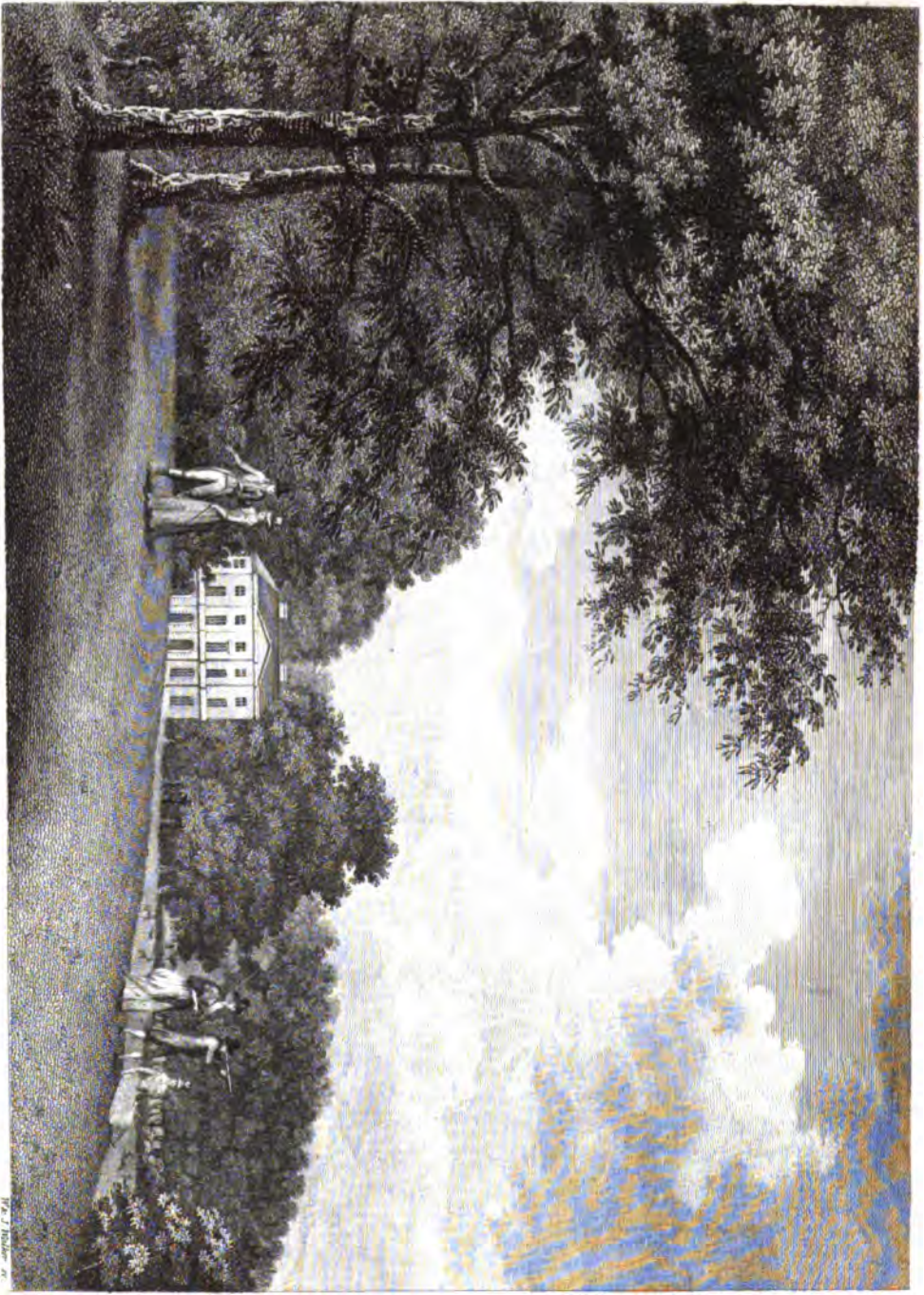
Joining to the library is a little study. On the left hand side of the hall is the dining-parlour 25 feet by 22, in which there are several family pictures. The first Earl of Sandwich, the first Earl of Halifax, the second Earl of Manchester, Sir Edward Montague, Sir James Montague, and Charles Montague, Esq. Near the library is a breakfast parlour. The bedchambers, with their adjoining dressing-room, are spacious and neatly fitted up with every conveniency.

The situation of the house is well chosen, from whence there is a most pleasing and extensive view; the ground, formed by nature, into swells and declivities which slope smoothly into a plain without any abrupt or broken parts, has been laid out with infinite taste and judgment. Here a variety of beautiful scenes open to the view, which, with that necessary appendage a strong fore ground, and the fortunate combination of wood and water, form the most picturesque scenery imaginable. A walk, of about two miles, surrounds these improvements, and a ride of four is carried through well cultivated fields, enriched with a variety of spreading trees, and takes in the whole of what may truly be called a Farm Orne.

NEWSTEAD







PAPPEWICK  
The Seat of the Rev.



HALL,  
Near the Frederick & Montague.

The Author by J. Thompson, Montague, Nov. 1790. & sold by W. B. & Co. 1790. & by W. B. & Co. 1790. & by W. B. & Co. 1790.

## NEWSTEDE ABBEY

The seat of the Right Honourable William Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county palatine of Lancaster. (a)

The state of things about this delightful dwelling, is unlike what it has been. After its religious occupiers had been forced from it by the reformation it was converted into a splendid residence, by the ancestors of the present noble possessor. At the time when the annexed view was taken, about the middle of the present century, all about it was truly grand and beautiful, retaining, as it now does, a part of its original form.

How sweetly in front looked the transparent water, and the light religious remains, (equalled by no architecture, scarcely in the kingdom, except that of York Cathedral) backed by the most splendid field beauties, diversified by the swells of the earth on which they were rooted. Now alas! the former has retired from its extensive boundaries and rests within a narrow space, leaving only the traces of what it has been, rushy and miry. The building, in a great degree, has resisted the innovation of time; but the woods which sheltered it are almost no more.

The Park which once was richly ornamented with 2700 head of deer, and numberless fine spreading oaks, is now divided and subdivided into farms. Agriculture, perhaps more beneficial, has given in their stead, coarse fences and ploughed lands: of the former not one nimble head is to be seen, of the latter their stumps, even with the surface of the earth, remain an impediment to the traveller.

I observed, at some distance from this dwelling, a kind of conic ruin, which had nothing of attraction but its bulkiness. On enquiry, I found it was of man's labour, and once stood on a little island in the water, and was a costly erection to the present possessor. It is now on dry land.

Of this once splendid abode, we may say, what may be said of many others in this kingdom, and indeed of the whole of man's architectural labours, that from the moment of their elevation they make slow but sure approaches towards dissolution; unlike the animal creation, they have no progressive, infantine, matured and declining years.

Of this place, as a religious house, Thoroton has been pretty accurate and diffuse.—It being erected upon a piece of waste land in the forest, it acquired the name of *NEW STEDE* or Place.—A little reflection on the past and on the present.

3 F

Here

(a) Lord Byron was born in November 1722. He succeeded his father in title and estate, August 8, 1736, on his father's death. He was bred to the navy, and in 1763, was made Master of his Majesty's stag-hounds, which office he resigned about the time of his unfortunate rencounter with Mr. Chaworth his neighbour. He married in 1747, Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Charles Shaw, Esq. in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had issue William born in 1749, and Caroline in 1755. See epitaphs of some of the ancestors of this nobleman, page 6, vol. 3.

Thoroton has brought the pedigree of this ancient family down to Richard 2, Lord Biron, brother to John who was eminently distinguished in the troubles of the last century. Richard, like his brother, distinguished himself during the civil wars. He was one of the valiant colonels at the fight at Edge-hill, who in November, 1642, was made Master of Arts at Oxford. At Newark while governor there, his achievements against the enemy were highly honourable. He died in 1699. He left by his Lady Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel, Esq. of Radel ff-upon-trent, widow of Nicholas Strelley, Esq.

William 3d Lord Byron, who married Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Viscount Chaworth of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue William, Richard, Ernest, and John who died young, and William the 4th Lord Biron, grandson of Richard.—He had three wives: First, Mary daughter of John Earl of Bridgewater, who died in 1703; second, Lady Frances Wilemina, daughter of William Bentinck Earl of Portland, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. This Lady died in 1712. His third wife was Frances daughter of William Berkly, Lord Berkley, by whom he had issue William the fifth and present Lord Biron, and John who embraced the profession of the navy. He serving in 1740, under Lord Anson, was cast away and suffered for the space of five years numerous hardships, of which he published an affecting narrative. He afterwards became a renowned Admiral, and died in 1786.



Here calm religion, I had almost said in times more congenial to the views of its heavenly author, sweetened the hours of those retired from the world and its vain allurements. Here, all that man in a state of penitence and humility, could wish for, both for his spiritual and bodily comforts, were administered. Here the founder of this holy sanctuary, whose views, no doubt were heavenly, poured forth his ejaculations to the THRONE OF GRACE, for mercy and its prosperity. And here, and in such like institutions, not the slightest things to be considered in this retrospect, the poor, the sick, the maim'd, the blind, the fatherless, the widow, and the weary traveller, found at all times a comfortable asylum.—Dare we ask in these revolutionary times, founded, I fear, upon a disbelief of christianity, and stiled *the age of reason*; has man been highly benefitted by the reformation which gave, in many instances, to a single individual, those revenues which supported the unnumbered of all descriptions of the human kind? Nothing but the affected piety of a profligate prince, surrounded by sycophants, could, as it were, attempt to erase from memory, the names and godlike deeds of the founders of these noble institutions; monuments, till then, of all that was grand and noble, either in a religious or architectural view.

Let those amongst us, whose ancestors were favoured at that innovating period, remember that their possessions, some have said, are those of plunder; but using a milder phrase, it may be said, they are not the fruits of rectitude. Let them beware, particularly a noble Peer *whose abundant riches flows almost wholly from religious foundations*, and who may be thought by some, to favour the present political phrensy for reformation, or revolution; I say, let such remember, that in their attempt at power, they may destroy order, and themselves become the first sacrifices to their own ambition. What a reformation brought, a revolution may, with equal justice, take away; the rich at such awful periods, are invariably the first and not the least sufferers.

## KIRKEBY, and WOODHOUSE.

THIS place in the great Survey, called Doomſday Book, is certified to be of the Fee of Raph Fitz-Hubert: but before the Conquest in *Chirkeby*, Levenot had for his Mannor Land, (a) which paid the Dane-geld for ten bovats, being then accounted two carucats. There Raph had in demefne three car. and one sochm. on one bov. of this Land, and 20 vill. and six bord. having twelve car. There was a Church and a Priest, and two mills 3s. and three acres of meadow, pasture wood by places two leu. long, and two broad. In the Confeſſours time this was valued at 4l. then in the Conquerours but at 3l. Here was another Mannor of the Tayn-land which Alvrice had before the coming King William, which was rated to the Geld at two bovats, and the Land of it returned then to be so, viz. two bov. He afterwards held it of King William, and there had one car. This was valued then as before 11s. There was also another bovatt which was then waft.

Henry

(a) Lib. Doomſ.



NEWSTEAD PARK,  
 The Seat of the  
 R<sup>t</sup> Hon. Lord Byron.

Published by J. Thomsen, Edinburgh, 1840. 12s. 6d.

As sold by J. Thomsen, Edinburgh, 1840. 12s. 6d.



(a) Henry de Stuteville, about 33 H. 2, gave account of 15l. of the Scutage of the Fee which was parted between him and Hubert Fitz-Raph.

(b) The wife of Robert de Stutevill (not long after) was in the Kings custody, and of the [Parentela] lineage of Edward de Salesbery, on the part of her father, and of the part of her mother of the progeny of Roger de Rennes; she had one Town called *Dibam*, which was her inheritance, which was yearly worth 24l. She had one son and two daughters, their age was not then known to the Jurors. (c) She was usually named Leonia de Reines, by whom her husband the said Robert de Stuteville had one son called Henry de Stoteville, who inherited the Barony; and another named William, mentioned to be living, (d) 2 R. 1.

(e) Afterwards there is mention of the honour of John de Stuteville, concerning the moyety of the Barony of Hubert Fitz-Raph, and that there was paid by the said John for fifteen Knights Fees in *Kirkeby*, with the appurtenances. (f)

(g) About 45 H. 3, Robert, son of John de Stotevill, had Market and Fair, and Fee Warren granted in *Kirkeby* and *Essefeld*. It appears, 12 E. 1, (h) that Robert de Stoteville showed great disobedience and contempt in not coming upon the Kings summons to aid him in the last expedition into *Wales*, for which the King pardoned him upon his submission, he paying for every Knights Fee which he held one hundred marks, which John de Vescy, John de Evill, and John de Luvetot, undertook he should perform;—the Barons upon the Kings precept, searching the Rolls of Exchequer, found that John de Stotevill, father of the said Robert, held fifteen Fees of the Barony, which was Hubert Fitz-Raph's; and that the said Robert held five Fees of the inheritance of Alianor de Genevere his wife, to whom Roger de Bertram granted and demised the Castle of *Mitford*, with the Fees and other appurtenances, which made in all twenty Fees. Robert de Stoteville, about 34 E. 1, died seised of the Mannor of *Ekinton* and *Darbisbire*, and of this Mannor, (i) leaving his son and heir John de Stoteville twenty-four years of age, who was heir to his mother Alianora de Genevere, wife of the said Robert, to whom Alianor, de Queen of *England*, the mother of King Edward the first, gave the Castle of *Mitford*, and diverse Lands (k) in *Northumberland*: she died about 4 E. 2.

Henr. de Stuteville-

Robertus de Stuteville-Leonia de Rennes, 6 R. 1, 6 Joh.

Henricus de Stotevill- Willielmus, 2 R. 1.

Johannes de Stoteville-

Johannes de Stotevill, 36 H. 3 -

Rob. de Stotevile-Alian. de Genevere. Studo de Stotevile-

Johannes de Stotevile- Nicolaus de Stotevile-

Robertus de Stotevill Studo five Stoutus de Stotevile, 6 E. 3.  
infra et. 17 E. 2.

The

(a) Pip. 33 H. 2. (b) Rot. de Dominabus pueris & puellis in soc. (c) Ex Chart. Will. Sacheverell de Barton, Ar. (d) Mon. Angl. vol. 2, p. 602. (e) Pip. 2 R. 1, Essex. (f) Test. de Nev. (g) Ch. 45 H. 3, m. 1. (h) Com. Trin. 12 E. 1, ro. 7. (i) Efc. 34 E. 1, n. 33. (k) Efc. 4 E. 2, n. 7.

(a) The Jury, 16 E. 2, found that this John de Stotevile was to pay out of this Mannor the yearly Rent of 40s. to buy Wine, and 6s. 8d. or a quarter of Wheat of that price, to make Wafers (Oblata) to celebrate the Eucharist in the Church of St. Mary at *Newstede*, which John de Stutevill (Triavus) grandfathers grandfather of this John, then, viz. 16 E. 2, lately dead, charged upon this Mannor, and King Henry, grandfather of that King, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign confirmed; but I suppose it is a mistake for avus, or at most for proavus, and then there must be two Johns, which is all the time will well bear, from 29 H. 3, to 16 E. 2, that this John, son of Robert, was dead, who left his son Robert born beyond the seas his heirs, then aged seven years.

(b) William, son of Gilbert le Warner of *Kirkby* upon *Ashefeld*, 13 E. 3, Jan. 27, made Fine with the King for pardoning the transgression, which the said William and Gilbert made in acquiring certain Tenements of John, son of Robert de Stutevill, Knight, in *Kirkeby* upon *Ashefeld*, in the time of the Kings father, and entring them without licence, being held of the said Kings father in capite.

(c) Thomas de Langton, and Robert de Barton, 13 E. 3, paid 20s. of the remainder of their account of the Mannor of *Kirkeby* on *Ashefeld*, which was Lora de Stoteville, an Alien.

(d) King Edward the third, by his Letter Patents dated 1 March, 14 E. 3, granted the Mannors of *Ekinton* in *Darbyshire*, and *Kirkeby* in this County, which were late John Stotevills, and by the forfeiture of Robert Stotevill, son and heir of John, were come into his hands, together with the Mannors of *Louthe* and *Baliogary*, and other Lands in *Ireland*, to John Darcy, sometimes called le Cofyn, sometimes le Piere, and in some other records le Nevew, and his heirs for ever, who had licence, 21 Jan. 18 E. 3, (when also he had his confirmations of these and many other things) to inclose and make Parks of his woods at *Temple Newsom*, and *Temple Hirst* in *Yorkshire*; at *Torkefay* in *Lincolnshire*; *Ekington* in *Darbyshire*; and *Kirkeby* in this County. He was a very great man both in *England* and *Ireland*: his principal Seat was at *Knayth* in *Lincolnshire*; he is supposed to be nephew of Thomas, and son of Norman, and brother of Philip Lords Darcy of *Neeton* in that County, the old Seat of that illustrious and ancient family.

(e) King Edward the second, 15 E. 2, at the request of his well beloved and faithful men Robert Darcy, John Darcy his brother, and John Darcy le Cofyn, of his especial grace granted to them Philip Darcy, and Norman Darcy his Enemies and Rebels, taken and detained in his Prison at *Yorke*, to be delivered or otherwise disposed according to their wills, saving to the said King the eschaet and forfeiture of their Lands and Tenements, Goods, and Chattels, belonging to him on that occasion.

(f) John Darcy le Nevew, 21 Aug. 2 E. 3, was constituted Justice and Keeper of *Ireland*.

(g) John Darcy le Cofin, 19 Febr. 3 E. 3, is so constituted.

(h) John Darcy Justice of *Ireland*, being about to go by the Kings command to the parts of the Duchy of *Aquitaine*, Roger Vtlagh, Prior of the Hospital of St. Johns of *Hierusalem*, 31 May, 4 E. 3, was made by his consent Lieutenant till his return.

John

(a) Efc. 16 E. 2, n. 61. (b) Orig. 13 E. 3, ro. 64. (c) Pip. 13 E. 3, de Extract. plac. forest. in Com. Nott. cor. Rad. Nevill, & focis, &c. ro. 3. (d) Par. 2, pat. 18 E. 3, m. 2. (e) Par. 2, pat. 15 E. 2, m. 17. (f) Par. 2, pat. 2 E. 3, m. 24. (g) Par. 1, pat. 3 E. 3, m. 28. (h) Par. 1, pat. 4 E. 3, m. 17.

(a) John Darcy was Justice of *Ireland*, and Thomas de Burgh, Clark, Treasurer of *Ireland*, 8 E. 3, by the Kings Letters Patents dated at *Notingham*, 16 July, was made Lieutenant of the Justice of *Ireland*. as often as he should happen to be absent.

Johannes Darcy le Piere ob. 21 E. 3.-Emelina fil. & hæ. Walteri fil. Will. Heyrun-Joana ux. 2.

Johannes Darcy le Fitz ob. 30 E. 3.-Elizab. fil. & hæ. Nic. Menill.

Philippus Darcy-Elizab. Johannes fil. & hæ. f. p.

Johannes Dom. Darcy-Margareta ob. 33 H. 6.

Philippus Darcy fil. & hæ. -Alianora fil. Henr. Dom. Fitz-Hugh — Tunstall mar. 2. Johannes-Margareta

Margeria-Johannes Conyers. Elizab.-Jacobus Strangways, Junior. Richardus-

Johannes Conyers, mil. Gart.-

Willielmus Darcy æt. 4. an. 32 H. 6.

Willielmus Conyers, æt. 21, 5 H. 7.

(b) Anno Domini 1333, William Earl of *Ulster*, was slain by his own men, viz. by the Maunvils; and the same year Sir John Darcy Justice of *Ireland*, went into *Ulster*, with a great army to revenge the death of the said Earl, but before he came the men of that County had done it; and the Justice with his army went into *Scotland* to the King of *England*, who at that time was there in war, and left Sir Thomas Burke his Lieutenant in *Ireland*. And in the eve of St. Margaret there was a great slaughter in *Scotland* by the Irish, by the said King in one part, and the said Justice in another, and so was conquered the King of *Scotland*, and they made Sir Edward Bayloll King of *Scotland*, and the said Sir John Darcy came again Justice of *Ireland*, and delivered Walter Bermegham out of the Castle of *Dublin*.

(c) John Darcy le Piere, 20 E. 3, had the custody of the Tower of *London* for his life, but it seems he continued not long, for he died 30 Mary, 21 E. 3, (d) seized of this Mannor and *Ekinton* in *Darb.* of the Reversion of *Temple-Newfom*, after the death of Mary de St. Paul Countess of *Pembrook*, and many other Lands and Mannors in *Yorkshire*, amongst which were the Mannors of *Notton* and *Silkeston*, and Lands in *Wollay*, which were of the inheritance of Emelina his wife, who was daughter and heir of Walter, son of William Heyrun, (e) Lord of the Mannor of *Hadiston* in *Northumberland*, which with *Knayth* and *Torkesey*, and many other Lands in *Lincolnshire*, and other Counties, descended to Sir John Darcy, Knight, son and heir of the said John, and Emelina, then, viz. 21 E. 3, aged thirty years.

(f) John Darcy of *Knayth*, 22 E. 3, took the state of Banneret of the King. The next year, 5 Aug 23 E. 3, (g) he was made Keeper of the Tower of *London*, which he had for his life: but for the great affection he bore to the person of John de Beauchamp of *Warwick*, (h) he passed it to him, seeing that for other busineses himself could not attend the custody thereof, and the King, 26 E. 3, confirmed the same to the said John de Beauchamp, during his life, if he should overlive John the said Darcy: he married

3 G

Elizabeth,

a Par. 1, pat. 8 E. 3, m. 1, & 42. b Fragm. Hibern. pen. Dom. Jo. Cotton. c Par. 1, pat. 20 E. 3, m. 26. d Efc. 21 E. 3, n. 54. e Efc. 25 E. 3, n. 25. f Par. 1, pat. 22 E. 2, n. 18. g Par. 2, pat. 23 E. 3, m. 16. h Par. 1, pat. 26 E. 3, m. 16.



Elizabeth, daughter and heir of of Nicolas, Lord of Meinill, and died, 30 E. 3, (a) the Saturday after the Feast of St. Chad, (b) leaving John Darcy his son and heir not six years old, who lived not above six years more; but left his brother Philip Darcy to succeed him, who proved his age of twenty-one, 47 E. 3, and died 22 R. 2, (c) leaving by Elizabeth his wife, John and Philip.

John Lord Darcy left his wife Margaret a widow, and his son Philip his heir under age, 13 H. 4, who before he came to age, viz. 2 Aug. 6 H. 5, (d) died also, leaving his two daughters, Elizabeth two years old, and Margaret one, his heirs: his wife was Elianor, daughter of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, who married to her second husband — Tunstall, by whom she had a son, and died 36 H. 6. Her first husband's brother and heir male, was John Darcy Ch. who died 25 Mar. 32 H. 6, (e) and left his grandson William Darcy, son of his son Richard, his heir, then about four years old.

Elizabeth, the elder daughter and co-heir of Philip Lord Darcy, was married to James Strangways the younger, by whom she had issue; her sister Margery the other daughter was the wife of Sir John Conyers, who in her right had this Mannor and Advowson of the Church: he over-lived her, and John Conyers their son; so that after his death, which was 14 Mar. 5 H. 7, (f) William Conyers was found his cousin and heir, viz. son of his said son John Conyers, and came to the age of twenty-one years the St. Thomas day before.

(g) There was a Recovery, 18 H. 7, wherein William Conyers, Knight, and others, claimed against Richard Illingworth, the Mannor of *Hardwyk*, with the appurtenances, and one mess. six hundred acres of Land, sixty of meadow, five hundred of pasture, and twenty of wood, with the appurtenances in *Kirkeby*, *Ashfeild*, and *Hardwyk*, and called to warrant John Illingworth.

This Mannor is now the inheritance of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*. Sir Charles Cavendish his father had begun to build a great house in this Lordship, on a hill by the Forest side near *Annesley Woodhouse*, where he was assaulted and wounded by Sir John Stanhope and his men, as he was viewing the work, which was therefore thought fit to be left off, some blood being spilt in the quarrel, then very hot betwixt those two families.

(h) In *Kirkeby Woodhouse*, Galfr. de Insula confirmed all the Arms which he and his father gave to the Canons of *Felley*, and all the Land they had, or with his consent could get in his Fee. Hawisia de Dyve in her widow-hood released to Walter the Prior, and the Canons of *Felley*, (i) Hugh, son of Herbert of *Kirkeby-woodhouse*, with all his Chattels, for the health of her soul, and for the soul of Galf. de Insula her husband, &c.

(k) Reginald de Insula, son of Galfr. de Insula of *Kirkeby-woodhouse*, in the year of our Lord 1252, at Easter confirmed to the said Canons of *Felley*, all they had acquired in the times of his Ancestors and his own, saving the Foreign Service as much as belonged to one bovat of Land which Arnald Pugil bestowed on that house. (l) Reginald de Insula by the counsel and consent of Hawise his wife, gave the said Canons the whole Land which was Ernulphs de Wodhouse: the witnesses to his deed were, Henry, Parson of *Offington*, Mr. Silvester of *Nottingham*, Robert the Parson of *Gresseley*, Stephen his brother, Henry, Parson of *Hukenall*, Henry de Stutevill, Reginald de Annesley, Raph his

a Clauf. 30 E. 3, m. 17. b Esc. 30 E. 3, n. 33. c Esc. 47 E. 3, n. 11. d Esc. 7 H. 5, n. 78. e Esc. 32 H. 6, n. 15. f Ex  
luq. g Trin. 18 H. 7, rot. 148. h Reg. ill. de Felley, p. 51. i lb. 53. k lb. 57. l lb. 51.

his son, William Breton, Juon his son, Ranulph de Wandesley, Galfr. his son, Roger Poer, Ranulph his son, Raph de Gresley, and many others.

Robert de Stutevill also confirmed the gifts of Arnald Pugil, and the rest.

(a) Nicolas de Insula, 23 E. 1, confirmed a place of a toft amongst other things in *Kirkeby-woodbouse*, which he had by eschaet after the death of Hugh, son of Roger, son of Herbert: the witneses were, Thomas de Perors Rector of the Church of *Kirkeby*, John Torcart, Robert Russell, John Colet, John de Langton, Henry de Pillesley, Robert, son of Reginald, and others.

(b) Robert le Gaunte of *Kirkeby Wodbouse*, gave to William and Philip his brothers, and Agnes his neice, as long as they lived, and after their decease to Henry, son of Gilbert of *Kirkeby Wodbous*, and his heirs, the toft which he bought and had of his brother Philip, with all the Land which he had or could have of Robert de Insula in the field of *Kirkeby Wodbouse*, with the meadow butting upon the Park of *Kirkeby*, in the *Stortbes*, to hold the same of Nicolas, son of Reginald de Insula, and his heirs, paying yearly to the house of *Felley* 12d. and to *Newstede* 6d. and to the light of the blessed Mary the Virgin in the Church of *Kirkeby* 6d. and to the Hospital of *Hierusalem* 4d. and to the Fabrick of the Chappel of *Wodbous* 8d. &c. The witneses were John de Annesley, Nicolas de Insula, Raph Briton, William, son of the Chaplain of *Wodbouse*, Hugh de Plumtree, Robert Mantell of *Wodbouse*, Galfr. his brother and others.

(c) In gathering an aid in the time of Edward the third, after John Darcy had the Mannor of *Kirkeby*, the Collectors had of Serlo de Brokelstowe for the fourth part of a Knights Fee in *Kirkeby Wodbouse*, which Nicolas de Insula held in former time. They likewise then had of Richard de Stapleford, Edmund Perpoint, and Robert de Barton for another fourth part of a Fee in the same place, which Richard de Stapulford, Thomas Pereres, and Sibyl Torkard formerly held.

(d) John Pirpunts of *Kirkeby*, gave to the Priory of *Thurgarton* four acres of arable Land, and two Selions in the Territory of *Kirkeby*, which Agnes his wife after his death confirmed, as did also Robert de Stuteville, reserving 12d. a year for all services.

(e) Nicolas de Overton, 24 E. 1, recovered his seisin of two mess. six bovats of Land, five acres of meadow, five of wood, and 10s. Rent in *Kirkeby* in *Ashfeild*, and John Thorcard was amerced.

(f) Sir Henry Pierpoint, Knight, 27 H. 6, released to Richard Illingworth and his heirs, all his right in a meadow called *Akbrigge* near *Hardwick* in the Parish of *Kirkeby* in *Ashfeild*, and in all the Lands and Tenements in the Fields and Gardens of *Hardwick* aforesaid. Elena his Lady, 31 H. 6, (g) after his death did the same. Henry Pierpoint, Esquire, 39 H. 6, (h) son and heir of Henry Pierpoint, Esquire, son and heir of Henry Pierpoint, Knight, did likewise.

(i) In 20 E. 4, the Custody of two hundred acres of waste in the Forest of *Sbirewood*, the Lands and Tenements of Richard Illingworth, Knight, (mentioned in *Bony*) called *Hardwick* Closes, and *Akebrigge*, and a water-mill called *Sutton* Mill in the said Forest, between *Maunsfeild* and *Hardwick* aforesaid, were committed to Raph Illingworth, and others, for ten years.

John

(a) Regist. de Eelley, p. 45. (b) Ib. 62. (c) Ex Inq. 22 E. 3. (d) Regist. de Thurg. p. 69. (e) Plac. de Banc. 24 E. 1, no. 27. (f) Claus. 27 H. 6, m. 9. (g) Claus. 31 H. 6, m. 9. (h) Claus. 39 H. 6, m. 5. (i) Fin. 20 E. 4, m. 2.





In an high North Window in the Church :—Sable a Fesse between three Mullets Arg. quartering Paly of six Arg. and Or. And Arg. a Fesse Or between three Escallops Sable. And Arg. two Bendletts engrailed Sable, over them a Fesse Gules.

The is in the same Window the last, Quartering the Fesse and Escallops; and another in the third place broken away; and in the fourth place the first of the former mentioned Coats, viz. Sable a Fesse between three Mullets Arg.

In a low Window in a square :—Barry of four Arg. and Azure.

## KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD.

Kirkby land is enclosed excepting the forest part, the Portland family principal owners.

In making the turnpike-road, 1789, leading from Kirkby to Pinxton, a village about two miles from the former, an ancient Key was found by the labourers, which is now in the possession of Haymen Rook, Esq. and represented, page 176. In this lordship also was found, near Pinxton, an ancient Ring or Seal, which is the crest of the family of Coke, noticed below. This ring is represented in three points of view, plate, page 225, figure 6.

The village is large; and the Church of a corresponding size, and is dedicated to St. Wilford, it is set off with a spire, it has three bells. In the register of this parish are *drawings of two monumental stones*, and also a *memorandum* placed under them. One of which is copied facing page 287, figure 5, with figures thereon; the other is plain and consequently not copied. It appears they were exactly of a size; and by the inscriptions round the border, of each we are informed for whom they were intended.

“Here lieth the Body of William Coke, Esq. Son and Heir of Francis Coke, of Trusley in the County of Darby, Knight, who married Maud, Eldest daughter of Hen. Beresford of Alfop, &c. by whom He had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters. He being of the age of 47 years, March 27, Anno Dom. 1641, Lived Godly and died Comfortably.”

The other, which is represented :—“Here lieth interred the Body of Maud Coke, wife of William Coke of Kerkby Hall, in the County of Nottingham, Esq. daughter and Co-heir of Henry Beresford of Alfop, in Ledale in the County of *Darby*, who Lived Religiously and Died 16 Mar. 1628, Aged 37.”

Memorandum informs us :—“At the Feet of Mr. Coke and of his wife, lie the Bodies of two of their Eight Children (that is) Isabella and Henry.—Isabella was buried June 16, 1627.—Henry July 8 Anno 1627, but without any inscription.—Their Mother March 16, 28, and their Father March 31, 41, as appeared by the several Inscriptions respectively, above, and is to be seen in the Chancel on the South side, near unto the door just below the steps of the altar.

In the north side of the church-yard is a monumental stone, represented figure 4, page 287, Papelwick, on the south, figures 7, 8.

Patron in 1765. Duchefs Dowager of Portland. Incumbent, Sir Richard Key, Bart. Arch-deacon of Nottingham, R. K. B. 181. 1s. 8d. Yearly tenths, 11. 16s. 2d.—Archiepisc pro Syn. 6s, Archidiac. pro Prox. 7s. 6d. Val. in dec. garb. &c. Duke of Newcastle presented in 1700, William Shepard, Gent. 1734.

## BROOKHILL-HALL.

near Mansfield, in the parish of *Pinxton*, which parish it should seem, Thoroton considered wholly in the County of Derby, as he has not noticed it; now the village is generally understood to be partly in Nottinghamshire. The site of Brook-hill House, however, is in Nottinghamshire, which appears by an ancient inquisition held before the governors and keeper of the forest of Shirewood and a special jury in the time of Edward the third. (a)

BROOKHILL HALL the seat of the Rev. D. Ewes Coke, is situated at the foot of a gentle declivity with a pleasing valley in front and is backed with woods and surrounded by hills, which are seated in an agreeable diversified manner. In addition to these pleasing pictures of nature, two rivulets take their course through the valley, one on each side of the house, and unite at the bottom of the lawn, which affords an opportunity of making three agreeable picturesque pieces of water, one of which appears in the view of this mansion, plate, page 245. (b)

This family till lately, was of Trusley in Derbyshire, and was one of the oldest in that county.

Adjoining to this place, is Pinxton old Hall, which has been owned by the family of Coke, ever since the time of Edward the third, at which time one of the family married the daughter of Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby, who conveyed it to this family.

In this family is a very ancient register of Pinxton parish, it commences in 1540, some time before registers were established by law, wherein the names of several of this family are mentioned.

## SUTTON in ASHFEILD, and HUCKNALL HUTHWAYT.

**T**HIS *Sutune* with *Hochenale* Houthweit, and *Skegeby* were Berues of the Sok of *Maunsfeild*, which was King Edward the Confessours Land, and afterwards King William the Conquerours.

Gerard

(a) In the reign of Edward the third, this manor belonged to Sir William le Wync, who left two daughters, the one married to Sir John Sulney, and the other to Sir Ralph Langford of Langford, Knts. He sold his moiety to Francis Coke, Esq. Sulney's moiety descended to the Staffords, and from them to the Revells; from whom it was purchased by the grandfather of the present Mr. Coke, the owner of Brook-Hill.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several Courts Baron were held by Lady Douglas Sheffield, as guardian for her son, Lord Sheffield, as appears by the Court roll in Mr. Cooke's possession.

Brookhill, the RESIDENCE of Mr. Coke, was once the property of King James the first, and was conveyed by him by a grant to Middleton, and from him to Thomas Lindby, of Skegby, who sold it to the Revells, in whose hands it continued till it was purchased by the late Eardley Wilmot, from whom it was purchased by the Lillymans, and by them devised to the present owners.

(b) It is asserted by some, that one of these which intersects the shrubbery is the head of the Earwash, for an old book is quoted which says, "That the river IRWASH from its head divides the counties of Nottingham and Derby." This brook from its head till it joins what at present is called the Erwash, certainly does divide the counties, leaving the house just in Nottinghamshire, and part of the pleasure grounds in Derbyshire. The dwelling has been much improved by the present possessor.

(a) Gerard, son of Walter de Sutton, gave to God and the Church of St. Peter at *Tburgarton*, two bovats of Land with his mother when she took the habit of Religion, and the Church of the same Town, his brother Robert being converted to religion or dead.

Ranulph the Sheriff of *Nottinghamshire* confirmed it for the soul of his Lord King Henry [2].

(b) Jordan de Snitterton (*Daröifb*) had some yearly Rents by the Affignation of William de Ferrariis, sometime Earl of *Darby*, whereof there was an arrear which Robert de Marcham, and Sarra his wife, 42 H. 3, by Fine released to Robert, son of Harvey, viz. 40s. and so did Gerard de Sutton, as in right of Alice, sometimes his wife, which Sarrah and Alice were daughters and heirs of the said Jordan.

(c) Jordan, son of Gerard de Sutton, added some small parcels also to the Monastery of *Tburgarton*.

(d) Sutton in *Afsheld* and *Hucknall* were a whole Villa, and not Gildable, being of the ancient Demefne of the Crown, except the fourth part which Jordan of the same held of the King with the Advowson of the Church.

(e) The Jury, 16 E. 1, found that Jordan de Sutton held in *Darbyshire*, something in Snitterton of his own, in *Matlee Iboll Peuerwich* of the Inheritance of Amicia his wife: in this Sutton he held one mess. and twelve bovats of Land, and two bovats in *Hothweit*, for which he paid 14s. per annum to the King, and did Homage and Service and Suit to *Maunsfeild* Court from three weeks to three weeks, and Suit in the Kings Army in *Wales* for forty days with one man, horse, haubergeon, cap of iron, lance and sword; he held likewise ten acres where the Mill used to be set in *Sutton Stbawe*; he had 24s. Rent in Sutton on *Sore*, and *Bonington*, and 60s. 6d. of the heirs of Sir Hugh de Capella in *Kirke-ton* and *Screveton*, as in those places is said. John his son and heir was then above seventeen years of age.

(f) About 33 E. 1. John de Sutton died seised of the Mannor, and the third part of Snitterton, leaving John his son and heir sixteen years old and more. John de Sutton, 16 E. 2, (g) had licence to alienate two parts of the Mannor of Sutton upon *Afsheld* to John his son, and Amicia his wife.

(h) The Jury, 6 E. 3, found it no less if the King granted to John de Sutton of *Afsheld*, Clerk, that he might give ten acres and an half of waste in Sutton, held of the King by 5s. 3d. yearly to the Exchequer, to Robert de Henoure of Sutton, and his heirs males; remainder to Alianor, daughter to the said Robert and hers; remainder to Beatrix her sister, and hers; remainder to John, son of John de Sutton, and Avicia his wife, and the heirs males of the body of the said Avicia, for want whereof to revert to the said John de Sutton, and his heirs.

(i) Thomas de Mareslee purchased one mess. one bovat, and one acre of Land, half an acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in Sutton in *Afsheld* of Roger de Somervile, who bought them of John de Sutton. By a Fine, 20 E. 3, (k) they were settled on Thos. de Merfeley, and Agnes his wife, during their lives; and afterwards on John de Montford, and Maud his wife, and their heirs.

Roger

Regist. de Thurg. p. 67. b *Derb. Fin. in diversis Com. Cap. & non ap. Westm.* 42 H. 3. c *Regist. Thurg.* d *Test. de Nev.* e *Efc.* 16 E. 1, n. 8. f *Efc.* 33 E. 1, n. 56. g *Par.* 1, pat. 16 E. 2, m. 13. h *Efc.* 6 E. 3, n. 9. i *Efc.* 15 E. 2, n. 8. k *In craft. S. Joh. Bapt.* 20 E. 3.

(a) Roger Greenehaugh, Esquire, of *Teversholt* died 23 Jan. 5 Eliz. seised of this Mannor; Elizabeth, the wife of Francis Molyneux, and Anne, the wife of Gervase Nevill, Esquire, daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Greenehalgh, Esquire, son and heir of the said Roger, being then his heirs.

There was a Recovery, 14 Eliz. wherein Robert Rockley, Thomas Draxe, and Henry Nevile, Esquire, claimed against Gervase Nevile, Esquire, and Anne his wife, the Mannor of *Sutton* in *Ashfield*, (b) and ten mess. ten cottages, twenty gardens, ten orchards, five hundred acres of Land, two hundred of meadow, four hundred of pasture, twenty of wood, and twenty of furz and heath, with the appurtenances in *Sutton*, *Ashfield*, *Claworth*, *Bekingham*, *Hotbewayt*, and *Selleston*, and likewise the Mannor of *Rowthorne* in *Darbyshire*. And another (c) Recovery, 16 Eliz. wherein Nicholas Hardwick, and Richard Eckingfeild claimed against James Hardwick, Esquire, these Lands in larger particulars, who called to warrant Gervase Nevyle, and Anne his wife. This Mannor remains the Inheritance of the Right Honourable William Earl of *Devonshire*, who is son of Earl William, son of Earl William, son of Elizabeth Countess of *Sbrowsbury*, sister of James Hardwick, Esquire.

In 1612, the owners of *Sutton* in *Ashfield* are set down, William Lord Cavendish, Edward Langford, Thomas Clark, William Lyndley of *Skegby*, Gent. and Edward Fitz-Randolph, Gent.

(d) The Forest Book mentions many Effarts and Inclosures made in *Fullwood*, an old decayed wood, now only a great common without wood, to belong to *Hucknall Howsbwayte*.

(e) At the Assises at *Nott.* 28 E. 3, John, son of Hugh Cole, recovered his seisin of one mess. one carucat of Land, and 20s. Rent in *Hotbewayts Hokenale*, and William, son of John Cole, was amerced.

(f) In the year 1328, the Church of *Sutton* on *Ashfeld* yielded twenty marks yearly Rent to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and there was then half a carucat, which then also was a mark Rent, and the Tyth of the Watermill was then 5s. and John Fraunceyes paid for a toft 2s. which made the whole 14l. 7s. per annum.

## SUTTON IN ASHFIELD

Lordship is owned principally by the Dukes of Portland and Devonshire, between whom there has been sometime since some accommodating matters, in exchange of land.

Samuel Bristow, Esq. has two farms near the village. The land is chiefly enclosed. In the village, which is very large, are several dissenting meeting-houses.

The Chapel has a spire with three bells and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built on a tollerable large scale, and is well galleried, but I am informed, insufficient for the congregation.

Certified value, 14l. 6s. 8d. Duke of Devonshire presents. Incumbent, Rev. Tho. Hunt, Cur. Pri. Thurgarton, Propr.

## SKEGBY

a Lib. 2, Seed. fol. 263 & 264. b Pasch. 14 Eliz. rot. 153. c Hill, 16 Eliz. rot. 158. d Lib. Forest. de Shirewood. e Assis. Nott. 28 E. 3. ro. 41. f Regist. de Thurg. p. 178.

## SKEGBY.

**S**CHEGEBY was also a Berew of the great Sok of *Maunsfeild*, ancient Demefne of the Crown.

(a) King John, 28 Aug. in the eighth year of his reign, granted to Godfrey Spigurnell his Serjeant of his Chapel, five bovats of Land, and his Mill, with the appurtenances in *Skeggeby* to Fee Farm, 20s. whereof the Tenants used anciently to pay.

(b) Galfr. Spigurnell the Kings servant (viz. Sealer of Writs) 11 H. 3, had the Customs and Services of the Kings men of *Skegby*, holding twenty bovats of Land in Fee Farm for 54s. 4d. in number, per annum, 8 Apr. 11 H. 3, (c) he had it granted with the Kings stock; and the 18 Apr. as before is said the same year.

(d) The Jury, 24 E. 1, found that Edmund Spigurnell, who had also the Mannor of *Staudon* in *Essex*, held this Mannor in Fee Farm for 4l. 4s. 4d. per annum, being a capital Messuage, with five bovats in Demefne, and a Water-mill, and twenty bovats, which the Tenants held by the custom of the Mannor of *Maunsfeild*, and two bovats in Bondage, and that John Espigurnell his brother and heir was then forty years of age.

(e) John Spigurnell, 2 E. 2, left his son and heir Edmund, aged twenty-three years.

(f) Edmund Spigurnell, about 8 E. 2, died seised of this Mannor, and left his daughter and heir Joane half a year old. Howbeit he either (as I suppose) left his wife with child, or else that Joane should have been Elizabeth, for in the Quo Warranto of 3 E. 3.

(g) Thomas Gobion, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Edmund Spigurnell, claimed view of Franke pledge in the Mannor of *Skeggeby*,

(h) The Jury, 8 E. 3, found it he not to the Kings loss but gain, if he granted Tho. Gobion the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, licence to enfeoffe Richard de Pensfax in the Mannor of *Skeggeby*, to have to him and his heirs for ever, because the said Richard held 100s. Land, &c. in *Belgrave* in the County of *Leicester*, of the Earl of *Lancaster*; and 100s. Land and Rent in *Wyfowe* in this County, of Maud de St. Andrew Lady of *Wyfow*, whose custody belonged to the King. This Maud was widow of Sir Roger de St. Andrew, and before that of John, son of Sir Robert Poutrell, in whose right she then held *Wyfowe* in Dower.

(i) Richard Pensfax, 35 E. 3, left William his son and heir, and the Jury, (k) 40 E. 3, returned it not to the Kings loss if he granted licence to Percivall Pensfax to have to him and his heirs one mess. and twenty acres of Land in *Sutton* in *Albeseild*, and the Mannor of *Skegby*, with the appurtenances and easements, except one mill, forty acres of meadow, ten of wood, and the moyety of the capital Mess. and five bovats of Land in the same Mannor, which the said Percivall purchased of William Pensfax by the Kings licence.— One of the family of Linley in *Yorkefbire*, married a daughter of Pensfax, and with them it contineth.

3 I

Hugh

(a) Ch. 8 Joh. m. 7, & Chart. Antiq. BB. 27. (b) Pat. 11 H. 3, m. 7, & Ch. 11 H. 3, m. 9. (c) Chart. Antiq. FF. 10.—  
(d) Efc. 24 E. 1, n. 23. (e) Efc. 2 E. 2, n. 22. (f) Efc. 8 E. 2, n. 16. (g) Rot. Quo War 3 E. 3, n. 22, in dorso.—  
(h) Efc. 8 E. 3, n. 59. (i) Efc. 35 E. 3, part. 2, n. 30. (k) Efc. 40 E. 3, n. 32.

(a) Percivallus Linley-Elena fil. Will. Penfax de Hernegate in Com. Ebor.

2 |  
 Willielmus Linley-Joana fil. Roberti Kighley de Newhall Thom. Linley five — fil. & hær. Joh.  
 in C. Ebor. prol. masc. Gowland.

Thom. Linley de Althorp-Margareta fil. — Evers de Axholme.

1 |  
 Willielmus Linley de Skegby 1659.-Margareta fil. Joh. Farmery Com. Linc. 2 | David-Anna fil. — Rothwood,

Franciscus Linley-Jana fil. Franc. Molineux Richard. Elizab. Elianora. Johannes Linley.  
 1614. de Teverfalt. f. p.

1 |  
 Thom. Linley-Rofa fil. Godfr. Clark de Somersfall Com. Darb. 2 | Percivallus. — ux. Roberti Murton de Morton.

(b) Hugh, son of Hugh de Skeggeby, for the health of his soul, and his wife Mauds, gave 4d. a year to the Priory of *Tburgarton*, to be paid by himself and his heirs for ever, at the Feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary.

(c) In 1612, the owners here were William Lyndley, Gent. Lord of the Mannor, Roger Swinstone, Clark, Richard Tomlinson, William Butler, Francis Swinstow, Will. Osborne, James Cowper of *Tibbelf*, Thomas Jackson of *Askam*, &c.

## S K E G B Y,

Chapel to Mansfield. Certified value, 13l. 6s. 8d. Dean of Lincoln presents. Incumbent; Rev. John Wright, Curate.

In the Church or Chapel of Skegby, are two ancient pieces of sculpture, represented in the subjoined plate. These, probably, are for a male and female. That with a pendent horn, it may be imagined, was for a forester. In the additions to this edition of Thoroton, I have given a great variety of monumental figures in praying attitudes, in which will be found but little variation excepting in the dresses of different periods.— The recumbent figures with uplifted hands are, generally, for all ranks and either sex.— The *holy warriors* are distinguished by their legs being crossed. *Prelates* by the right arm being erect, and the two fore fingers extended in the act of benediction; some by their hands being joined and elevated. Kings and Nobles, favourable to the Christian religion, are sometimes seen with bells or churches in one hand, a beautiful figure of the latter is given, facing page 130, Vol. 1, and of a bishop in the same plate.

## TEVERSALT, TERSALL.

THIS in the Conquerours Survey is certified to be of the Fee of Raph Fitz-Hubert, and before that to have been the Free-hold of Leuric, who had in *Tevresfalt* a Man-

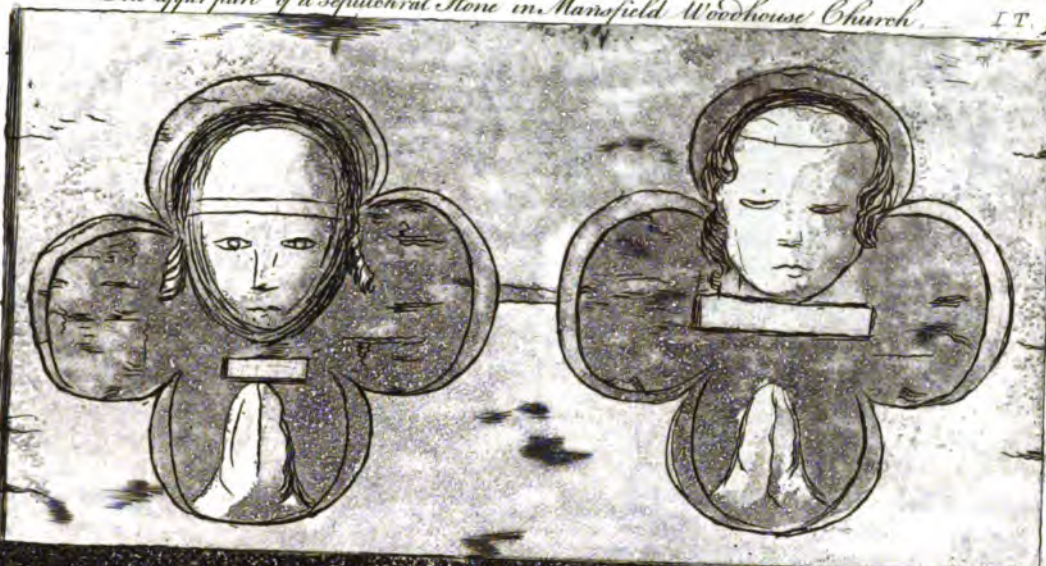
nor

(a) Ex Copia lib. visit. pen. Reafon Mellish, Ar. (b) Regist. de Thurg. p. 67. (c) Libr. libere ter.



*The upper part of a sepulchral stone in Mansfield Woodhouse Church.*

I T. PL. 20.



*Two figures in Shegby Church.*





nor which answered the Dane geld or Tax for six bovats of Land. (a) The Land was then returned to be one car. and an half. There Raph had one car. and one sochm. on one bov. of Land, and nine vill. having three car. and an half, there was one mill 16d. and eight acres of meadow, and small wood one leu. long, and one broad. In the Confeffours time this was 6os. value, in the Conquerours but 3os. and then Godefrid held it; his posterity I suppose had the name of Barret.

(b) Raph Barret, 5 Steph. gave account of xii. ix. iiiid. of the old Farm of the Land of Odo Fitz-Raph.

(c) Galfr. Barret, 12 H. 2, held two Knights Fees of the Barony of Hubert Fitz-Raph, whereof his Ancestor was enfeoffed before the death of King Henry the first.—Galfr. Barret, 22 H. 2, (d) gave account as many others at that time did, of x marks of the amercements of the Forest.

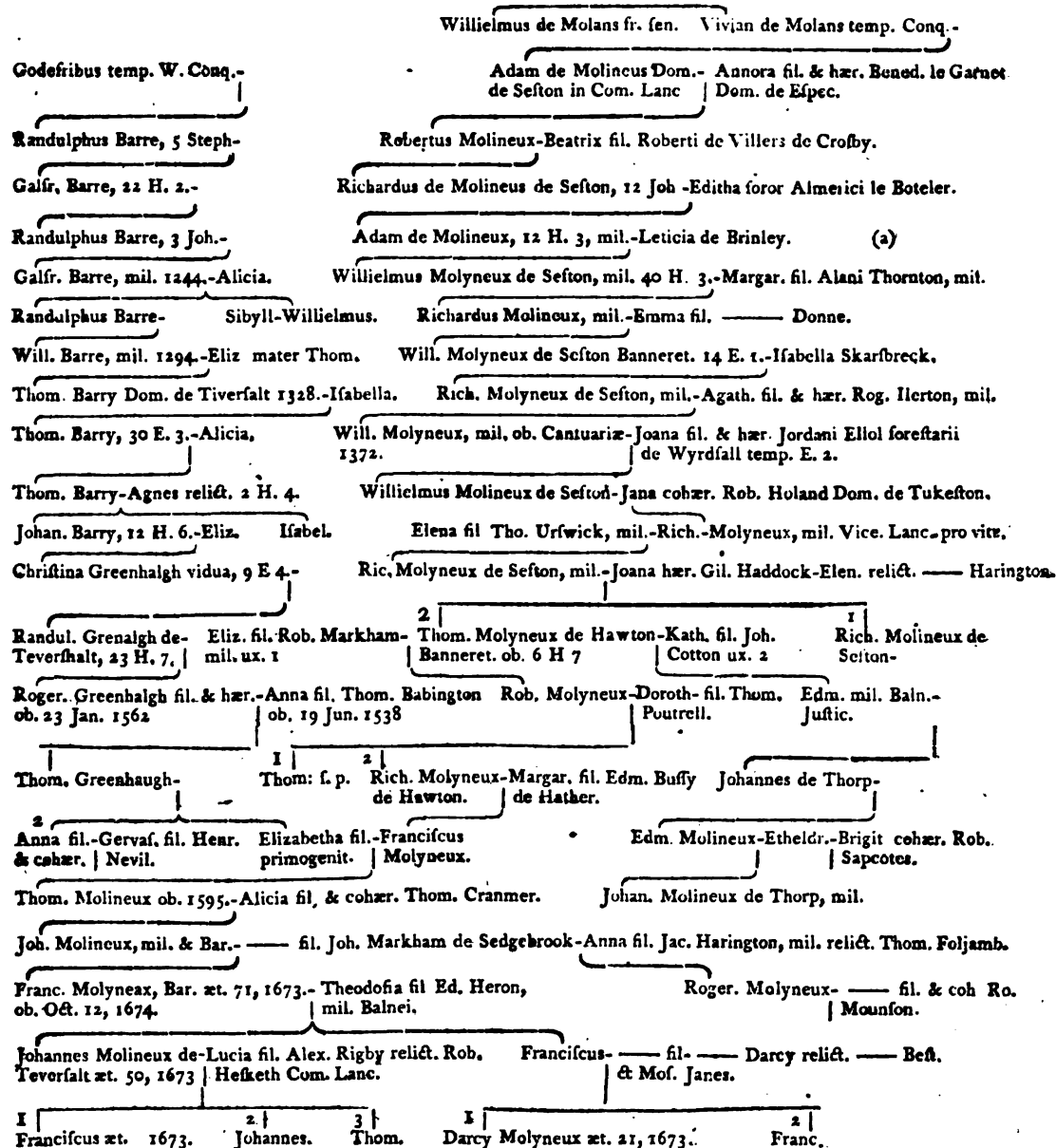
(e) Raph Barret, 3 Joh. by Fine passed four bovats of Land, with the appurtenances in *Teversholt* to William Barret.

(f) The Abbat of *Beauchief*, 53 H. 3, offered himself against Raph Barry in a Plea, that he should permit him to have Common of Pasture in *Tevershall*, which belonged to his Free-hold in *Stanle*, of which Galfr. Barre, father of the said Raph, whose heir he then was, unjustly disseised Roger, sometime Abbat of *Beauchief*, his Predecessour, &c.

(g) The Seal of Sir Galfr. Barre, with his name circumscribed in the year 1244, was Barry of eight or ten, with a File of five Labells; and so were the Seals of Raph his son, and William Barre, Knight, his grandchild

Galfr. Barry for the health of his own soul, and of Alice his wife, gave to the Canons of *Felley*, the Homages, Rents, and Services of Nicolas le Crouer, and Adam le Glay, and their heirs, from the Lands (h) which they held of him in *Wbyteberugh*, and all the Land which Robert, son of Henry de Bosco, held of him there, for which one Canon of that House was to celebrate every day at the Altar of St. Edmund Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* in the Church of *Felley*, for the souls of the said Galfr. and Alice, and for the souls of their Parents, Brothers, Sisters, Sons, Daughters, Ancestors and Successours for ever; and if the Service was not performed, the Lands and Premises were to return to his heirs: the witnesses were the Prior of *Newstede*, Reginald de Annelley, Nicolas Spigonell, Jocelin de Steynesby, Ranulph le Poer, Mr. William Barry, Roger le Poer, Raph Breton of *Annesley Woodbouse*, Walter Faueley, and others. (i) Raph Barry, son and heir of Sir Galfr. Barry, confirmed and added to his fathers gifts, and so did William Barry, son of Raph Barry of *Tiverjalt*, and gave to the said Canons of *Felley* all that place called *Dobbe Pyngyll*, which lay in breadth between the Land which Galfr. Barri his grandfather gave to the said Canons, with his body, and between the [divisam] Boundary or Mere which Raph, the said Williams father, made for Roger de Somervill, and which in length extended itself from the hedge of *Hokenale* unto the Marle-pit of *Wbeteberogh*, excepting one [itinere] way, in which men may carry of that Marle [Marlera] without the impediment of the said Canons or their Successours. William Barry also confirmed all the Lands which Galfr. (k) his father, and Raph his brother, gave to the said Canons, and by the concession of his heirs, gave as an augmentation, pasture for one hundred sheep in the

a Lib. Doomf. b Pip. 5 Steph. c Lib. Rubr. in Scac. d Pip. 22 H. 2. e Mic. 3 Joh. f Pl. de Jur. & Assi. in divers. Com. apud Datb. 53 H. 3, ro. 20. g Ex Autog in Chart. Joh. Molineux, Bar. h Regist. de Felley. i Ib. k Ib.



the pasture of *Tiverfalt*, and of *Dunbill*, and of *Stanley*, for the soul of Sibyll his wife, &c. William Barre, Knight, the Friday after the Conversion of St. Paul 1294, (b) at *Tiverfalt* release to these Canons all the Service of the [Clausturæ] fence of his Park of *Tiverfalt*,

(a) Genealogia ista de Molans collecta fuit per Sam: Roper, Ar. & remanet pen, Ric: Dom: Byron: (b) Regist: de Felley.

*Tiversalt*, due to him for the Lands and Tenements which sometime were Roger and Richard Bryd's of *Tiversalt*, excepting that which belonged to the Croft of Roger Bryd, and for which distrefs should not be made upon what they held besides it. (a) Sir William Barry claimed a Free Park in *Teverfale*, from ancient time, and by the confirmation of King Henry the third, (b) William Barre of *Tiveresholt*, gave to God and St. Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, &c. of *Beauchief*, one bov. of Land in Demefne, to be always had and possessed with two Tofts, and Crofts, &c. in *Stanley*, and pasture for three hundred Sheep, whereof two hundred Ewes with their issue every year, till the feast of St. Botolph, and pasture for twenty Cows and a Bull, and eight Mares, and the whole offspring of both untill they were three years old, and pasture for sixteen Oxen, &c. as his men of the Sok *Tiveresholt* had. The Witnesses were Richard, abbat of *Wellebek*, Robert, son of William de Alferton, Ranulph his brother, John de Eincuria, Robert Briton of *Walleton*, Roger de Sidenhale, William de Meinil, Roger de Eincurth, Raph, son of Richard de Bramton, Simon son of Hugh, Richard, son of William de Glapwell, Robert de Briminton, Hugh de Linacre, and others.

(c) William Barry of *Tyversholt*, confirmed to the house of *Beauchief* pasture for four hundred sheep, and other gifts of his Ancestors, &c. the Witnesses were John de Heriz, Roger le Bret, William, his brothers, John Deynkurt, Roger le Briton, &c.

(d) Sir William Barry, son of Sir Ralph Barry of *Tiversand*, gave to John Touke, and Nicola his wife, all that Land which Raph de Hereford, sometime held of Sir Galfr. Barry in the Territory of *Doovedale* in the Fee of *Tiversand*: The Witnesses Sir William de Chawyrthe, Robert de Sutton, James de Sutton, Walter Touke, William de Steyneyby, Knights, Roger le Sauvage, Roger de Somerville, &c.

(d) Robert de Newbold, 21 E. 1, recovered Common of Pasture in forty Acres of Wood, and waste in *Tyversholte* against William Barry of the same Town.

(e) By a Fine at *York*, 31 E. 1, William Barry conveyed the Mannor of *Teveresholt* to Mr. William de Pykeringe.

(f) Adam de Pikerings Rector of the Church of *Wynesburgs*, 14 E. 2, settled the Mannor of *Tyversalt* on Thomas Barry, and Isabell his Wife, and the heirs of their bodies excepting the third part. which Elizabeth, Mother of the said Thomas, held in Dower, &c. The Witnesses were Robert de Pirepount, John de Annelly, Knights, Robert de Dogmarfeld, Robert de Rodemortweyt, &c. (g) Robert de Pykering Dean of St. Peters of *Yorke*, brother and heir of Mr. William de Pykering, 1328, released and confirmed to Thomas Barry Lord of *Tyversolt*, and Isabell his Wife, and the heirs of their bodies, certain Lands there.

(h) Thomas Barry, 16 E. 2, was found to hold the Mannor of *Tevrefalt* of John de Stoteville, by the Service of a Knights Fee.

(i) In the year 1337, Thomas Barre Lord of *Tyversholtee*, passed the Mannor to Thomas, son of the said Thomas, and to Alice his Wife.

(k) Thomas Barry, 22 E. 3, paid 40s. towards the Aid for making the King's eldest son a Knight, or Knights Fee, which William de Pickering held sometime before in *Teverfale*.

3 K

The

(a) Test. de Nev. (b) Autog. pen. Joh. Molyneux, Ar. (c) ib. (d) Autog. ib. (e) Pl. de Banc. Hill. 21, E. 1. ro. 29. (f) Fin. Lev. Term. Hill. 31 E. 1, apud Ebor. Autog. pen. eund. J. M. (g) ib. (h) Efc. 16 E. 2, n. 61. (i) Autog. pen. eund. J. M. (k) Inq.

(a) The said Thomas Barry, and Alice his wife, 30 E. 3, had this Mannor.

(b) John de Gayteford, Senior, and Hugh de Cressy of *Dulecotes*, 2 H. 4, settled the Mannor of *Tiversalt*, which they had of the gift of Thomas Barre, on him the said Thomas for life; then to Agnes, who had been wife of Thomas Barre, son of the said Thomas for her life; then to John son of Thomas Barre the younger, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Isabel, daughter of Thomas Barre the younger, and the heirs of hers; remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Barre the elder: The Witnesses were John Wastnays Lord of *Hedon*, Robert de Barley Lord of *Barley*, John de Bevercotes Lord of *Bevercotes*, John de Greuley, then Coroner, William Selyok, &c.

(c) Peter de la Pole, Esquire, 12 H. 6, passed all the Lands and Tenements which he had in *Tyversalt* to John Barre, Esquire, and Elizabeth his Wife.

Christina Grenehalgh, 9 E. 4, in her pure Widowhood demised to John Fletcher four Acres of Land laying in the Field of the Hill upon *Cokechiffe*. &c.

(d) John Williamson, son and heir of William Williamson, late of *Norton Cokeney*, 13 E. 4, released to John Barry Lord of *Tereholt*, Gentleman, one Mess. in *Dunsell* nigh *Tereholt*, called *Pykering feld*, sometime Thomas Hardwyks of *Hoddesbok Hall*.

(e) Ralph Grenalgh of *Teversalt*, Gentleman, 23 H. 7, passed to Thomas Fitz-Herbert Doctor of the Decrees or Decretalls, John Fitzherbert of *Norbury*, Esquire, Raph Babington, Clark, Roland Babington, Roger Eyre of *Holme*, Esq. Thomas Leek, Senior, Kaph Frechwell, and Anker Frechwell Gent. his Mannors of *Tevershall*, and *Sutton* in *Ashfeld*, and other things in *Claworth*, and *Beyknigham*, and *Wormyll* in *Darbyshire*, &c. for the marriage of Roger Grenalgh his son and heir apparent, according to an Indenture between Thomas Babington of *Detbik*, Esquire, and Anne Leche widow on one part, and him the said Raph Grenalgh on the other, dated May 6, 23 H. 7: The Witnesses to this were William Babington, Raph Grenalgh the younger, Thomas Grenalgh, Thomas Leek of *Grevees Lane*.

(f) Roger Grenhalge of *Tevershall*, Esquire, 2 Decemb. 1562, 5 Eliz. made his Will, wherein he appointed his body to be buried in the South Ile of that Church near unto the Altar there, and gave 60l. to be bestowed in alms-deeds, and other expences the day of his burial about his Funeral, and 40l. in deeds of Charity the Months day after; he gave to that Church of *Tevershall* 20l. and for mending the High-waies of *Tevershall* 40l. and after Legacies to diverse Poor, &c. to all his friends that were at his burial each a black gown, and every Yeoman within his House a black coat; to his Cousin Francis Molineux, and his Cousin Anne Nevill all his plate, &c. Francis Molineux, and Thomas Loods, Clark, he made his Executors; and gave 50l. to purchase Lands for the Free School of *Maunsfeld*, if there be one, else for his heirs. He gave *Teversalt*, with *Woodhouse*, *Wetherbarrow*, *Dunshill*, *Newbould*, *Stanley*, and *Stanley Grange*, to Francis Molineux, and Elizabeth his Wife, and the heirs of the body of Elizabeth; remainder to Gervas Nevell (son of Henry) and to Anne, his wife, and the heirs of the body of Anne; remainder to Richard Barry of *Farnesfeld*, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John Barry, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Roger Grenhalge; the other Lands he gave to Gerv. Nevell, and the said Anne his Wife, with like remainders. Sir

Gerv.

Gerv. Clifton he made overseer of his Will with a Legacy of twenty Angels. This Roger Grenehaugh mentioned in (a) *Sutton* in *Asbseild*, died seized of that Mannor and this, and *Rowthorne* in *Darbyshire*, three Mess. in *Tebselsh*, and one in *Hetbe*, and some other Lands in both Counties, Thomas his son and heir being dead before him, ; Elizabeth the elder daughter of the said Thomas, then aged twenty three years, and wife of Francis Molineux, and Anne the younger, then aged twenty one, and wife of Gervase Nevill, were the heirs of their Grandfather, the said Roger Grenehalgh, Esquire.

From this Elizabeth it is descended to Sir Francis Molineux, Baronet, as in *Hawton* is shown, who made it his principal Residence till of late that he left it to his son John, who married Lucie, the daughter of Alexander Rigby, and Widow of Robert Hesketh of *Lancashire*, by whom he hath three sons, Francis, John and Thomas, and diverse daughters now dwelling at this place; Sir Francis having made *Kneeton* a fit habitation for himself, where he continued my Neighbour.

(b) It appears in 21 E. 1, that to the Prior of *Felleys* interest here, Roger Brid added one Mess. and one bovat, and Richard Bryde one bovat, and Thomas de Clay, &c. of *Tiversfold*, as before may be better observed.

Roger Grenehalgh, 7 Jun. 28 H. 8. had licence to alienate one Mess. in *Witbarrow* in this Parish, and several closes therein, and *Botbweib* Grange in *Selston*, late belonging to the Priory of *Felley*, to George Grenehall, Gent. his son, and his heirs Males.

(c) William Bolles, Esquire, 2 E. 6, had licence to alienate *Stanley* Grange in the Parish of *Tevershall*, sometimes belonging to the Monastery of *Beauchieff* in *Darbyshire*, to Roger Grenehalgh, and his heirs, who 2 Jan. 4 Eliz. (d) had licence to alienate both *Stanley Grange*, then in the holding of Richard Sherbrooke; and the other Mess. and Lands and Closes which belonged to *Felley*, and had been lately held by Thomas Spencer, or Thomas Greenhalgh, to Francis Molineux, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said Elizabeth lawfully begotten.

(e) Robert de Willughby, and John de Haxecourt, Lords of *Plesley* in *Darbyshire*, 10 E. 2, who held also one Carucat of Land in the Sok of *Maunsfeild*, held the Advowson of the Church of *Teversfall*, of which, with the Mannor of *Plesley*, there was a recovery suffered, 9 H. 7, (f) by Humphrey Peshale, Esquire, and Margaret his Wife, who called to warrant William Asteley Esquire (whose Ancestor I suppose married the heir of ——— Harcourt.)

(g) The Rectory of *Teversfold* was 7l. when Mr. Hastley, and Mr. Leeke were Patrons. 'Tis now 9l. 19s. 9d. ob. in the Kings Books, and Sir Francis Molyneux Patron.

In *Teversfall* Church South Ile East Window is:—Paly of six Arg. and Azure on a Bend Gules, three Scallops Or.

Underneath are two raised Alabaster plain Tombs both close together, and on the more southerly Tomb is:—Orate pro animabus Rogeri Grenehalgh, Armigeri, & Annæ, uxoris sue, unius filiarum Thomæ Babington de *Detbick*; quæ quidem Anna obiit xix die Junii Anno Domini 1538, Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.

And

(a) Lib. 3 post Mort. fol. 211. b Esc. 21 E. 1, n. 112. c Par. 3, pat. 2 E. 6. d Par. 9, pat. 4 Eliz. e Esc. 10 E. 2, n. 78. f Mic. 9 H. 7, rot. 335. g Mff. J. M.

And on the other:—Orate pro anima Rogeri Grenehalghe, Armigeri, Domini quondam istius villæ; qui quidem Rogerus obiit vicesimo tertio die mensis Januarii, Anno Domini 1562. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.

Memor esto quoniam mors non tardat, quid superbis terra & cinis.

On the top is also his pourtraiture scored and filled with lead: and on the side three Hunters horns stringed upon a Bend engrailed, quartering Barry, all which impales Babington.

Over the entrance into the Mansion House in Stone-work is Barry, (which it seems at the building he used for his Paternal Coat) impaling Babington.

## TEVERFALL.

Two fossils were found in a coal-pit near Teverfall, now in the possession of Mr. Rooke, they are esteemed curious. I do not find that fossilists have yet given a name to this species. See the Plate in the additions to Nettleworth, which succeed Mansfield Woodhouse, No. 1, weighs 1 lb. 4 oz. No. 2, 1 lb. 9 oz.

Teverfall has been long in the hands of the family of Molineux, were they sometime since resided. The village stands on the western borders of the county, within about three miles of Mansfield, near which is a delph of coal. The Church, whence Thoroton has drawn a collection of epitaphs, possess now nothing ancient more than he has noticed.

The Church is dedicated to St. Catherine.

Patron in 1779, Thomas Bury, Esq. and his wife, and Diana Molyneux, Spinster.—Incumbent, Charles Plumbtree, Rec. K. B. 9l. 19s. 2d. Yearly tenths 19s. 11d.—Archiepisc. pro Syn. 3s. Archid. pro Prox. 6s. 8d. Val. in mans. cum gleb. ibid. per ann. 11. in dec. Rog. Grenhill Arm. 2l. in dec. in Stanley 1l. in dec. in Trinsell 15s. in dec. &c. Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. presented in 1716, Sir Charles Molyneux, 1753.

## MAUNSFELD, and WOODHOUSE, and NETTLEWORTH.

**I**N *Maunsfeld* King Edward the Confessor had a Mannor which paid to the Dane-ge<sup>ld</sup> for three carucats, and six bovats. The Land was then nine carucats or plow-land<sup>s</sup>. King William the Conqueror had there two car. or plows in Demesne, and five Sochmans on three bovats of this Land, and thirty-five Villains, twenty borders with nineteen car. and an half, (a) one Mill, one Piscary 21s. twenty-four acres of meadow, pasture wood two leu. long, and two broad; there were then two Churches and two Priests.—

*Scheby*

a Lib. Doomf.

*Scbegeby* and *Sutun* were Berues or Hamlets of this great Mannor, the Sok whereof extended into *Warsop*, *Clune*, *Carberton*, *Clumber*, *Buteby*, *Turesby*, *Thorp*, *Scoteby*, *Rounton*, *Edenestowe*, *Grymeston*, *Echering*, *Mapelbek* *Besthorp*, *Carentune*, *Schitinton*, *Carenton*, *Raneby*, *Bodmescill*. It had likewise Soc in *Wardebec* Wapentak, afterwards called *Ofwardebec* Sok and Mannor, being a great share of the further or Northerly part of *Bersfellowe* Wapentach, these other already named, being some in *Broxtow*, and some in *Tburgarton* and *Lee* Hundreds, as in their proper places may be seen.

(a) William Rufus gave to the Church of S. Mary of *Linc* and Rob. the Bishop of that Church, for the soul of his father, and of his mother, and his son, the Church of *Ofchinton* (now *Orston*) and the Church of *Chesterfeld*, and the Church of *Eseburn* (now *Asbourne* in *Darbyshire*) and the Church of *Maunsfeld*, and the Chappels which are in the Berewies, which lie to the said four Mannors, with Lands and Tythes, and all things which belonged to the said Churches in the time of King Edward: this gift was made the day after that, on which his Arch-bishop Anselme was made his Leige man.

(b) Henry de Hastings held the whole Town of *Maunsfeld* with the Sok, viz. *Wudebus*, *Sutton*, and *Nettlewurd*, and received yearly of the Farm 32l. 3s. 10d.

(c) The King, 6 E. 2, granted the Mannor of *Maunsfeld*, with the *Soke* and Farm of *Lindeby*, and *Carleton* Mill in this County, the Mannor of *Geytington* in *Northants*. and *Harewell* in *Barkeshire* to John Comyn after the death of John Comyn Earl of *Bogban*.

(d) John de Hastings, 12 E. 2, prayed the King concerning the Mannors of *Maunsfeld*, *Ofwoldbek*, and *Leirton* in this County, which King Henry the third, that Kings grandfather, gave to Henry de Hastings his great grandfather, and Ada his wife, in the twenty-second year of his reign.

*Ofwardebek* continued to that noble family of Hastings, as in that place may be seen. But Queen Isabell, 3 E. 3, (e) claimed the Mannor of *Maunsfeld*, with the *Soke* belonging to it, and therein view of Frank pledge, and emendation of the Assize of Bread and Ale broken, Pillory, Tumbrell, Gallows, Wrek, Weyf, and a Market every Thursday throughout the year. At the same time Mr. Anthony de Bek, Dean of *Lincolne*, pleaded that he was Parson (f) [Persona personata] in the Church of *Maunsfeld*, as in right of his Deanery, and that he had diverse Tenants belonging to his said Parsonage, and that he and all his Predecessours Deans of *Lincolne*, used to have Assize of Bread and Ale.

(g) Richard de le Vache, Knight, 35 E. 3, is called Lord of *Maunsfeld*, but it seems he held it but for life; (h) he had Rent of Assize here of the Free-holders 17l. 13s. 4d. and two Water-mills worth 8l. per annum in the Town, and one in *Maunsfeld Woodbonse*, and another in *Sutton* members of this Mannors, and 18d. Rent out of *Carberton* Water-mill, and the Perquisites of *Maunsfeld* Court, then valued at x marks, and he had likewise eight marks six shillings and 8d. yearly Rent in *Lindeby* of the Tenants at Will.

(i) The King, 2 R. 2, March 12, committed the custody of the Mannor of *Maunsfeld* to John the son of John de Burie, Knight.

(k) The Jury, 11 H. 6, found that Alianor, who had been wife of Nicolas Dagworth Chr. when she died held the Mannor of *Maunsfeld* and *Lindeby*, and that John Inglefeild, Esquire, was then her son and heir.

3 L

King

a Men. Angl. vol. 3, p. 261. b Test. de Nev. c Orig. 6 E. 2, ro. 27. d Esc. 12 E. 2, n. 123. e Rot. Quo Warrant. 3 E. 3. f Il. ro. 1, in verso. g Esc. 35 E. 3, par. 2, n. 30. h Esc. 40 E. 3, n. 29. i Fis. 2 R. 2, m. 17. k Esc. 11 H. 6, n. 25



(a) King Henry the sixth, in the thirty-first year of his reign, granted the Mannors of *Maunsfeld* and *Lindeby* to Edmund Earl of *Richmond* his brother, and Jasper Earl of *Pembroke*, and likewise the Mannor, Demesne, and Town of *Clipston* in *Shirewood*.—Henry Earl of *Richmond*, was son and heir of the said Edmund.

By Act of Parliament, 6 H. 8, the Mannors of *Clipston*, *Lindeby*, *Maunsfeld*, *Maunsfeld Woodhouse*, and *Sutton* in *Ashfeild*, amongst very many others in other Counties, were settled on Thomas Duke of *Norfolk* (for his great Victory over the King of *Scotland* at *Floddenfeild*) but were then exchanged by the King for some others: and this is now the Inheritance and makes part of the Titles of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

(b) The Men of *Maunesfeild*, 1 Joh. gave the King fifteen marks for having Common of Pasture in the Park of *Clipesston*, as they were wont to have it before the Park was inclosed. King Henry the third, 11 H. 3, (c) granted the Men of *Mansfeld*, that they and their heirs should have a Market at his Mannor of *Maunsfeld*, and commanded the Sheriff accordingly. (d) It seems they gave the King five marks for his Charter to have a Market there on Mondays. It appears, 14 H. 3, (e) that the Men of *Maunsfeld* are to have Housebote and Haybote in the Forest of *Shirewood*. (f) And in 1 and 2 E. 3, that the Tenants were to have Common of Pasture in a place called *Woodhouse Wood*.—King Richard the second, in the first of his reign, granted a Fair every year on the Feast of St. Peter.

(g) In a Forest Book of Parchment written 1520, or 1533, wherein are the Customaries of the Mannors of *Arnall*, *Mauncefild*, *Edwynstowe*, and *Southwell* in this County, and of *Horeston* and *Bollejour* in *Darbyshire*, and to which is annexed that of *Warsop* in Paper, the Customary of *Mauncefild* begins thus, "Be it had in mynd that the Towne of *Maunsfeld Woodhouse* was burned the Saturdaye nexte afore the Fest of Exaltation of the holy Crosse, the yere of our Lord M,CCC,IIII. And the Kirk Stepull, with the Belles of the same, for the Stepull wes afore of Tymber werke: And part of the Kyrk wes burned." Afterwards there followeth several Heads of the Customs of the Mannor, as That the "Tenaunts be fre of blode, and lesully may marye them after ther willes aswell men as women. That the Eyres as sone as they bene borne byn of full age. That Lands are departabil betwex sonnes, or doughters if ther be no sonne," and the like.

(h) William de Steynesby held some parcells of Lands in *Mansfeld*, and *Mansfeld Woodhouse* for 3s. 1d. per annum, and had two sons found his heirs, and of full age according to the Custom of the Mannor, Jocelin nineteen years old, and Nicholas fourteen.

(i) The Jury, 12 R. 2, found that Godfrey Foljambe Chr son of Godfrey, son of Godfrey Foljambe, Knight, held, when he died, one Mess. and half a Carucat of Land in *Mansfeld Woodhouse*, ancient Demesne of the Mannor of *Maunsfeld*, by diverse Services, viz. 13s. 4d. per annum Rent, and Suit to the Court from three weeks to three weeks, of being the Kings Forester there, Frank-pledge, Constable of the Peace as oft as his course shall happen, or he be chosen by the neighbours, &c. Alice his daughter being his heir. Sir Robert Plumpton, Knight, was her husband, and about 11 H. 6, (k) died seized of one bovat in *Mansfeld Woodhouse*, called *Wolffhunt Land*, and one essart in the same

a Efc. 35 H. 6. b Oblat. 7 Joh. m. 3. c Claus. 11 H. 3, par. 2, vel 3, m. 6. d Fin. 11 H. 8, m. 4. e Claus. 14 H. 3, m. 18  
f Efc. 1 E. 3, n. 53, & in dorso Cl. uf. 2 E. 3, m. 38. g Par. 2, pat. 1 R. 2, m. 31, Pen. Rob. Butler, Ar. h Efc. i Efc.  
12 R. 2, m. 21. k Efc. 11 H. 6, n. 5.

same Town at *Wadgate* near *Woodhouse* Mill, held by the Service of winding an Horn, and driving or frightening the Wolves in the Forest of *Shirewood*; William Plumpton was his son and heir by the said Alice. This amongst other Lands is now the Inheritance of Sir John Digby, Knight, who hath his residence here.

Rowland Dand, Esquire, hath also an House and good interest here.

Sir William Willoughby, Baronet, had a House which Sir Thomas Blackwell built, which is now Mr. William Pinkeneys, who hath made a Park towards *Shirbrook* and *Warscp* this year 1673.

Mr. William Clarkson of *Kirkton* hath also an House here, and Richard Neale, and diverse others.

William Chappell, D. D. the Reverend Bishop of *Cork* and *Ross* in *Ireland* was born here: his brother John Chappell was also a learned man.

Richard Sterne, now my Lord Arch-bishop of *York*, was born at *Maunsfeild*.

(a) There were in the Church of *Maunsfeild*, before the time of Edward the sixth, ten Chantries whose Lands Queen Mary gave in Fee to Christopher Granger, clark the Vicar, and William Wilde, and John Chambers, the Churchwardens of the Parish Church of *Maunsfeild*, by the name of the Governours of the Lands and Possessions of the Parish Church of *Maunsfeild*, 24 Febr. 4 and 5 Ph. and Mar. to sustain one Chaplain or Priest.

(b) The Vicarage of *Maunsfeild* was 8l. 'Tis now 7l. 7s. 6d. value in the Kings Books and the Dean of *Lincolne* continueth the Patron.

(c) In the year 1339, John the Prior of *Felley*, and the Covent of the same, obtaining the Church of *Annesby* for their proper uses, at the request of Robert Stuffyn of *Newwerk*, who had acquired and bestowed on them the Advowson of the Church of *Avinburgh*, besides many other Munificences, engaged for themselves and their successors, to find a secular Chaplain, and to pay him and his successors six Marks of silver yearly, to pray for the said Robert and Alice his wife, whilst they should live, and for the Souls of Richard Stuffyn, their Fathers, Mothers, and Ancestors, and for the Soul of John, son of Hugh de Portesmouth of *London*; and after the Death of the said Robert and Alice, for their Souls, and all the faithfull, at the altar of the blessed Mary, in the Church or Chapel of *Maunnesfelld Wodbous*; which said Robert Stuffyn during his life, in every vacancy was to present a fit Chaplain to the Archbishop of *York*, the See being full, or else to the Dean and Chapter of *York*; and after his decease his sons Richard, Robert, William, and James, which of them should survive him according to their seniorities, for their respective lives, within fifteen daies of the avoidance, afterwards the Prior of *Felley*, or if he slipt the fifteen daies, the Vicar of *Maunsfeild*, and if he did, the Archbishop or Dean and Chapter of *York*.

In *Mansfeild* Church South Isle East Window, —Arg. a Lion Ramp. sable amongst Cinquefoiles Gules, Pierrepont, quartering Arg. six Annlets sable, 2. 2. 2. Maunvers. And Azure three Hedgehogs, Or, 2. 1. Heriz, with a Fox for the Crest, and two more for supporters. —Sable, a Buck couchant Arg. impaling Arg. a Falcon rising Sable.

This is again in another South Window, and by it:—Arg. three Unicorns Heads-erased sable, impaling Gules, two Chevrons Arg.

In another England with a Bendlet Azure.

And:

(a) Par. 8. pat. 4 & 5 Ph. & Ma. (b) MÆ J. M. (c) Lib. de Felley circa finem.

And in the same,—Azure three sixfoyles, and Cruſuly Arg. Darcie.

In another South Window:—Bendy of fix Arg. and Gules quartering Varry, and Barry of fix Or and Arg. and Gules a Croſſe ſlory Arg. impaling a Tower Arg. and Nebule Or and Sable.—Azure three Flowers de Lis Arg. quartering Or three Palets Sable, quartering Gules a Lion Ramp. Arg.

In the top of another England.

In another South Window:—Varry Or, and Gules, Ferrars.—And Arg. three Croſſecroſſets Fitch Sable, and on a Chief Azure three Mulletts pierced Or.

On a Tomb of ——— Blackwell:—Arg. a Greyhound in courſe ſable, and on a Chief indented of the ſecond, three Beaſants, quartering Erm. on a Bend Gules three Eſcallops Or, impaling Azure a Chevron Erm. between three Gryphins heads eraſed Arg.—The Creſt a Dogs head and neck coliaſed cooped.

## M A N S F I E L D.

Leland's account of this place is not favourable.—“ Soone after I entered within a mile or leſs into the very thick of the woody foreſt of Shirewood, where is great game of deer, and ſo I rode a v miles in the very woody ground of the foreſt, and ſo to a little pore ſtreet a thoroughfare at the end of this wood.” (a)

Among the towns in the foreſt, Mansfield claims the pre-eminence, whoſe name ſome bring in to confirm the claim of the German family of that name to antiquity, aſſerting that the firſt Earl of Mansfield, whom they fetch from hence, was one of king Arthur's Round Table. Our Kings uſed to repair hither for the pleaſure of the chace, and to uſe the words of an old inquisition, “ Henry Fauconberge held the mannor of Cuckney, in ſerjeantry by the ſervice of ſhoeing the King's palfrey when the King came to Mansfield.”

The manor came by deſcent to the Portland family, who now enjoy it. And I find that the Duke of Portland, liberally, gives permiſſion to any gentleman to kill game.

At preſent Mansfield is a flouriſhing and genteel market town, in general well built; but the approach to it, the Southwell road, is low and extremely ſandy. The entrance here is a counter part ſo Sneinton, near Nottingham, for as in that place here you ſee ſeveral dwellings in this, cut out of the ſandy rock, and the chimnies of the habitations ſtanding above the ſurface of the earth made thro' the rock.

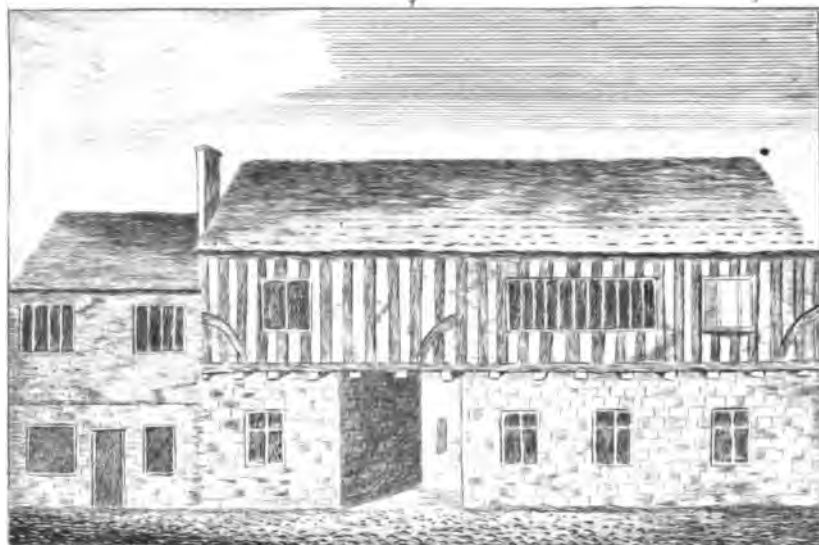
The late Earl of Mansfield took his title from this town

Mansfield is certainly an ancient place, and ſome think of high antiquity, as Roman Coins of *Veſpaſian*, *Conſtantine*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Marcus Aurelius*, and others have been found in and near the town; and the diſcovery near Mansfield Woodhouſe, related page 173, is an indiſputable proof of the Romans having a ſtation or ſettlement in this neighbourhood.

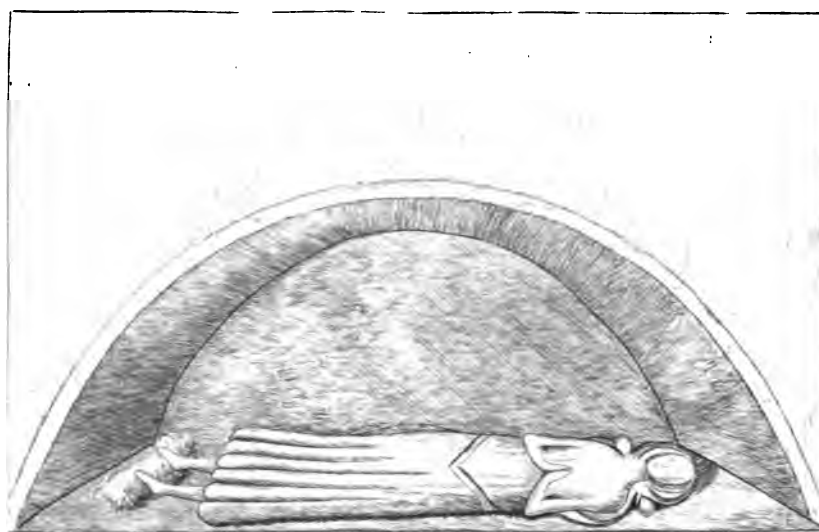
The narrow ſtreet, coming out of Mansfield, to Warſop, is called Lering Lane; it is remarkable that there are two other Roman Roads ſo called, one in Eſſex, the other is

(a) “The hereditary foreſters or keepers of this foreſt of Shirewood, were men, in their times, of high eſtimation; viz. Sir Gerard de Normanville, at the Conqueſt, the Cauzes and Birkins, by whoſe heir it came to the Everingham's. Of which family Sir Adam Everingham was ſummoned to Parliament in the reigns of Edward 2 and 3, at which time they were ſeated at Laxton, anciently called Laxinton, where alſo flouriſhed a great family ſo ſurnamed, whoſe heirs were married into the houſes of Sutton of Overham and Markham.”—HOLLAND.





LADY FLOGAN'S HOUSE,  
AND  
MONUMENT.



is well known in Yorkshire. *Leming*, it should be understood, is a British word, signifying a stony way, *Lbe* a way, and *Mean* a stone; great part of the road to Woodhouse is upon a rock. There are some very old Houses, but the most ancient is supposed to be that in Church-street, now the White-Hart Inn, which was, temp. Hen. 8, the residence of Lady Cicily Flogan, —see figure 1, the small House adjoining was formerly a part of it. I do not find that there are any traditional accounts of Lady Flogan's Family, nor was there an inscription on her Monument. This good Lady was a great friend to the Church and Parish of Mansfield, as appears by her Will; and by a singular Donation, she enjoins the Tenants of certain Lands, which are now called Bull Land and Boar Land, to keep a stout and able Bull and Boar for the use of the Parish; as this is not mentioned in her Will, it was probably given in her life time. (a)

Moot-Hall in this place is where the County Meetings are generally held, on account of the central situation of Mansfield.

3 M

Here

## A COPY OF LADY FLOGAN'S WILL.

(a) In Dei Nomine, Amen. In the year of our Lord God 1521, I Cicily Flogan of Mansfield, in Shirwood, in the county of Nottingham, who is of whole mind and memory, make my last Will to be indented, declared within the use and intent of a certain feoffment made by me the said Cicily unto Roger Pierrepont, Gent. George Blackwell, Gent. John Morchall, William Steol, Richard Walker, Robert Alton, Thomas Gawodth, Richard Shakespear, John Scott, Thomas Leke, Thomas Pykford and Richard Collynson, within the Town and said Lordship of Mansfield aforesaid, to stand and be infeoffed and seised after the custom of the Manor of Mansfield aforesaid, of and in all my Messuages, Lands and Tenements, Meadows, Closes and Pastures, with their appurtenances in the Town and Lordship of Mansfield aforesaid, as by my surrender in the Court of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the eighth, and the seventh year of his noble reign, at Mansfield, remaining of record in the rolls of the said Court as plainly doth appear, Be it known to all men, that I Cicily Flogan will that (it is) my said will that my aforesaid feoffees and their heirs shall stand and be seised and seised of and in all my said Messuages, Lands and Tenements with their appurtenances aforesaid unto the use and behoof of me the said Cicily during my life, and after my decease I will that my said feoffees and their heirs and my executors for the time being shall yearly find, and Sir John Porter my Kinsman, which I the said Cicily name in my life-time for to sing and say Mass in the Parish Church of Mansfield or in the Chapel of St. Lawrence, for the souls of Robert Flogan and Cicily, and Thomas Edly, and my Fathers and Mothers souls, and for all Christians souls; which Priest for the time being, shall weekly say Sunday Mass as he shall be disposed, and three times in the week-days and seven Psalms and a Litany with the Commendation when he shall think most convenient for the souls remembered; and each time when he says Mass to say a special Collect for the souls before rehearsed, and for the good estate of the Kings grace, and all the feoffees for the time being, and for the souls of them that be dead, and to remember them in his memento at the Mass of the said Priest; and the said Priest be sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to keep and perform this use and intent. Also I will that the said Priest for the time being have yearly viii marks of lawful Money of the Issues and Profits of my said Messuages, Lands and Tenements, to be paid by my feoffees and executors for the time being, which Priest shall keep the anniversary of the said Cicily's death, with Prayers and Masses in the morn, in remembrance of her, and shall give 4d. at the said anniversary to the Clerk of the said Church to ring the Bells of the said Church after custom and manner of other anniversaries kept and used. Also I will that the residue of the Rents issues and profits coming of my said Messuages, Lands, and Tenements shall yearly by my said feoffees and executors be lodged and truly paid and laid within a strong Chest having three Locks and three Keys which my will is; and I order one of the said keys to be in the custody of the said Feoffees, another in the custody of the Vicar of the said Church for the time being, to this intent that is to say, to support, maintain, pay, and keep all manner of repairs and other costs, charges, and expences about my said Messuages, Lands, and Tenements. And also I will that my said feoffees shall suffer my said executors Roland Digby and Sir William Clarke, Vicar of Mansfield, Henry Wheep and William Sybthorp, to purchase aliens of the Kings highness or his heirs Kings to endow a Chantry by the said feoffees for the time being to in and for the honour of our Lord God, our blessed Lady St. Mary and St. Lawrence for a Priest perpetually to sing, and say, and pray for the souls above remembered in manner and form above rehearsed, and the said Priest to have capacity and succession to sue and be sued and be presented by the ordinary of the Diocese, and by those my said feoffees for the time being and mine executors aforesaid, for the time being, so that such presentment in manner and form aforesaid, be made and had by my said feoffees and executors for the time being within a month next after every avoidance and death of the said Priest, and default be by negligence of my said feoffees and executors and such presentment of the said Priest, be not had and made in manner and form above rehearsed; and default be thereof to defer and will not elect another honest Priest after each such avoidance and death; then the Prior of Newstead for the time being shall present, and default be by him, then I will that the Abbot of Rufford, Sir Rowland Blyton, shall present in manner and form as is afore rehearsed. And I will that whensoever it shall happen my said Feoffees decease so that no more of them live, than six or five at the least that then they so over living, do infeoff twelve discreet and substantial persons living within the Town and Lordship of Mansfield, that will be sworn to perform this intent, of which twelve I will that the Vicar of Mansfield for the time being be one of the twelve Feoffees, that as often as it shall or do happen that my said Feoffees do decease, save six or five at the least they being alive infeoff other persons to the number of twelve as is aforesaid. In Witness, Roger Pierrepont, George Blackwell, and John Porter.

7th Edward 6th. — Copy of Exemplification of a Decree in the Court of Augmentations as to the Estate devised by the Will of Lady Flogan: —

EDWARDUS.

Here is a Free School founded by Queen Eliz. with two Scholarships of 10l. each per annum, at Jesus College Cambridge. It is governed by a head Master and Usher. Two thirds of the Church Lands go to the Vicar, two thirds of the remainder to the Master of the School, and the remainder to the Usher. (a)

There are now several considerable Manufactories in Mansfield: Messrs. George and Richard Burden have one in Cotton and Thread; Messrs. Stantons, in Cotton and Thread; Messrs. Stanford and Burnside in Cotton, and a Foundry; Messrs. Smith and Sidons, Weaving; Messrs. Bagshaw, Walker and Sims, in Woollen; Mr. Aeton, one of Chimney Pieces, a composition laid on stone and coloured, a good imitation of foreign Marbles; Stocking Manufactories; a great trade in Free Stone, particularly with Nottingham; and the Malt Trade is still carried on with success

In consequence of its extensive Commerce, this opulent Town encreases much.

The late Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Plumbtree of a very ancient and respectable Family in this County, died in Feb. 1782 and was succeeded by the Rev. John Durham, the present worthy Vicar.

Register of the Parish of Mansfield from the Year 1753 to 1792.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1753	95	60	1773	121	110
1754	76	82	1774	103	64
1755	100	67	1775	122	90
1756	89	75	1776	106	111
1757	93	118	1777	129	86
1758	82	66	1778	127	88
1759	88	59	1779	132	110
1760	111	92	1780	138	93
1761	97	67	1781	122	101
1762	103	84	1782	111	105
1763	113	103	1783	114	91
1764	102	73	1784	145	93
1765	104	62	1785	166	133
1766	98	132	1786	144	125
1767	114	74	1787	152	109
1768	110	96	1788	141	126
1769	130	77	1789	139	166
1770	120	102	1790	162	102
1771	128	84	1791	179	121
1772	126	90	1792	165	97

EDWARDUS sextus die gra Anglie Franice et Hibernie, Rex fidei defensor, et in Terra Eccle Anglieane et Hibernie Supremu' Caput. Om'ibus ad quos pntes L're perven'nt Salut' in Inspe' mus inter Recorda et irrot'amenta Curie augmenta' conu' et Reven' conu' Corone quoddam Decretum per Cancellariu' et Generales Supervisores eiusdm Curie factum in hec verba.

Memorandum—for as mouche as it appereth unto the Chancello'r and gen'all Surveyo'r of the Courte of Thagme'ta'on'is and Revenues of the Kinges Ma'ts. Crowne as well by the certificate made on the Kinges behaulfe into the said Courte, as other-

(a) See the Copy of the Charter respecting the School, immediately following the note of the Decree concerning Lady Flogan's Will.

Colonel Litchfield has an estate and houses in Mansfield parish. In the year 1762, he built a good house at the east end of the Town, called Ractliffe-gate where he resides.

When the Duke of Kingston raised a regiment of light horse, Col. Litchfield was appointed a Lieutenant, and served in that corps at the battle of Culloden, where that regiment distinguished themselves by their gallant behaviour. In the Year 1747, he got a troop in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of light horse. In the Year 1761, he was appointed Lieut. Col. to the 7th regiment of dragoons, which he commanded at the battle of Herenhauzen. On the peace he retired to Mansfield.

In Mansfield was born Dr. William Chappell, and educated in grammaticals here, bred up in Arts and Sciences in Christ's College, Cambridge, Dean of Cassels, Provost of the College of the Holy Trinity at Dublin, and at length Bishop of Corke and Ross, in Ireland. He was a close reasoner and a very notable disputant, but favoured Mr. Perkins and his side. He got a name of killing his respondent by this accident. At the publick commencement at Cambridge, solemnized in the presence of King James I. Dr. Roberts of Trinity-College, being respondent in St. Mary's, Mr. Chappel opposed him so close and subtilly, that the Doctor not being able to solve or answer his arguments, fell into a swoon, so that the King, to hold up the commencement, undertook to maintain the Thesis, which Chappell prest so home, that the King thanked God the opponent was his subject, and not another's, lest he should lose his throne, as well as the chair. In the beginning of the late rebellion in Ireland he came into England, and having lived a very retired life a few years, died at Derby in 1649, and was buried at Bilsthorpe in this county,—see page 194, vol. 3.

John Gladwin Esq. has an estate, and houses in Mansfield parish, he is of an ancient family in Derbyshire. His brother the late general Gladwin enjoyed the paternal estate at Stubbin near Chesterfield.

Monday Sep. 5, 1757, there was a great riot at Mansfield on account of the Militia act, as there had been in several other places, when the gentlemen of the county were proceeding to business, a mob of about 500 persons entered the room and demanded the papers of names of persons liable to serve, which had been delivered by the respective constables; being refused, they took the papers by force, and carried them in triumph through the streets of Mansfield, and those gentlemen they met in their rout they ill treated, among whom was Sir George Savile.

The Church of Mansfield is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a commodious place of worship. Thoroton, above, has noticed the lands and mentioned the tenchantries within this church. In addition to what he has given as church notes. The following are from Gervais Holles M. S. S. collections in Bibl. Harl. Brit. Mus.

In

wife that one Dame Cicilie Flogane, Wydowe, in the seavinthe yere of the raigne of our late Sovereigne Lorde of famous memorie King Henrye the eighte was leased in her Demeane as of fee by Copie of Courte Rolle of the Kinges Mats. Manno'r of Maunsfelde in Shirwoode in the Countie of Nottingham, according to the custome of the same Manno'r of and in one Houfe or Tenement called the Harte with certeyne Landes late in the Tenure of William Wyld, and now in the Tenure, Ferme, and Occupatione of Thomas Farneworthe in Maunsfelde in Shirewoode, in the said County of Nottingham, of the yerelye ferme of three poundes six shillings eight pence, and one Cotage in Maunsfeld aforesaid, late in the Tenure of Roland Beitney, and now in the Tenure and Occupation of Joane Beitney, late Wief of the said Roland in the said Countie, of the yerelye Rent of seavin shillings. And one other Cotage now in the Tenure and Occupation of one Henry Nuttall in Maunsfeld aforesaid of the yerelye ferme of fyve shillings. And one other Cotage in the Tenure and Occupation of John Clarke in Maunsfelde aforesaid, of the yerelye



*In Feneſtris Chori.*

"In a pane a Man in complete armour white, parcell guilt, his head bare, his looks yellow, before him a booke open lying as it were upon a carpet, embroydered with cinquefoyles kneeling upon a carpett, his hands closed and elevated. Underneath written. Orate pro anima Pierpont.

In the next pane, a woman in red kneeling, hir handes closed and elevated:

In the next a man with a shaven crowne kneeling, a booke open before him.

*Blakewall unus Magiſtrorum.*

A brasse plate on a gravestone.—"Here lyeth the corps of John Chambers, and Alys his wife, who lived in the feare of God 33 yeares, and had issue together seven sonnes, and seven daughters, and when they had thus well run their race John departed this life godlily, and alys forsaking this worlde did cleave unto Christ, who receaved hir unto his mercy the first day of April, 1564. God grant them a joyfull resurrection in Christ Jesus their Savyour. Amen."

On the left hande under the northe end of the altar lieth Dorothy, the first wife of Gervas Holles, of Great Grimesby, in the County of Lincolne, Esq. together with her little infant, of whom she died in childbirth, boeth under a square Freestone without inscription."

Lady Cicily Flogan's monument remains,—see plate, page 313, fig. 2, it has no inscription upon it, and is very difficult to come at being blocked up by a pew.

Patron, Dean of Lincoln. Incumbent, Rev. John Durham, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Plumtree, (of a very ancient and respectable family in this county, who died in February 1782.) K. B. 7l. 7s. 6d. Yearly tenths 14s. 9d. Archipisc. pro Syn. 5s. Archidiaconus pro Prox. 7s. 6d. Val. in mans. ib. per ann. 6s. 8d. in pecun. voc Holy bread Sliver 6s. 8d. dec. foen. toft. prof. anc. ov. lin. &c.

Berry Hill, within a mile of Mansfield, is the estate of William Bilbie, Esq. now in the Army, his Father greatly improved the house and grounds, which are laid out with taste, the views are pleasing and extensive, it is situated on the edge of the forest.

The late Mr. Bilbie died about the latter end of the year 1785, he left three sons and three daughters, William now in the army, is nineteen years of age, Joseph apprentice to a wine merchant at Hull, Thomas is with a merchant at Liverpool, Mary, Ann, and Elizabeth unmarried.

Shirewood hall is a good house, pleasantly situated upon the forest, about a mile from Mansfield, it was built about twenty-seven years ago, by Col. Kellet, who was formerly Lieut. Col. of the Blues, and commanded that corps in Germany in 1759. The grounds are ornamented with plantations of firs and variety of shrubs, Col. and Mrs. Kellet, now reside there.

## MANSFIELD

yerelie ferme of foure shillings. And one other Cotage late in the Tenure and Occupation of Peter Frost, and now in the Tenure of John Porter Clerke in Maunſfild aforeſaid, of the yerelye ferme of foure shillings. And one other Cotage now or late in the Tenure and Occupation of William Elton in Maunſfild aforeſaid of the yerelie ferme of six shillings; and one other Cotage now or late in the Tenure and Occupation of Robert Sprentall in Maunſfild aforeſaid, of the yerelie ferme of two shillings. And one other Cotage late in the Tenure and Occupation of Henric Smithe, and now the Tenure of Thomas Farneworthe in Maunſfild aforeſaid, of the yerelye ferme of eight shillings. And one other Cotage now or late in the Occupation and Tenure of John Chambers in Maunſfild aforeſaid, of the yerelie ferme of foure shillings. All which Landes, Tenements, and Cotages byn of the clere yerelie value of fyve poundes six shillings and eightpence. And the said Dame Cicily Flogane so being seased of the Premises

## MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE

Is a very respectable large village, in it are several good houses. It is, and has been, the residence of many respectable families.

Sir John Digby mentioned by Thoroton in his account of Mansfield Woodhouse, married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Trygget, Esq. of South Kirkby, in the county of York, by whom he had John, Simeon, and Elizabeth; John married Frances Pinckney of Mansfield Woodhouse, had issue John and Lucy; John married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath, had issue one son and seven daughters, John died unmarried the third of August, 1728. Frances married Sir Thomas Ledger, Bart. Jane married Frances Fycher, Esq. of Grantham Grange; Philadelphia married Sir George Cayley, Bart. Mary married George Cartwright, Esq. of Offington; Priscilla and Henrietta died unmarried; Lucy married Dr. Richard Asbaldiston Bishop of London. These daughters sold a large house with some lands in Mansfield Woodhouse, to John Hall, Esq. in the year 1736; John Hall, Esq. married Hester, daughter of Bassidale Brownsmith, Esq. of London: had issue two sons and two daughters, Urban, Francis, Hester, and Martha; Urban Hall, Esq. married Mary Gould, daughter of Edward Gould, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, by whom he has two sons and one daughter; Henry, and John both in the army, and Maria unmarried. Francis Hall, above mentioned, was a Lieutenant Col. in the Guards and killed in America. Hester married the Earl of Suffex, she died in January 1777: Martha married Thomas Durell, Esq. The above-mentioned John Hall, Esq. likewise purchased of the aforesaid co-heiresses of Sir John Digby, an estate called the Park, part in Woodhouse parish and part in Warfop, where Urban Hall, Esq. now resides. The house in Mansfield Woodhouse he sold with some land, to Sir William Boothby, Bart. who died at Bath in the year 1787, he left his estates in Oxfordshire and Nottinghamshire, to Sir Brook Boothby, Bart. who succeeded to the title; his personal property he left to Major William Boothby. The house and land of the late Sir William Boothby at Woodhouse, was sold in the year 1789 to Mrs. Ramsden, of a very ancient and respectable family in Yorkshire, now a widow; she has two sons and two daughters, Robert, John, Cathrine and Charlotte; Robert married Mrs. Smith, widow of Abel Smith, Esq. of Nottingham, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, all young. The Rev. John Ramsden married Miss Cook, daughter of Sir George Cook of Wheatly, in Yorkshire, by whom he has one son: Catharine and Charlotte are unmarried.

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premises at a Courte holdin at the said Mannor, the Tuisday next after the Feaste of Seynt Lawrence the Martir, in the seavinthe yere of the said late King Henry the eighte, surrendred all the said Copieholde Lahds and Tenements to the use of Roger Perpoynt, John Porter, Clerke, and dyvers other and of their Heyres, to the use and performauce of the last Will and Testament of the said Dame Cicily Flogane, the which Roger and John and the other Co-seoffees were thereof admitted Tenants at the same Courte accordingly. And that this same Cicilye made her last Will and Testament and by the same willed to the said John Porter, Clerke, eight markes yerelie to be taken and peeyved of the P'misses to have and peeyve to him during his lief. And for that it further apperethe by the said certificate and depost'cons of wimes in that behaulse taken that the said Dame Cicily Flogane by her said last Will and Testament, willed the P'messes during the time of fourescore and nyncetyne yeares to the finding of a Priest to sing for the soule of the said Dame Cicillie in the said Chapell of Seint Lawrence in the said Church, and that the issues and profits of the same were co'tynuallie co'verted put and employed to the synding of a Preist according to the same Will, untill w'tin fyve yeres of the making of the estatute for the dissolu'cone of Colledgs Chuntries and others in the firste yere of the Kings Ma'tys raigne, and that the said John Porter Clerk who was the Preist that song in the said s'vice and had and p'ceyved the profits of the said Lands is yet lyvinge and that of the said Terme is yet to come threscore and two yeres and that further

more

The house and estate of Richard Neal, mentioned in Thoroton, came to his only son John, who married Ann, daughter of Philip Pendock, Esq. had issue by her, two sons and three daughters, John, Richard, Ann, Maria, and Jane; John left issue three sons, Pendock, John and Thomas; Pendock sold the mansion house at Woodhouse, to Selwood Hewett Esq. and the lands to Ralph Knight Esq. Selwood Hewett Esq. sold the House to Martin Bird Esq. who in three years after, sold it to Henry Thornhill Esq. and he in less than a month, sold it to Edward Gould Esq. who married Mary the daughter of Robert Thoroton Esq. of Srepton, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, Edward Thoroton, James, Thomas, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth. Edward Thoroton Gould Esq. married Lady Barbara Yelverton, daughter of the Earl of Suffex, who died the 9th of April 1781, by whom he had one son and two daughters, Henry, Barbara, (who died young) and Mary. Edward Thoroton Gould, married in the year 1791, Miss Dormer, daughter of Lord Dormer of Grove-Park in Warwickshire, and who now resides at Woodhouse; in the year 1792, he was High Sheriff of the County, Colonel of the Militia, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. James, above mentioned, died in the East Indies, Thomas lives in Mansfield, Mary married Urban Hall, Esq. as before mentioned, Jane married Bache Thornhill, Esq. of Stanton, in the county of Derby, Elizabeth married counsellor Balguy, of Duffield, in the same county.

The estate of the Chappels at Woodhouse, was vested in John Chappel Esq. whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married William Mompeffon, Vicar of Mansfield, and by him left issue, Margaret, who married Ralph Hethcot, D. D. who died in the year 1792. Mary, widow of William Woodhouse, M. D. and Ann Mompeffon, who now lives in the family house at Woodhouse, and enjoys part of that estate.

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more the said Thomas Farnesworthe hath the P'misses in Farme for terme of Thirtie yeres yet to come of the Lease of the said Roger Perpyont, and John Porter and other the said Co-tenants to him made long before the said statute. It is therfore ordered and decreed by the said Chancello'r, and gen'all Surveyors of the said Courte in the Terme of the Holie Trinitie, that is to say the sixth day of June in the seaventh yere of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Edward the sixte by the grace of God King of England, Fraunce, and Ireland Defender of the faith, and of the Churche of England and also of Ireland in Earth the supreme heade, that the said Thomas Farnesworthe shall from hensforthe have hold and enjoy all the said Copiehold Lands Ten'ts and Cotags to him his Executours and Assignes during the said thirtie yeres and that the Kings Ma'tie shall have the residue of the said fourscore yeres next after the said Termes ended and determynd. And the said Thomas Farnesworthe during the naturall lief of the said Sir John Porter shall content and pay unto the same Sir John Porter yerelie fyve poundes full of the said eight markes at the Feasts of Seynt Mychaell the aschaungell and the Annunc'acon of our Ladie by - by even Porc'ones and the residue of the said yerelie Rents of the P'misses being six shillings eight pence unto the Kings Maiesties Receyvo'r of the said County of Nottingham. for the tyme being at the lyke termes to the King: Ma'tys. use and that after the death of the said Sir John Porter Clerke the said Thomas Farnesworthe his executors and assignes shall paye yerelie for the premises to the hands of the said Receyvo'r to the use of our said Sovereigne Lord the King his heyres and successours the said yerelie Rent of fyve poundes six shillings eight pen's at the said Feaste of Seynt Mychaell tharchaungell and the Annunc'acon of our Ladie by even porc'ones during the residue of the yeres of his said Lease which he shall be then to come. Nos autem tenorem Decreti predicti ad requisicoem dicti Thome Farnesworthe Duximus exemplificandu' per presentes. In Cuius rei Testimoniu' has L'ras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, Teste Richardo Sakvile militi apud Westm. vicesimo quarto Die mensis Junij Anno Regni Edwardo Sexti Die Gra' Anglie Francifet Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in Terra Ecc'lie Anglicane et Hibernice Capito' fupremi Septimo. 1. 1553.

A Copy of the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Vicar, Church-wardens and eight Assistants for the free Grammar School of Mansfield and their Successors:—

ELIZABETH by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen. Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Letters Patent shall come Greeting; Know ye that we at the humble Petition of our loving subjects the Inhabitants of our Town of Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham, for erecting and establishing a free Grammar School within the Parish of Mansfield in our said County of Nottingham, for the bringing up and instruction of Youth and Boys. That we of our especial Grace and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, Do, will, grant, and ordain, for ourself our heirs and successors by these presents, that from henceforth there shall be one Grammar School in the said Village of Mansfield, which shall be called  
Queen.

The house and estate of William Pinckney, mentioned in Thoroton, was left by him to his widow, she sold it to John, Duke of Newcastle, who devised his estates to his Nephew Lord Pelham, who was afterwards created Duke of Newcastle, he settled them on his Nephew Lord Lincoln, late Duke of Newcastle, who exchanged this estate at Woodhouse, with the present Duke of Portland, for other lands in Nottinghamshire.

The late Henry Thornhill Esq. resided in the house several years, and died there in 1792, it is now rented by Mr. Dowland, an eminent land surveyor.

Rowland Dand, Esq. had a large house and lands here, he had one son, John, who left three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth who married Doctor Greenwood, M. D. These three coheiresses, sold the estate to John, Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1701, from whom it came to the present Duke of Newcastle : a Farmer now rents the house.

The house and estate of William Clarkson, Esq. mentioned in Thoroton, came by inheritance to his grandson, John Clarkson, who sold them to Ralph Knight, Esq. who devised them to his Nephew John Knight, Esq. the present possessor, the house is now tenanted by the farmer who rents the land.

Hayman Rooke Esq. has a residence half way between Mansfield and Woodhouse.

This dwelling, which appears to be calculated for retirement and study, is enriched with a selection of things valuable to a mind like Mr. Rooke's. This gentleman, cherishing through life, a natural propensity to the study of ancient things, luckily took up his residence near a spot, enriched with some of the highest traces of antiquity. The Roman villa, which he discovered in the neighbourhood, and the fine tessellated pavement, near, which he has carefully preserved by an erection over it, must be a pleasing circumstance of his life. (a) Where could genius, after approaching the meridian of life in social duties, when friendly contemporaries have passed from life in succession with the fleeting hours, seek for consolation but in retirement, in converse with the past, in preference of the present order of things. Here, waving a particular description of this dwelling, every thing seems suited to its owners taste and convenience.

### Woodhouse

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, for the Education, bringing up, and Instruction of Youth and Boys in Grammar, to be and continue at all times for ever hereafter. And by these presents, Do erect, create, ordain, declare, constitute and found that School to be and continue for ever under one Teacher of Youth or Master and one under Instructor or Usher, and that our intention aforesaid, may take the better effect and that Lands, Tenements, Rents, Revenues and other Hereditaments and Profits may be given, assigned, and appointed for the upholding of the School aforesaid, and that they be better managed for the perpetual continuance of the same. We do, will, and grant, constitute, and ordain for us and our heirs and successors, that the now Vicar of the Parish Church of Mansfield aforesaid and the Churchwardens of the same Church for the time being, shall be, and shall be called Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the said Village of Mansfield in the County aforesaid by us to be founded. And therefore know ye that we have assigned, chosen, nominated, constituted and declared, and by these presents, Do assign, chuse, nominate, constitute and appoint our well beloved Christopher Parker, Clerk, now Vicar of the said Parish Church of Mansfield in this County of Nottingham, and Rowland Dand, and Thomas Ludlam now Churchwardens of the said Church to be hereafter and now are the first and Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Village of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham well and faithfully to exercise and discharge the said duty. And we will and by these presents for ourselves, our heirs and successors, Do grant to the aforesaid Christopher Parker, Rowland Dand, and Thomas Ludlam, and to their Successors, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Mansfield in the said County of Nottingham; That the said Vicar and Churchwardens and their Successors, the

(a) This Roman pavement, noticed page 175, is covered by a square building, with an outward fence wall, at a little distance. Mr. Rook was so obliging as to accompany my friend and me to see the villa and the pavement, with a cheerfulness highly pleasing. The view of them was gratifying to both; but his account of these discoveries, and the accurate manner of his describing the different apartments of the villa, contributed, in a great degree, to the entertainment of a day set apart, in some measure, as a visit to that friendly Gentleman.

Woodhouse Chapel is dedicated to St Edmund. Rev. John Wright was licenced to the curacies of Woodhouse and Skegby, 19th of December, 1787, patron, Dean of Lincoln, certified value 40l. 13s. 4d. in bacon. (a)

Sir John and Lady Digby has a monument here. Roland Dand, Esq. Mrs Pinckney, maid of honor to Queen Ann, and Pendock Neal, Esq. are also remembered in this chapel.

A small tablet on the outside of this Chapel, at the east, is placed for William Tunstall, who was in the rebellion in the year 1715, taken prisoner at Preston, and afterwards received a pardon.

By the Register it appears that there is but little variation in the population of this place lately. The first five years beginning with 1753, } Baptisms 122. Buried 93.  
The last five years ending with 1792, } Baptisms 152. Buried 93.

December 8, 1783, died at Bishop's Court, in the Isle of Man, the Rev. George Mason, D. D. Lord Bishop of Soder and Man. This prelate was a native of Mansfield Woodhouse, and was promoted to that see in 1780.

As COCKGLODE is a place much admired in this county, a view of it may probably be acceptable,—see plate, page 245. The Duke of Portland in the year 1776, granted a Lease of the premises to George Aldrich, M. D. who built an elegant house, adapted to its situation, laid out the wood advantageously, and finished the whole uniformly in the year 1778. The house stands upon a gentle rise of ground, commanding a variety of views, which include a number of objects that contribute to pleasure.

## NETTLEWORTH

the Vicars and Church-wardens of the said Church for the time being from henceforth are and shall be one Corporation and Body Politic, in reality deed and name for ever, by the name of Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Village of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham erected. And the said Christopher Parkar, Rowland Dand, and Thomas Ludlam, Governors of Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Village of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, by these presents, We do incorporate into one Corporation and Body Politic in itself and by the same name to continue for ever really and in full to all intents and purposes have we created Do erect, ordain, make, constitute and declare by these presents. And our will is and by these presents for ourself and our heirs and successors, we grant that the same Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Village of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, may and have perpetual succession, and by the same name are and shall be fit persons capable in the Law, to have, receive, and purchase Mannors, Rectories, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Possessions, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Tythes and all kind of Hereditaments whatsoever to themselves and their successors in fee to all perpetuity or for term of Life, or years, or otherwise by way of Augmentation mending and bettering the Revenues of the School aforesaid. And that the said Vicar and Church-wardens of the said Parish of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, and their Successors by the name of Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Parish of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, may for ever plead and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, and also may be able before any of our Justices or Judges, temporal or spiritual in any Court or place whatsoever and in all or singular actions as well real as personal and mixt and in all other Causes, Matters, Complaints, and Demands of what kind or nature soever they be and of what condition or sort in as ample manner and form as in all other our Laws, fit persons and capable in Law, or any corporation and Body Politic may and can plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended. And that the same now Governors and their Successors, Governors of Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in the Parish of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, for ever may

(a) In Topographer, vol. 2, page 313, is a Copy of a Charter, selected from a Collection of ancient Deeds, &c. made, it appears, by Roger Columbelle, Esq. of Derby Hall, in the County of Derby, towards the latter end of the sixteenth century:—

Johannes dei g'ra Rex Anglie D'ns Hyb'nie, Dux Normann'. et Aquitann'. Comes Andeg'. Archiepiscopus Episcopi Abbatibus. Comit. Baronibus Justic. Vic. Prepositis. Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis Salutem. Scitis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Johanni Pincerne et heredibus suis totam terram quam Vulmerus de Wudehus tenuit. Scilicet, duas bovatas terre in Wudehus et unam bovata in la Hull et unam bovata in Unertorpe. Tenendas de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo ad firmam per unam marcam Argentii per Ann. pro omni servicio. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod idem Johannes et heredes sui post eum totam predictam terram habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris post nos bene et in pace libere et quiete plenarie et integre in feodo et hereditate sicut Carta quam ei inde fecimus dum essemus Comes Moreton' rationabiliter testatur. T.— J. Norwic. Ego. G. Fil. Petri Com. Essex. Rob. Fil. Rog'i. Hug. de Nevill. Willmo Briewer. Willo de Cantalup. Johes de Stoks. Dat. p. Manu. G. Prepositi Beverl' et Archid. Wells. apud Lutegate Hall. xvii die Januarii. Anno Regni n'ri, quinto.

## NETTLEWORTH

**I**S an Hamlet also of *Maunsfeld*, and lies between it and *Warfop*, of which Parish it is part.

(a) William de London, 7 R. 1, gave account of ten marks for half a Knights Fee, and for certain Lands of the Serjeantry in *Nettlewurd*, and *Warechip*, and *Tineflaw*.

(b) The Jury, 33 H. 3, found that William de London held half a Mess. and four bovats of Land in *Nettlewurd*, of the King in Capite, of the Sok of *Maunsfeld*, and forty six acres of Land in Demesne, worth 6d. an acre per annum, and thirteen bovats in Villanage, each worth 3s. 4d. yearly, and ten Cottages worth 10s. 11d. per annum, and 18d. of one Free-holder for one bovat of Land, and one Mill worth 20s. per annum, of Geoffrey de Bakepuz, and Emycina his wife, by the Service of half a Knights Fee, and 5s. 4d. per annum, and they held it of Malvefinus de Hercy, and Theophania his wife, and they of the honour of *Tikbill*. This William died in the time of King Henry the third (c) without issue, and left three or four sisters and heirs, whereof Elizabeth and Elianor died without issue, and Isabel likewise, who entred into Religion at *Ambresbury*, and

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may have one Common Seal to serve to all the Business concerning the said School to be done. And further of our special Grace we have given and granted and by these presents, Do give and grant for ourself, our heirs, and successors to the aforesaid now Governors, with advice of eight of the Inhabitants of the Town of Mansfield aforesaid, being men of the best repute for integrity, by the rest of the Parishioners to be chosen assigned and appointed or by the major part of them and not otherwise may have full power and authority of naming chusing assigning and appointing a Master and Usher of the School aforesaid as often as the said School shall become vacant. And the said Master and Usher for either of the deficiency or unsuitness, to remove from their office and others or other more fit to chuse anew and put in their places. And that the said Governors for the time being, from time to time with the advice of the Inhabitants of the Town of best repute for integrity aforesaid in form aforesaid elected and chosen, shall make and may and can have be enabled to make fit and wholesome Statutes, Constitutions, Decrees, Laws, and Injunctions in writings concerning and touching the order, Government and Direction of the said Master and Usher and other things, whatsoever appertaining concerning and touching the said School, and order, governance, preservation, and disposing of the Revenues, and upholding of the said School and not otherwise and also concerning the direction and government of the Scholars of the said School for the time being and concerning the stipend or salary of the said Master and Usher so that the same Constitutions, Decrees, Laws, and Ordinances be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of England, which Statutes indeed so made we will and grant and by these presents give in charge that they be invariably observed from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter. And further know ye that we in consideration that the said Governors of the School aforesaid, and the Master and Usher of our greater and more especial Grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion—Have given and granted and by these presents for ourself, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid Governors of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the said free Grammar School, and their successors as much as in us lies, special licence free and lawful privilege, power and authority, to have, possess, and purchase to themselves and their successors as of any other person or persons, whatsoever, any Manors, Rectories, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tithes and any other Hereditaments whatsoever within our Kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our Dominions so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of thirty pounds over and above reprints to be held of us our heirs and successors immediately in capite by Knights service, Lands, or Tenements, as be not within the Statute of Mortmain, or by any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or provision or by some other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever contrary therunto, had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or by any other cause or matter whatsoever notwithstanding. And because express mention of the true yearly value or the certainty of the premises or of some one or other either of the gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors or our predecessors aforesaid to the aforesaid Christopher Parker, Rowland Dand, and Thomas Ludlam, or any of them before these times made in these presents no wages now being or by any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore made, published, ordained, or provided or by any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. Provided always that the Lands, Tenements, Possessions, and Revenues of the same to the aforesaid Vicar and Churchwardens and their successors for the future, by virtue and authority of the said Letters Patents given and granted, may only be converted and laid out for the use and profit of the School aforesaid, and to no other use or purposes whatsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents witness ourself at Westminster the eight day of March in the third year of our Reign, by a writ under our Privy Seal at the date aforesaid, by the Authority of Parliament.—BRIGHTMAN.

(a) Pip. 7 R. 1. (b) Esc. 33 H. 3. n. 55. (c) Pl. & Eson. 9 E. 1. apud Nott. ro. 53.

and was there profess'd, (a) so that Walter Bret claimed the Land as son of Richard, son of Eva, sister and heir of the said William de London, against Henry de Tynesslawe, who was son of Dionysia, another sister, and had his share accordingly, but Walter le Bret pleaded that he was a Bastard, which the Arch-bishop of York had a Mandate to enquire of.

(b) The Jury, 15 E. 2, found that William de Tynesslaw held in *Nettlewurd* the site of a Mannor, and thirty acres of Land in Demesne, of the King in Socage of the ancient Demesne of *Maunsfeild*, by the Service of 5s. yearly, and suit to *Maunsfeld* Court from three weeks to three weeks. He held in *Netleworth* and *Warshop* Lands and Tenements of Stacy Mortein, as of the Mannor of *Grove*, by the Service of the sixth part of a Knights Fee, in *Netleworth* ten acres of Land, and in *Warshop* seven bovats, &c. and that Walter de Tynesslawe was then his brother and heir, and above fifty years old.

(c) Bertram de Bolyngbrok, and Johan his wife, 42 E. 3, granted and demised all their Lands and Tenements in *Netelworth*, as well those of the Fee of *Maunsfeld*, as those of the Fee of *Tikbill*, to William de Netelworth, and Maud his wife, during their lives of the longer liver of them, and one year after, reserving 20s. a year Rent.

(d) There was an assize, 11 H. 6. between Thomas Thalworth, Knight, Richard Stanhope, Knight, John Bowes, and others, Demandants, and Thomas Seagrave, and Galfr. Segrave, concerning two Mess. twelve Acres of Land, and eight Acres of Meadow, and the moyety of the Mannor of *Netylworth*, with the Appurtenances in *Netylworth*, *Sulkeholme*, *Warshop*, *Sterthorp*, and *Kellum*.

(e) Francis Molyneux, Esquire, and Robert Flecher, 6 Eliz. claimed against William Wylde, Gentleman, the Mannor of *Netylworth*, with the Appurtenances, and five Mess. five Tofts, — Gardens, one hundred Acres of Land, eighty of Meadow, eighty of Pasture, sixty of Wood, two hundred of Furz and Heath, and 3s. 4d. rent in *Nettylworth* and *Warshop*, who called to warrant Nicholas Denman Esquire, (who had a share of Sir John Hercyes estate of *Grove*.) William Wylde of *Nettelworth* married Ellen, daughter of Anthony Staunton, of Staunton, Esquire, as in that place noted.

(f) Sir Gilbert Dethick alias Garter, principal King of Arms, by his Letters Patents bearing date 16 Octob. 3 Eliz. granted to William Wyld of *Nettelworth* in the County of *Nott.* that he and his posterity should bear Gold, a Fece between three Harts Head, faced fables, Horned and Langued Gules, and for the Crest a Demy Buk cooped fables, with a Crown and Ring about his neck, Horned and Hoved Gold. (g) In the year of our Lord 1757, and 15 of June, 17 Eliz. Robert Cooke Clarencieux, confirmed to Robert Wylde of *London*, Gentleman, fourth son of William Wylde of *Nettelworth*, Gent. to bear fables, a Chevron ingrailed, and on a chief Silver three Martlets of the Field: the Crest the same with the former, and on a Schedule annexed to the Patent, were the first Arms quartering these in the second place.

(h) William Wylde, and Alice his Wife, were admitted Tenants at *Maunsfeild* Court, there held 7 Apr. 4 Eliz. to all the Lands and Tenements, and other Hereditaments, which ought to descend to the said Alice, after the death of Richard Walker her brother.

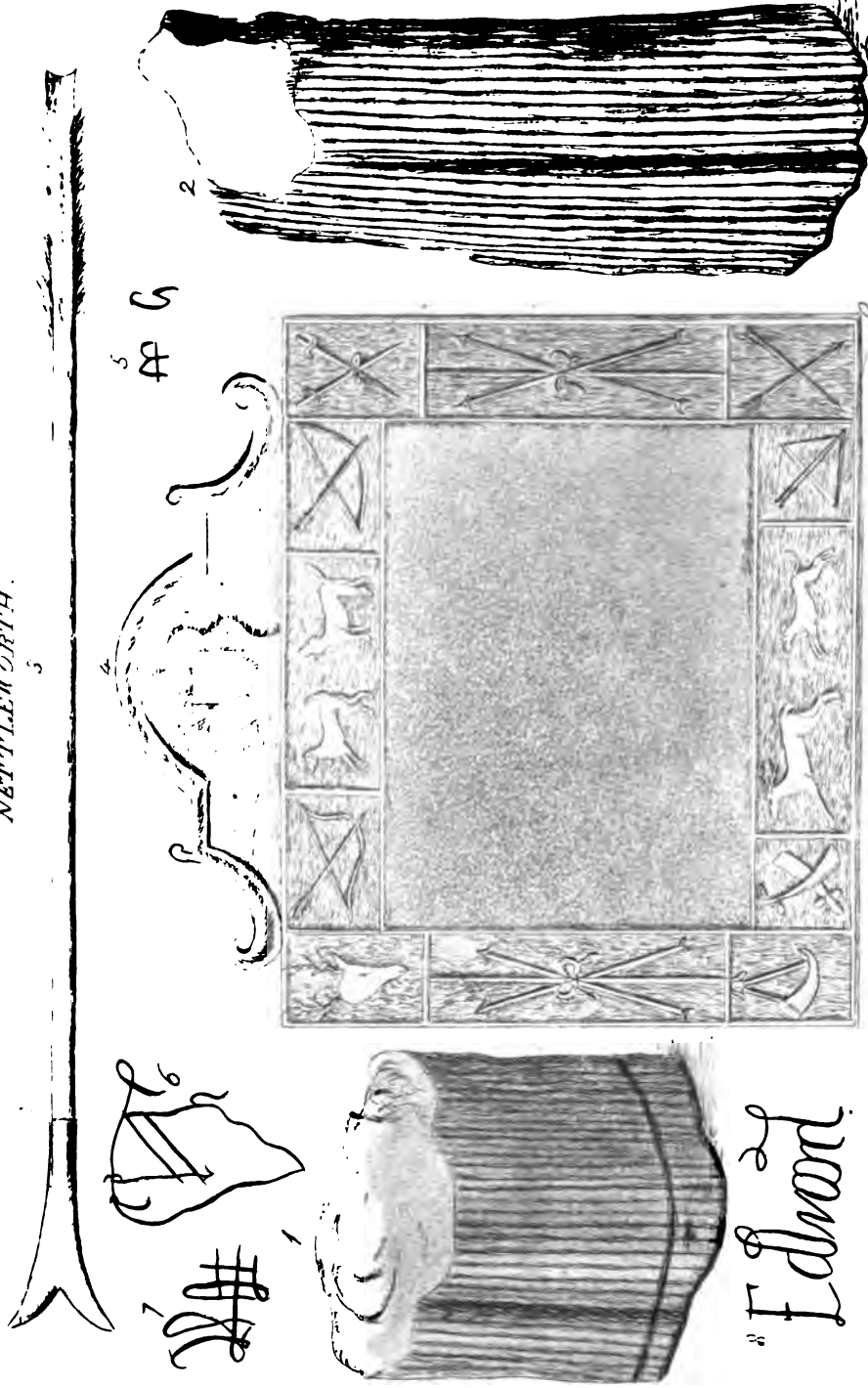
Gervase

(a) Pl. de Banc. Trin. 12 E. 1, no. 31. (b) Eic. 15 E. 2, n. 28. (c) Ex Autog. pen. Will. Wilde, Gen. (d) Trin. 11 H. 6, no. 125. (e) Hill. 6 Eliz. apud Hert. rot. 100. (f) Autog. pen. Will. Wilde, Gen. (g) Autog. pen. eand. W. W. — (h) A 103. 1b.





NETTLEWORTH.



Edward

Richard Bay

Carolus R. "Over L

(a) Gervase Wylde of *Nettleworth*, in the Parish of *Warsop*, Gent. 35 Eliz. enfeoffed Thomas Peake of *Grayes Inn*, and Paul Divall of *Edwinstow*, in all his moyety of the Mannor of *Nettleworth*, for the Joynture of his wife Margaret, who was widow of Anthony Burges of *Nottingham*. This Gervase Wylde, in his younger time, was bred a Spanish Merchant, and was some time a Factor in *Audalasia*, from whence being returned he was Captain of a Ship in 1588, against the Spanish Armado, where he made use of Arrows with long Steel heads shot out of muskets, some of which he left at *Nettleworth*, where he lived to a great age 93, and his son William Wylde, if he be now living (as he was in 1668,) is 80, this year 1673, whose son and heir William Wylde, is now Servant to the Right Honourable the Marquess of *Dorchester*. Sir John Digby hath not long since made a Park at *Nettleworth*.

## NETTLEWORTH

Is a hamlet of Mansfield. The old mansion here, which had been for several centuries the habitation of the respectable family of the Wylde, was pulled down, and the present modern house erected in 1785, by the late Mr. Wylde, who dying when it was nearly completed, it descended, together with the estate in this place, to his son William Wylde, Esq. who is now a student in Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The reader will perceive in Thoroton's account of this place, above, that Gervase Wylde, a Spanish merchant, was a captain of a ship in 1588, in the English fleet, opposed to the Spanish armada, where he made use of arrows with long steel heads, shot out of muskets, some of which he left at Nettleworth. The Rev. Mr. Wylde of Nottingham, rector of St. Nicholas of that place, has now in his possession, three of the very arrows, and a portrait of that sea officer, who had a share in the glorious victory over that mighty armament: a sketch of one of the arrows is here represented, which I sketched at that Gentleman's house at Nottingham in 1795. The arrows are 18 inches long; the wood oak.

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## BLIDWORTH, BLUDWORD.

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THE Book of Doomſday ſhews that the Archbiſhop of *York*, before the Conqueſt, had in *Blidword* a Mannor which was rated to the Geld as nine bovats. The Land was then ſound ſufficient for three plows, or three carucats. There after the Conqueſt Archbiſhop Thomas had five Villains, having two Car. and one Mill which was in *Ludbam*, Paſture Wood three leuc. long, and one broad; *Calvretton* was a Berue of this Mannor, and both in the Confeſſours time were valued at 40s.

(b) King John, 30 June, 2 Joh. granted to Will. Briwer lx. Acres of Aſtart at *Blitbewurth*, where wood was not, which where Eaſtard in the time of King H. 2, his father.

I ſuppoſe

(a) Autog. pen. eund W. W. (b) Chart. Ant. M. M. 5.

I suppose this Lordship ever remained intirely, as it yet doth to the Archbishops of *York*.

(a) The Jury found at the inquisition taken at this place, the Wednesday before the Feast of St. John, before the Port Latin, 8 E. 1, mentioned in *Arnold*, before Galfr. de Neyvill, and Henry de Perepunt, Justices of Assise, by the Kings Writ open (or patent) that William the Archbishop of *York*, then held pleas of Trespafs made upon the Vert in the Wood of *Blithworth*, and received the Amercements in his Court of *Surwelle*, as all his Predecessours had done, from W. de Gray, sometime Arch-bishop of that Sec, but by what warrant they did, it was not found.

(b) The Chapter of *Southwell*, 3 E. 3, claimed Assize of Bread and Ale of their Tenants here, among the rest.

(c) The two Prebendaries of *Orton*, divide the Tythes here.

The Vicarage of *Blithworth*, was eight Marks. 'Tis now 3l. 17s. 6d. value in the King's Books, and the two Prebendaries of *Orton* continue Patrons.

## BLIDWORTH.

Mr. Bilbie owns three farms here, beside him, are many proprietors, but none own more than about 100l. per annum. Here is a good deal of old inclosure. They have taken in here, as well as in several other parishes in the forest, much of the common land; more is about to be taken in. The whole now is about 4000 acres. The village commands extensive prospects. It is a good village.

The church, that is the body of it, was built about 50 years ago, part of the old church fell, when making a vault, which killed one man, and wounded some others, a little time before. It consists of a nave and side aisle. The tower is small, with three bells. The chancel ancient, where are two plain old stone seats. In it Michael Buxton, A. M. Rector, is remembered, he died in 1705.

My expectation was on tip toes in being told, sometime since, that I should find a stone here, as old as the time of Robin Hood. An old stone has a cross and a pair of sheers thereon. Another has a square and pick ax; but the old stone which I was shewn, as a great piece of antiquity, is a tablet on the chancel wall, in black marble set round with a square frame, of white marble, which has all the appearance of being much older than the inscription, on which are devices of bows and arrows, bucks, dogs, swords, &c. in relievo. The following is the inscription:—

Here rests J. Leake whose virtues where so knowne,  
In all these parts, that this engraved stone,  
Needs naught relate but his untimely end,  
Which was in single fight, whilst youth did lend  
His ayde to valor, hee with ease orepast:

Many slight dangers, greater than his last;  
But willfulle fate in these things governs all,  
Hee towld out threescore years before his fall.  
Most of which tyme hee wasted in this wood,  
Much of his wealth, and last of all his blood.

1608, Feb. 4.

See a representation of the monument, plate, p. 323, fig. 4, and Blidworth rock, p. 172.

In the aisle, William Bilbie, Esq. is remembered on a neat mural monument, who was a Justice of the Peace, and deputy Lieut. for the County, he died in——, in his 81st year. Another informs us that Joseph Bilbie, Gent. died in 1747.

LIST

(a) Efc. 8 E. 1, n. 47. (b) Rot. Quo War. 3 E. 3. (c) MS. J. M.

## LIST of SHERIFFS from the Year 1745 to 1795.

Sheriffs in Edward the first's time, were chosen by their respective counties, except in those counties where the office belonged to some great family in fee; but this practice created so much confusion at the Election of Sheriffs, that in the next reign it was altered by Act of Parliament, that the appointment should rest with the Chancellor, Treasurer, Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices, which gave rise to the method now practised in appointing that officer.

- |                                           |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1745 Henry Dunstan of Workfop, Esq.       | 1772 George Nevile of Thorney, Esq.                |
| 1746 John Thornhough, Esq.                | 1773 John Westcomb Emmerston of Thrumpton, Esq.    |
| 1747 Sir Charles Molyneax Bart.           | 1774 Jos. Pocklington of Carleton, Esq.            |
| 1748 Thomas Stowe, Esq.                   | 1775 Cornelius Launder of Hickling, Esq.           |
| 1749 William Chaworth of Annesley, Esq.   | 1776 Abel Smith the younger of Bulcote, Esq.       |
| 1750 Will. Westcomb of Thrumpton, Esq.    | 1777 John Musters of Colwick, Esq.                 |
| 1751 John Borlace Warren, Esq.            | 1778 William Bilbie of Berry Hill, Esq.            |
| 1752 Darcy Burnill of Winkborne, Esq.     | 1779 William Dennisson of Ossington, Esq.          |
| 1753 Mundy Musters of Colwick, Esq.       | 1780 C. Vere Dashwood of Stanford, Esq.            |
| 1754 Jonathan Acklom of Wieston, Esq.     | 1781 Lancelot Rollston of Whatnall, Esq.           |
| 1755 Robert Sutton of Retford, Esq.       | 1782 J. Litchfield of Mansfield, Esq.              |
| 1756 J. Hall of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq. | 1783 J. Gilbert Cooper of Thurgaton, Esq.          |
| 1757 Sir George Smith of East Stoke.      | 1784 Pendock Neale of Tollerton, Esq.              |
| 1758 John Whetham of Kirklington, Esq.    | 1785 Shirbrooke Lowe of Southwell, Esq.            |
| 1759 Ralph Edge of Sterley, Esq.          | 1786 Anthony Hartson of Hayton, Esq.               |
| 1760 Samuel Gordon of Newark, Esq.        | 1787 T. Waterhouse of Beckinham, Esq.              |
| 1761 John Newton, Esq.                    | 1788 Richard Stenton of Southwell, Esq.            |
| 1762 Daniel Gash of Balderton, Esq.       | 1789 J. Chamberlain of Sutton Bodington            |
| 1763 Charles Mellish of Ragnali, Esq.     | 1790 G. Chaworth of Annesley, Esq.                 |
| 1764 William Ellis of Newark, Esq.        | 1791 G. Dilligne Gregory of Lenton, Esq.           |
| 1765 George Brown of Odsail, Esq.         | 1792 E. Thoroton Gould of Mansfield-Woodouse, Esq. |
| 1766 Sir Gervas Clifton of Clifton, Bart. | 1793 Hon. R. L. Savile of Rufford, Esq.            |
| 1767 John Bell of Colston Bassett, Esq.   | 1794 J. B. Simpson of Babworth, Esq.               |
| 1768 Robert Forster of Newark, Esq.       | 1795 J. Battison of Holm-Peirrepoint, Esq.         |
| 1770 Urban Hall of Warsop, Esq.           |                                                    |
| 1771 George Dunston of Warsop, Esq.       |                                                    |

The Office of Recorder of Nottingham, is honourary; it was lately in the Newcastle family; but on the death of the late Duke, the present is a minor, something like a contest was set on foot in opposition to the Duke of Portland, the present Recorder, by the friends of Mr. Fox, which terminated, however, not agreeable to the wishes of that gentleman's friends. Mr. Baulgy, an eminent counsel, is the present deputy;

# I N D E X

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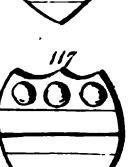
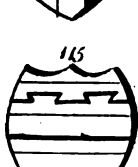
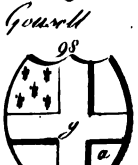
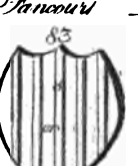
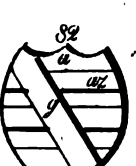
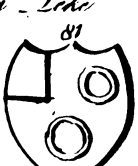
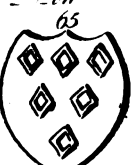
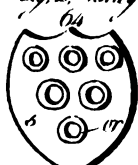
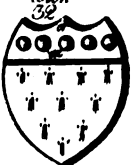
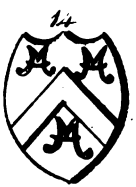
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*Pigeon*

*Barber*

*Peregrine*

*St. Mary's*

*Com*

*Stancours*

*L. Bardell*

*St. Nicholas of Hinton*

*Goussell*

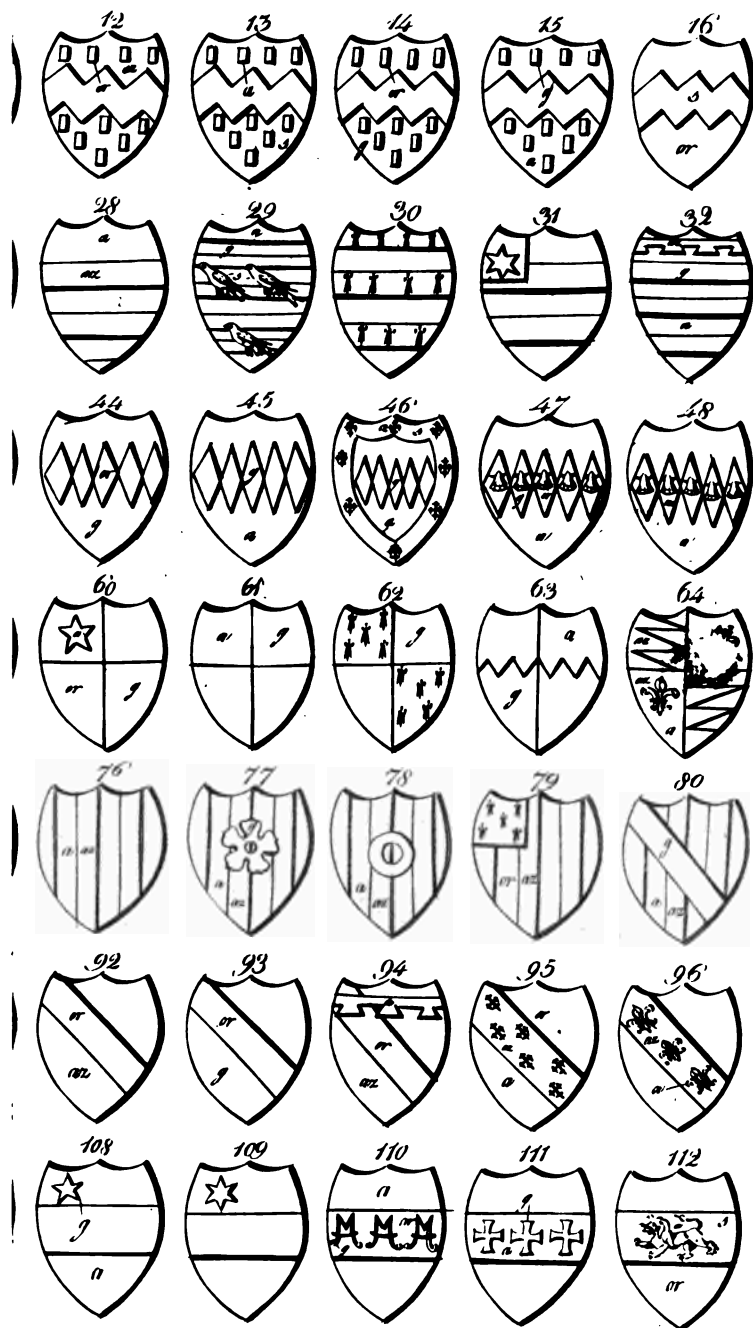
*Gray of Radcliff*

*Napleton*

*Gloucester*

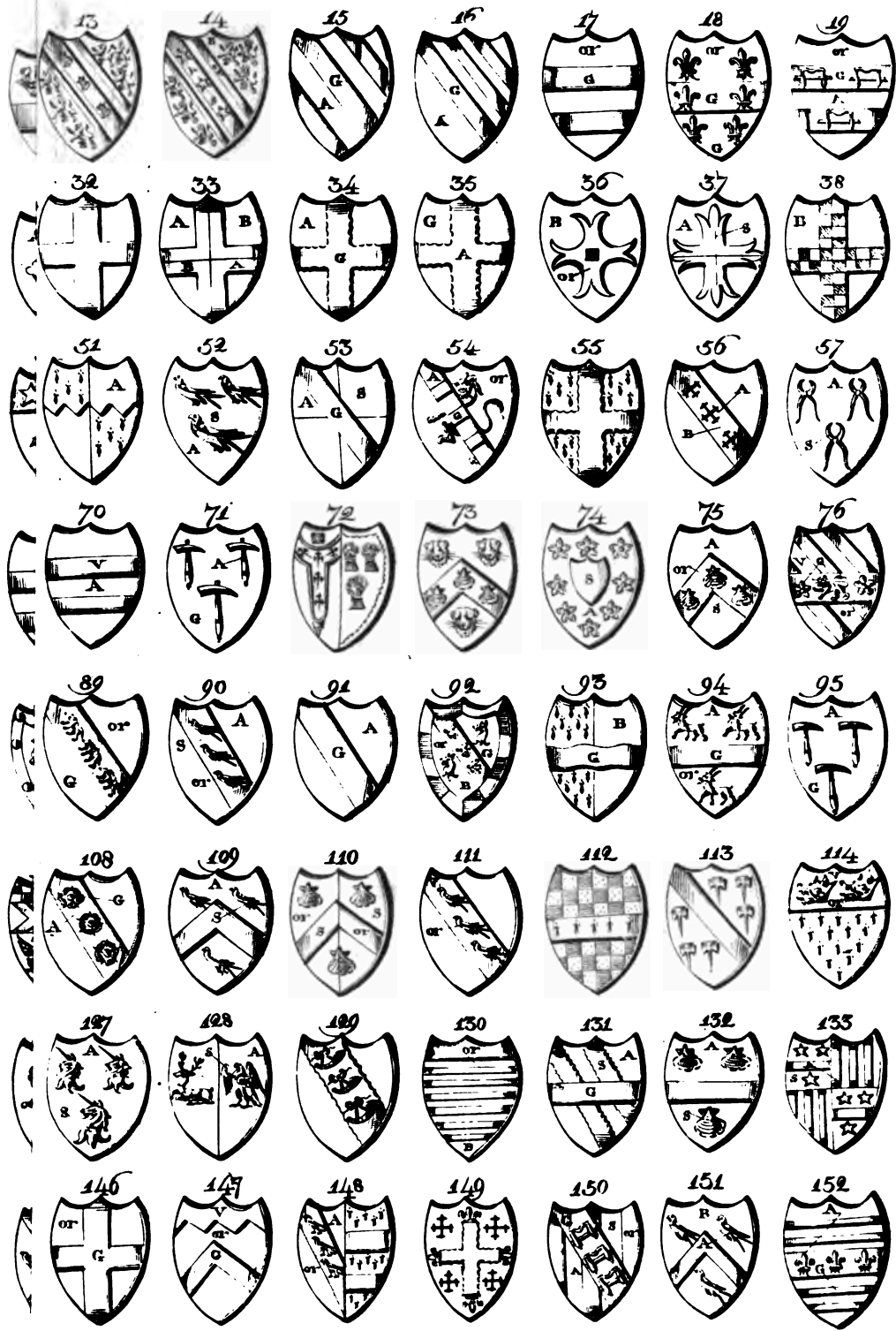
*Bellars*



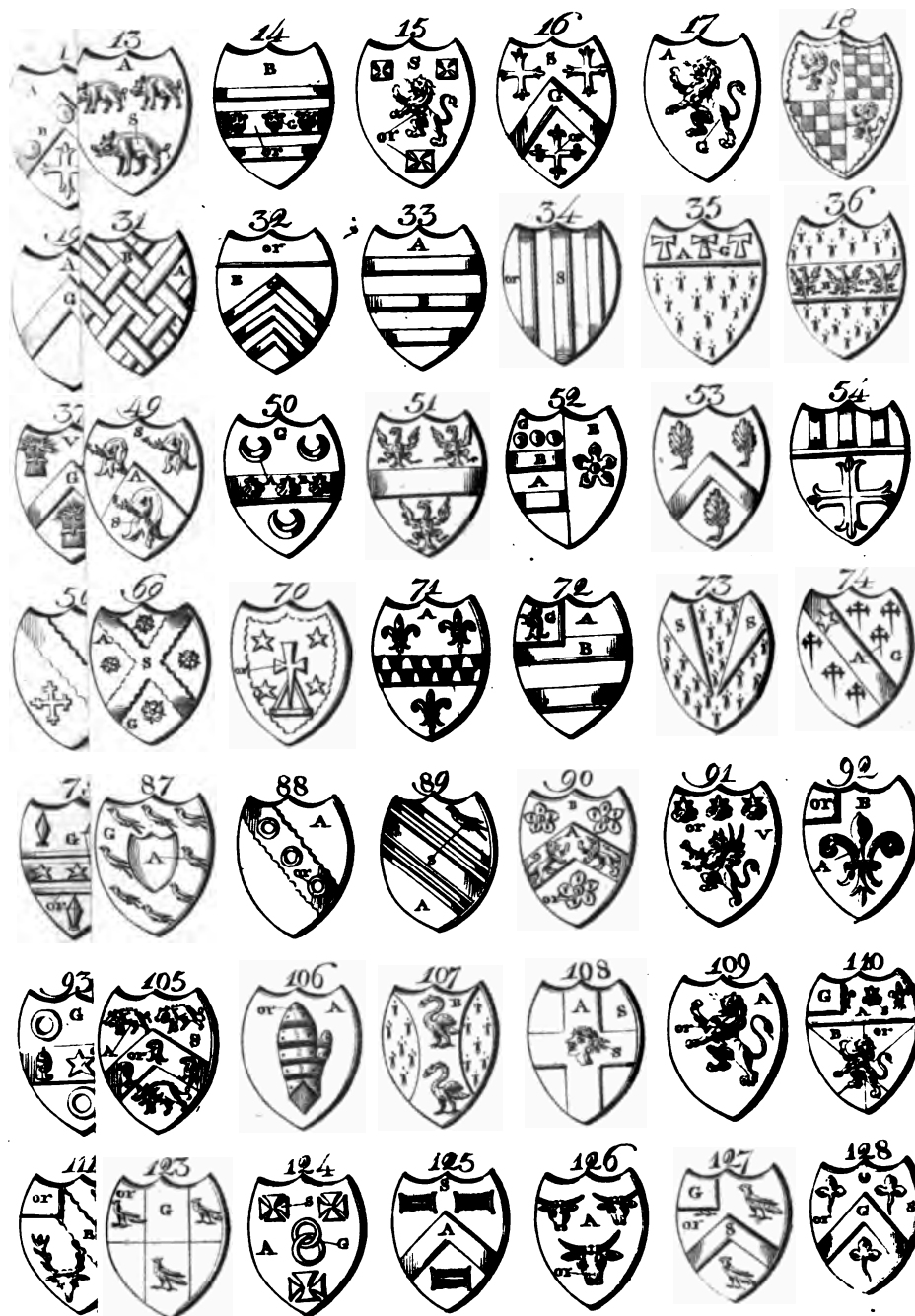














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